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AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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Nihon Dempo Photo.

BUSINESS MISSION TO JAPAN LEAVES FOR KOBE

The Chinese Business Men's Mission to Japan left for Kobe on Sunday morning on board the N.Y.K. line Shanghai Maru being seen off by Chinese and Japanese officials and residents. The Wayside Wharf was filled to capacity by those seeing them off. The picture shows the Mission members posed on the boat-deck.

THE LATE MR. R. R. SERVICE

A devoted worker in the cause of social welfare has prematurely been lost to China by the death of Mr. R. R. Service. To his career reference has already been made. His services, however, merit special attention if only because he had lately thrown himself with unselfish enthusiasm into the organization of relief for the sufferers from the terrible floods in Shantung. It may be indeed that his unsparing energy in that labour of love weakened his bodily resistance to the illness which proved fatal. Mr. Service, as a young man of considerable attainments and force of character, came out to China nearly thirty years ago as a pioneer of Y.M.C.A. work in Szechuen. His record speaks for itself. Quickly engaging the affection of all around him and rapidly accustoming himself to conditions here, he proved an ideal interpreter of the best in western culture and, moreover displayed a sympathetic and appreciative understanding of the lessons to be learnt from the country to which he came. Gratitude will hold memory of him accordingly.

A CHANGED VISION

A thousand Russian emigres have crossed the Frontier from Harbin into Soviet Russia. Letters from them to their compatriots left in the distressed Manchurian city indicate that conditions in Russia have been by no means unkind to them. Their example may be followed, especially by the younger generation of White Russian which naturally cannot find emotional or mental sustenance in the veneration of institutions consigned to oblivion. These remarkable disclosures in the vivid despatch by this journal's special correspondent on return from a short visit to Manchoukuo have aroused considerable interest. They inspire the hope that the plight of Harbin Russians may be mitigated without resort to the desperate expedient of swelling the exodus to Shanghai. Indeed the knowledge that the Soviet authorities are taking a sympathetic view of the Russian problem in Harbin suggests the possibility that similar tendencies may assert themselves before long in Shanghai itself. As this journal recognized in discussing this matter a few days ago, there are Russians to whom any such proposals would be impracticable, unnecessary and uncongenial. That loyalty to principles must be respected. Yet it surely is asking too much of the younger generation to expect it to endure the privations and, perhaps, hopeless disabilities of exile when, without necessarily straining allegiances, they can find refuge in the land of their birth and their national culture. Much depends of course on the attitude adopted by the Soviet authorities themselves, but if Harbin affords any guide, that should not prove impervious to the processes of reasonable discussion and compromise. Critics who object to this view of the problem are, so far as can be judged, obsessed by their no doubt accurate knowledge or memory of conditions in Russia ten or more years ago. As the experience of the returned emigrants whose letters have reached Harbin shows, that criterion is now out of date. It would be a splendid gesture of enlightened tolerance if the accredited organizations of the Russian community here could somehow find contact with the Soviet officials for examination of this possible solution of their ever-growing perplexities.

SPECIOUS PLEAS

Italy's expression of her need for economic expansion has been so sympathetically received that there is some danger of overlooking actualities. The British Empire is often represented as a kind of close corporation to which less fortunate countries have practically no access. This, of course, is fantastically wide of the mark. There have been lately created certain preferences and "quotas," under the Ottawa plan, but even then non-British countries do quite a respectable business in the British Dominions, including India. Italy herself has had a prominent place in the piecegoods trade with Africa and India. The "Japan Chronicle" applies this pertinent consideration to refute the argument that Great Britain has closed her markets to Japan. After noting a tendency to regard Manchuria and North China as part of the Japanese Empire, the jousnal suggests that the critic forget

> that if the market doors of the British Empire were really closed, Japan would not do much business; and furthermore that while Japan does an enormous business with British Dominions, Britain does a very moderate amount in these places that are not part of the Japanese Empire —at least not yet—and has to surmount greater obstacles than Japan has to in the British Dominions.

This splash of cold truth is bracing when the mind is carried too far in eagerness to champion imperialism in distress.

AN ATHLETIC EVENT

On the day of the Double Tenth, the sixth National Athletic meeting is to begin in the newly-constructed stadium in Kiangwan. Two thousand competitors are expected to display their prowess at this great gathering. Representatives from all over China have been pouring into Shanghai and the meeting is to be held under the direct patronage of General Wu Tie-chen, whose efforts in pressing on the completion of the Civic Centre have been so marked a feature of his term of office as Mayor of the City Government of Shanghai. Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the President of the Executive Yuan, is to be present. Two years ago the fifth Athletic Meeting was held in Nanking and the results were highly impressive. It is hoped that Shanghai will see an even more effective demonstration of the advance made by China in the contests by which nations nowadays judge their respective standards of athletic capacity. Next year the Olympic Games are to be held in Germany and this week's display at Kiangwan will afford an opportunity for selecting suitable representatives to uphold China's reputation in famous international tournament. The organizers on whose shoulders fall the burden of carrying this Shanghai undertaking to fulfilment will receive all good wishes for the success of their untiring efforts. May they be able at the end of the week to look back on an event which smoothly justified the energy and enthusiasm devoted to its conception.

CABLE RATES

The high cable rates applicable to the Pacific routes has been receiving special attention of late from business men in Canada. The "Vancouver Sun" has been conducting a vigorous campaign with the object of educating public opinion in the importance of cheap communications to the Dominion's commerce. Effective use is made of the comparison of Atlantic with Pacific cable charges. A night letter can be sent across the Atlantic for five cents a word. It costs between 23 and 41 cents a word to send a cable across the Pacific. The press rate between Canada and Japan is 32 cents and between Canada and England 5 cents a word. The commercial rates are 82 cents and 18 cents respectively. The present cable charges are fixed by the Telegraph convention and it may be difficult to secure early attention to this undoubted handicap to business enterprise here. Nevertheless it is to be hoped that the various chambers of commerce will keep the subject alive. The vigour of the movement on the other side of the Pacific is most encouraging.

INFORMATIVE

The "Far Eastern Traveller's Gazette" for the last quarter of the year is now off the press and comes up to the highly informative standard always to be associated with this production. In a way the brochure has a fascination entirely its own, for not only does it revive pleasant memories of past holiday trips, but leads the reader into all manner of delightful speculations as to what journeys can next be made. So many merely travel along the customary routes that they never acquire much of an idea of what delightful side excursions can be made without appreciably extending the time taken on the voyage as a whole. But if anyone seeks new ways of reaching the homeland on holiday, and time is not an essential consideration, the variety of routes which can be taken, and the many parts of the world which can be visited arouse merely by the listing of the names, a great desire to be travelling again. Messrs. Thos Cook & Son, Ltd., who are the proprietors of the magazine do an excellent piece of work in compiling so much useful information in a readily accessible form, for in this issue, not only does the editor deal with the possibility of shooting horned sheep in Mongolia, with the assistance of reliable European guides, but allows a contributor so to discourse upon Kenya that why people ever wait to retire before going there almost passes the wit of men to understand. An interesting announcement is to be effect that Messrs. Cook's have revived their hotel coupon system to facilitate hotel reservation which should prove of considerable convenience to travellers, and indeed a perusal of the information provided throughout the "Gazette" suggests that travel has now been reduced to the simplest possible terms.

RESTLESS MOHMANDS

The Government of India's patience with the turbulent Mohmands has been exhausted. Since 1915 that Afridi tribe in the "No Man's Land" between the administrative border of British India and the Durand Line which marks the boundary of Afghanistan, has been periodically disturbed by the inflammatory agitation of a renegade Mullah. Two years ago, after having studiously refrained from sending a single soldier into Mohmand "country," the Government, at the request of the peaceful inhabitants and with satisfactory assurances from the delinquents, despatched a force to construct a road for the defence of the law-abiding against the Mullah's raids. The Mullah, known as the Haji of Tunangzai, and his three sons soon induced the tribesmen to break their word. Consequently raiding was renewed, the situation being complicated by inter-tribal feuds, as always. Now a force of 15,000 troops from the Northern Command is engaged in the task of administering suitable correction. The fighting in those regions can be severe. The engagement in which it is now reported that two British officers have been killed, seems to have been the outcome of a rearguard action—always a difficult and dangerous operation lending itself readily to the ambushing ingenuity of the tribesmen. It is possible that now Mohmand hostility is being met in full force, the Government will ultimately apply to that part of the Frontier, the same policy which has been so successful in Waziristan. That will entail the construction of roads with the definite purpose of dominating tribal occasions. Brigadier C. J. E. Auchinleck who is in command of the operations is a distinguished officer of the Indian Army and won the D.S.O. in Mesopotamia. He conducted the expedition of 1933 against the Mohmands and was decorated with the C.B. His experience and leadership can be confidently relied upon to bring the present campaign to a satisfactory conclusion.

IL DUCE'S HOUR

The logic of Signor Mussolini's oration to the Italian people is less respectable than its fervour. Italy's mechanized unanimity endorses his views and that means war. Whether hostilities have actually started matters little. If they have not they are clearly imminent. And Signor Mussolini can be in no doubt of the firmness of the world's view of his intentions. His speech, taken at its face value, cynically discloses the complete insincerity of his adherence to the Covenant. He takes credit before the Italian people for organizing a spirit in defiance of the very principles to which, as a signatory of the Covenant, Italy has subscribed. Four years ago, when Italy joined other members of the League in remonstrance with Japan, the gesture was hollow and merely prompted by the knowledge that the organization now to be tested was not perfected. He wilfully misrepresents the attitude of Great Britain and France in failing to recognize that it is based on regard for the preservation of the collective system on which Italy's own position in Europe vitally depends. Another cynical confession of insincerity is his attempt to justify himself on the ground of Ethiopia's barbarism which Italy herself championed for election to the League in 1923 against the original opposition of Great Britain and other Membernations. Signor Mussolini had his hour on that balcony in Rome. His resounding periods won the applause of the admiring crowds which listened to them. Twenty million Italians were invited to picture themselves as the heroes of a world-staggering epic. What the rest of humanity cannot fail to perceive is that "barbaric people," waiting to be trampled to death under the wheels of an Italian-made juggernaut. Of such stuff neither epic nor glory is made. That grim fact may impress itself on Signor Mussolini's dupes before many months are past.

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CHINESE POLITICS

NORTH CHINA AN EXAMPLE TO THE REST

Full Version of Interview Given by Major Gen. Tada in Tientsin: Independence Respected

The following is a fuller version of the interview given to Japanese newspaper correspondents by Major-General Hayao Tada, commander of the Japanese forces in Tientsin, which was reported in the "North-China Herald" last week.

The guiding principles of the attitude of the Japanese Military towards China, the statement opened, are based on Japan's great mission of maintaining eternal peace in the Orient and of emancipating and protecting all Oriental nations from the oppression of the White races of the world.

Before venturing to treat China for her present maladies, he stated, we must first know the causes of the disease. The Chinese people to-day are a pitiable, cringing sacrifice to the relentless demands of hungry militarists and of Chiang Kai-shek, his Kuomintang and his own capitalistic group.

Political Failure

This distress of the Chinese populace is to be attributed directly to the political failure of Chiang Kai-shek and the Nanking Government. Their policy has been one of extortion from the people and internal destruction. Towards foreign powers, they have endeavoured to play one nation off against another to the eventual detriment of all.

The perfidiousness and immorality of the Chinese Government is illustrated by the fact that it has apparently forgotten all Japan's past benefactions towards China, benefactions which have saved China from dismemberment by foreign powers and ignominous colonial rule by foreign nations. To make matters worse, China to-day regards Japan as an enemy, ignoring Japanese rights and interests in the country. Furthermore, China has persisted in attempting to intrigue with foreign nations to effect the destruction of Japan, taking advantage of Japan's present extremely critical situation.

Japan's Eight Points

This being the present situation, General Tada's statement goes on to outline the policy of the Japanese Army in China, in an eight point programme:—

1. Japan's attitude towards China must always be fair and impartial.

2. Japan's policy must be supported and implemented by means of strong pressure continually exerted upon China.

3. With regard to trade and commerce, Japan must institute a "giving policy," not one of mere exploitation; commodities must be exchanged freely on a mutually profitable basis.

4. Japan must respect the independence of China and the maintenance of freedom of the Chinese people.

5. Japanese authorities must not trust too implicitly to personalities, as they can easily be led astray. Policies must be judged by actual results only.

6. All military groups, new and old, in North China, as well as officials who extort money unjustly from the people must be eliminated.

7. Japan must work for the elimination of "professional anti-Japanese politicians" in China.

8. Mistaken ideas of superiority, both on the Chinese and the Japanese sides, must be corrected.

Attack on General Chiang

General Tada added that as long as Chiang Kai-shek and his clique remain in power, no Japanese policy towards China can be successful. Even if Japan manifests a fair and impartial attitude, the Chinese people will not reciprocate with a truly pro-Japanese feeling if Chiang Kai-shek remains. Therefore the Japanese people must guard themselves against being deluded by a pretended attitude and false gestures on the part of Chinese officials. "We must stand pat on our own independently conceived policy."

The best way to work out this policy will be for Japan to establish firmly a "peaceful land" where she is free to act, and then to extend this area through example and precept, forcing the Chinese people to change their present attitude in a better direction by demonstrating how successful and peaceful such an area can be made.

It is well known, the statement goes on, that at present North China is in a position to enable us to realize such a plan more easily and quickly than any other section of China. "I think it is necessary that we do realize this policy in North China."

General Tada emphasized that if North China could be made a region in which Chinese and Japanese people can live together peacefully, and could be made the mart where products and materials of both countries could be freely exchanged without any anxiety or worry, "then peace can be established in the Orient, through the co-operation of the three great Oriental nations, Japan, China, and Manchoukuo."

Tada Statements Not Upheld

Tokyo, Oct. 7.

The Foreign Office to-day dissociated itself from the views on the Japanese policy in North China expressed by Maj.-Gen. Hayao Tada, Commander of the Tientsin Garrison.

In an interview with Gen. Chiang Tso-pin, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, Mr. Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, declared that all he knew of the statement attributed to Maj.-Gen. Tada was what he saw in the newspapers, and that he also saw a press denial of the declaration in question.—Rengo.

GEN. MATSUI LEAVES FOR CHINA

No Political Significance Attached to Visit

Tokyo, Oct. 3.

Gen. Iwane Matsui, former member of the Supreme War Council and generally considered to be among the Japanese Army's leading authorities on China, left here this morning for China.

Although both Gen. Matsui and the Foreign Office denied that the trip has any political significance, political circles consider it significant that Gen. Matsui held several interviews with Mr. K. Hirota, the Foreign Minister.

Gen. Matsui is to meet a number of high officials of the Central Government, including Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War.

In an interview with the press before his departure Gen. Matsui said that Japan could not assist China politically unless and until the latter realized the "vital necessity of co-operation among China, Japan and Manchoukuo."

Commenting on the Red penetration of Sinkiang and other border provinces, Gen. Matsui, who formerly commanded the Formosan Army, said that Japan could not "remain indifferent to the situation."

No Loans to China

"While the important position of Japan as the main stabilizing force in the Far East is being gradually realized at large," he added, "China seems to be unable to dispel her past misapprehensions. This is extremely regrettable for the sake of China. We Japanese, without distinction of whether we are military men, diplomats or civilians, are united in one hope—the awakening of China.

"Japan will be unable to consider making China a loan, so long as the latter continues her present policy of befriending those far away and fighting her neighbours," he remarked, adding that Britain and other Powers would be "unable" to make loans to China independently while Japan adhered to her actual stand.—Rengo.

CHINESE PLANS FOR KULING

Ambitious Building Programme Now Under Consideration

Nanking, Oct. 6.

Ambitious plans for the conversion of Kuling, the summer resort in Kiangsi, into a National Park along similar lines to those in other countries are now being made, according to Mr. Chiang Chih-cheng, special administrator of the Lushan Area. The plans under consideration include a lagoon for boating, a tree conservatory, a public cemetery, and a swimming pool. The construction of waterworks is now well under way and they are expected to function very shortly.

The Kuling leased territory, it will be remembered, will be officially returned to the Chinese authorities from January 1, 1936.—Central News.

The Ministry of Finance is to send a delegate to attend the 17th International Geological Conference in Moscow in 1937.

MONGOLIAN DISPUTE UNSETTLED

No Resort to Arms: Effort to Localize Trouble

Nanking, Oct. 4.

The dispute between Prince Dorlchi, Jassak of the Hsikung Banner of the Ulan-Tsab League, and Prince Yun-Tuan-Huang-Chu-Ko, President of the League, is still unsettled, according to a report from Mr. Chow Pei-lien, Vice-Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, but there have so far been no military movements on either side.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, says Mr. Chow, is endeavouring to localize the trouble, so as to facilitate its solution. Measures for an amicable settlement are being devised jointly by Gen. Huang Mu-sung, Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, and Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War.—Kuo Min.

Pailingmiao Council's Case

Peiping, Sept. 30.

The Mongol Autonomy Council has published the text of its telegrams to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Wang Ching-wei concerning the West Banner dispute and also a circular telegram to newspapers stating its case against Prince Dorlchi. The Council charges the Suiyuan authorities with being in League with Dorlchi against the Council and requests the Central Government to order withdrawal from the West Banner of Suiyuan troops "which have either openly or secretly been sent to the West Banner since the present trouble arose," as the Council feels that such withdrawal will facilitate an early settlement of the dispute.

Prince Yun then appeals to the Government to issue a mandate dismissing Dorlchi from the headship of the West Banner and appointing Pa Tu Pa Yah as acting leader there. Prince Yun describes Dorlchi as a man who has violated the law and destroyed the Mongol system of political organization which has been in force for centuries.

The telegram declares that Dorlchi gave short shrift to any in his banner who voiced dissatisfaction with his actions. The Council had received many complaints of his conduct from aggrieved Lamas and other people. He openly defied the Council.

"By maltreating the people under his charge and then relying upon the troops of the Suiyuan Provincial Government to resist the authority of this Council and destroy our political organization, Dorlchi has not only incurred the contempt of the people in his own banner, but has also placed himself beyond the pale of Mongol law and tradition," says the telegram.

The telegram concludes:—"We are weak, but we will not yield to force. We would rather die a piece of broken jade than live a whole tile."—Reuter.

CHAOTIC CONDITION OF SZECHUEN

Deplored by Gen. Liu Hsiang: Appeal to People

Chengtu, Oct. 5.

Addressing a group of military and civil leaders yesterday, Gen. Liu Hsiang, Chairman of the Szechuen Provincial Government, deplored the chaotic condition of Szechuen during the past 20 years. Happily, he added, the province has now become unified and the provincial administration placed on the right track. He urged his subordinates to exert themselves in the future for the promotion of reconstruction work, in strict observance of the instructions of the President of the Military Affairs Commission.

Pointing out that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had given more attention to Szechuen than to many other provinces, Gen. Liu called upon his colleagues to do their utmost at this juncture, when various reforms are being instituted, pledge their full support to the Central Government under the leadership of Gen. Chiang, and take a far-sighted view of the value and importance of the provincial reforms. Finally, he appealed to the people of Szechuen to render every assistance in the enforcement of the new administrative measures.—Kuo Min.

DENIAL OF OCCUPATION OF KWANGCHOWWAN

French Legation Says Report Without Foundation

Peiping, Oct. 2.

The French Legation to-day formally denied the reports appearing recently in the Chinese press throughout the country, that several Chinese villages outside Kwangchowwan have been occupied by the French military authorities. The reports are characterized as being entirely without foundation.—Reuter.

SELF-DEFENCE AND GOVERNMENT

Proposed Kwangsi Policies as Outlined by Gen. Pai Chung-hsi in Nanning

Nanning.

Self-defence, self-government and self-support are the keynotes in the administrative policy of the Kwangsi Provincial Government, declared Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, Vice-Director of Peace Preservation in Kwangsi, in a speech delivered recently at the joint annual meeting of the Chinese Engineers Association, the Chinese Chemical Society, the Chinese Geological Society, the Science Society of China, the Chinese Zoological Society and the Chinese Biological Society held at Nanning.

Unless the people can defend themselves, they can not get freedom and equality; unless they can govern themselves, we can not expect them to exercise their political rights effectively; unless they can support themselves, there can be no proper solution to the problem of their livelihood, Gen. Pai emphasized, reports the Central News.

To safeguard her existence in the present-day world a nation must consolidate her power of self-defence. So should China, if she wants to repel foreign aggression and win an equal footing in the family of nations, Gen. Pai emphasized.

This is why Kwangsi makes the development of the people's power of self-defence an important item in its administrative policy, the general asserted.

Hsien as Political Unit

Turning to people's self-government, the speaker added, that in accordance with the bequeathed teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the late Party leader, the hsien should be taken as the unit for people's self-government. He stated that the political machinery of China is defective in its organization of the masses. The hsien government has not been doing its best in organizing and educating the people.

One of the main reasons for the instability and disunity of China must be attributed to the disorganization and ignorance of the masses.

In order to effect national unification and consolidate national strength, self-government among the people must be promoted under the supervision of the hsien government and Party authorities, he added. The inhabitants in various sections and villages must be educated in the idea of democracy and nationalism, and trained in exercising the four fundamental political powers: election, referendum, impeachment and recall.

According to Gen. Pai, among the nations of the world Great Britain is the most advanced in people's self-government. There is a common saying among the British people that Great Britain might be conquered but not the power of self-government of the British people.

Import of Food Stuffs

The independence of the American colonies from British control and the subsequent establishment of the United States of America, in the opinion of Gen. Pai, was due largely to the high self-governing power of the then American colonists, which they inherited from their mother country.

It may be seen, that the development of people's self-government is not only a means to internal peace and order but also a force to resist foreign aggression and encroachment.

Realizing this double significance, Kwangsi is laying great stress on the promotion of people's self-government in accordance with the provisions pertaining thereto in the outline for national reconstruction of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Referring to the question of self-support, Gen. Pai referred to China's huge unfavourable balance of trade during the past decade. For the last three years, the average unfavourable trade balance amounted annually to $700,000,000.

The largest import has been foodstuffs. In 1933 the total value of foodstuffs imported was estimated at $270,000,000. In Kuangtung alone, a total worth of $90,000,000 of rice from Annam and Saigon is consumed every year. With the total population of Kuangtung estimated at 30,000,000, every resident of the province consumes about $3 worth of imported rice annually.

Other Deficiencies

Nor is China self-sufficient in her supply of clothing. Large quatities of cotton and woollen cloths, are imported every year. The total value of these imports in 1933 was estimated at $20,000,000.

Among other large imports may be mentioned cement, petroleum oil, gasoline, machines and sea products.

Kwangsi, no less than other provinces, Gen. Pai called to the attention of his audience, is being confronted with the serious problem of the shortage of foodstuffs, clothing and other necessities. According to statistics, the total value of Kwangsi exports, including bean oil, rice, wood, cattle, medicine and minerals, for 1932, amounted to only about $29,000,000; while the total value of imports, for the year 1933, amounted to $460,000,000, including $18,000,000 in cotton yarn, cotton cloths, and other textile goods, $4,000,000 in petroleum, $5,000,000 in salt, and $10,000,000 worth of military equipment and miscellaneous articles.

According to Gen. Pai, plans have been worked out by the Kwangsi Provincial Government for making the province self-supporting. In order to increase the production of cotton, $10,000 will be appropriated from the provincial treasury for the purchase of improved cotton seeds to be distributed among cotton-producing districts.

With regard to food supplies, it was pointed out that Kwangsi produces every year more rice than its own people can consume, but owing to inadequate communication facilities it has not been able to transport the surplus rice to other parts of the country, which are in shortage of the foodstuff.

To remedy the situation the Kwangsi Provincial Government, is, on the one hand, formulating plans for the improvement of communications between Kwangsi and its neighbouring provinces and, on the other hand, building a large number of granaries in various places for storing surplus rice and other foodstuffs.

Exploitation of Minerals

In view of the rich mineral resources of the province the provincial authorities also are planning to exploit the potential mines. Large investments have already been received from overseas Chinese for the opening-up of tin, antimony and tungsten mines.

In the meatime, a comprehensive scheme for afforestation has been worked out by the provincial authorities and is already being enforced in various districts.

The Kwangsi provincial authorities, Gen. Pai concluded, are sparing no efforts in making the province self-sufficient while, at the same time, strengthening the self-defensive and self-governing power of the people.

FORMER OFFICIALS GIVEN JOBS

Members of Old Anfu Club in North China

Peiping, Sept. 30.

The leaders of the long-defunct Peking Government were again in the limelight to-day, as one of them was appointed and another one was about to secure an advisory post under Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, the new Commander of the Peiping-Tientsin Garrison.

Gen. Wang I-tang, former Home Minister of the Peking Government, has already been appointed the highest adviser to Gen. Sung, while an advisory office will also be offered to Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, 1913, and Minister of Communications, 1917, it is reported.

Gen. Wang I-tang was an administrative member of the now abolished Peiping Political Council since September, 1933. Both men were among the leaders of the Anfu Club and both were educated in Japan.—Rengo.

SUIYUAN KUOMINTANG H.Q. ABOLISHED

Peiping, Sept. 30.

Abolition of the Suiyuan provincial office of the Kuomintang was announced to-day by its supervisory committee. The Tangpu closed its doors yesterday.

The funds hitherto used for party purposes will now be devoted to compulsory education, it is reported. Gen. Fu Tso-yi is the chairman of the Suiyuan provincial Government.—Rengo.

PANCHAN LAMA LEAVING ON OCTOBER 15

Sian, Sept. 30.

After repeated delays and postponements, the Panchan Lama, Tibetan spiritual leader, is now due to leave Kokonor for Lhasa on October 15, according to Mr. Tan Keh-min, Civil Affairs Commissioner for Kokonor, who is on his way back from Nanking to Hsining.—Central News.

DR. YEN RESUMES POST

Moscow, Oct. 4.

Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., has returned here and resumed his duties.—Tass.

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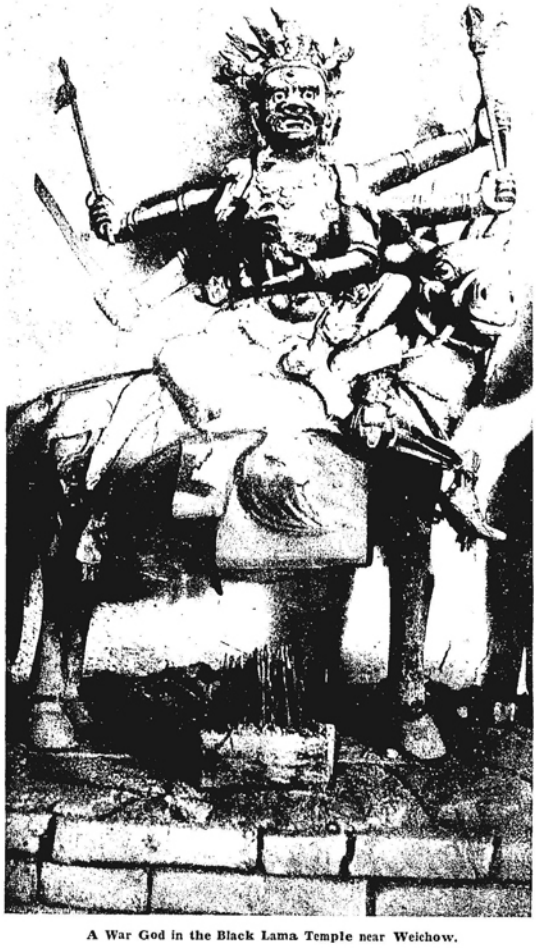
In the Recent Area of Communist Warfare

Photos by Robert F. Fitch

These are photographs taken in the area in which the Communist armies were operating during the summer and out of which they were forced by the concentration of the Chinese Government's troops.

The Gorge of the Min River at Weichow in Szechuen.

A conning tower and a few of the houses of Tsa Ku-lou.



A War God in the Black Lama Temple near Weichow.

A woman about to be sawed in two by willing devils. A section of a Buddhist Hell at Weichow.

A bat-footed messenger of Hades in a temple at Maochow.

A "Yin-yang" image, the Dual Principle of Nature, in a temple at Maochow.

"Hell on Wheels," in the Black Lama Temple near Weichow.

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The Funeral of M. Henri Auguste Wilden

These photographs are of the funeral of the late M. Henri Auguste Wilden, the French Minister to China, who died of heart failure on September 24 at Peiping.

Photos by Vargassoff

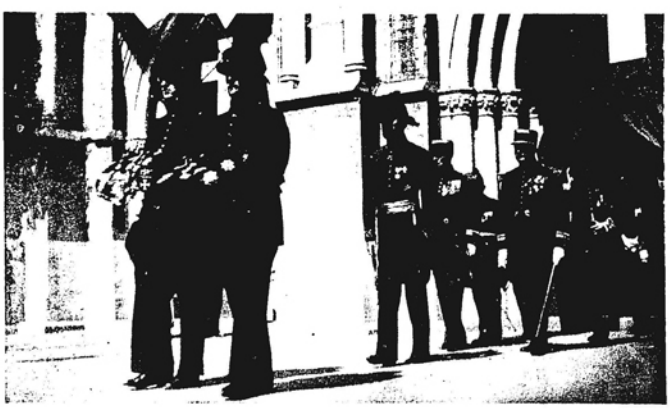
The coffin passing before the Tien An Men near the Forbidden City.

Members of the Chinese Government pay their last respects to the late Minister.

Members of the Diplomatic Service. (*Left to right*) Mr. Vellaso, the Brazilian Minister, Mr. Navarro, Portuguese Minister, Mr. Takahashi, Japanese Charge d'Affaires and Baron Guillaume, Belgian Minister.

A guard of honour accompanies the coffin on the gun carriage.

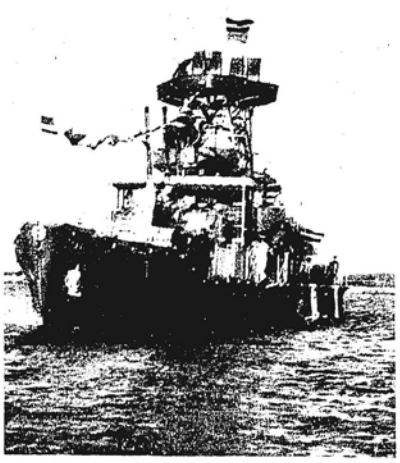
Members of the French Legation following the coffin.



Members of the French Legation led by M. Hoppenot, the Charge d'Affaires, leaving the Peitang Cathedral after the service.

Reviewing of the Manchoukuo Fleet

Emperor Kang Teh leaving the Harbin Railway Station on his visit to review the Manchoukuo Fleet.



Manchoukuo's fleet of river gunboats reviewed by Emperor Kang Teh in September on the Sungari River.

Emperor Kang Teh lands on the banks of the Sungari after reviewing the Manchoukuo Navy.

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EIGHT POINTS

Oct. 5.

Major-General Hayao Tada's eight point programme, as outlined in the amplified version of his recent statement to Japanese journalists in Tientsin, is not lacking in appeal to the practical commonsense of the people of North China. It lays stress on fairness and impartiality, it displays solicitude for independence and freedom, it disclaims a trade policy of exploitation, it advocates the elimination of corrupt officials, whether civil or military. These results are to be achieved partly by "strong pressure continually exerted upon China". General Tada wants to judge policies by results and not by the meretricious standards of personal glamour. He has no use for "the professional anti-Japanese politician"; he wishes to proceed on the basis of Sino-Japanese equality. These admirable benevolences pleasantly contrast with General Tada's gloomy disbelief in the rectitude of the Chinese Government and, in particular, of General Chiang Kai-shek. The idea apparently is to make the North of China so happy a land for its inhabitants that the stimulus of envy will prompt a change of heart in the Chinese people at present unable to enjoy the privilege of such direct contact with Japan's military reformers. General Tada is convinced that the North of China offers a good field for these benefactions, because circumstances have given a certain freedom of scope to him and his colleagues. There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of this view. Indeed, in some respects, General Tada's diffidence is surprising, for the course of events suggests that obstacles to the assertion of Japanese will in North China have magically disappeared. The pessimistic note of his reflections on conditions in the rest of the country has, perhaps, inevitably mitigated what otherwise should be unqualified satisfaction with the progress of his plans in the area immediately within his purview.

In the last few months changes in the political situation in the North have been markedly favourable to General Tada's programme. The Peiping Political Council has been dissolved. The Military Council has relapsed into obscurity which seems to presage dissolution at a not too distant date. The transfer of Chinese troops to other regions has been effected. The personnel of the local administrations has undergone a "purge", with the result that those administrations are now conducted by men in whom the Japanese authorities have justified confidence. The need for circumlocutory references to Nanking has gone. Without formal endowment with the status of autonomy, the North of China is virtually independent and, as its local administrators are complaisently attentive to Japanese wishes, the Japanese military authorities have all the advantages of control without the disadvantages likely to attach to a political ascendancy expressed in precise terms. General Tada's sage dependence on results rather than personalities leaves him a perfectly free hand in defining the relative acceptability of the local officials whose conduct is thus subject to constant assessment in order that the eight-point programme may be smoothly carried to fulfilment. It may be said therefore that the administrators are in a state of perpetual probation which is expected to give them the required stimulus to conform to Japanese prescriptions, the ultimate objective being the triple co-operative alliance of Japan, China and Manchoukuo. By this means General Tada intends to assert Japan's protection of China (and "other Oriental nations") from the "oppression of the white races of the world". This is a benevolent attitude, even if it appears to take a good deal of western criminality for granted.

With these impeccable ambitions, General Tada seems to be unduly cast down when he casts his comprehensive glance to the China south of the Yellow River. There "perfidy", "immorality" and "political failure" affront his sense of decency. The causes lie in the Government's imperfect acceptance of the principle of Sino-Japanese co-operation. General Chiang Kai-shek does not meet with General Tada's approval—at present. It is hoped that when the rest of the Chinese people perceive how admirably their countrymen flourish in the North, under the benevolent regime now to be rapidly brought into existence, they will either impress on the Generalissimo and his colleagues the importance of unequivocal co-operation with Japan or, convinced of the futility of such an effort, range themselves under more amenable leadership. No pressure will be brought to bear upon them from outside. The mere force of the example set in the North is expected to move them to self-improvement. General Tada cannot be accused of mincing his words. Obscurity is not among his literary vices, if any. It is reasonable therefore to interpret his policy—and therefore probably the policy of Tokyo, now that his wishes are known—as opposed to dramatic or heroic measures. In the North events will be allowed to shape themselves, without precipitate armed action. It is not intended to burden the Japanese exchequer with further military adventures. Elsewhere an even more restrained attitude is to be adopted. The Chinese people and their Government, conformably with the "eight-point programme's" solicitude for China's independence, are to be allowed to work out their own salvation with due regard to the obvious lessons in the North. And it may be that, as this process develops, General Tada will have the satisfaction of revising his modest estimate of the impression made by Japanese achievements on General Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Government. However that may be, on the principle of judging by results and not by personalities, General Tada will be on sound ground.

THE SOLE HOPE

Oct. 2.

Sir Samuel Hoare's letter to the French Government in reaffirmation of Great Britain's support of the Covenant may prove to be a historic document. Had the principles which it enunciates been as firmly upheld in the fateful autumn of 1931, the League might not have been so embarrassed today. In 1931 the League had not even to consider the application of sanctions. All that was required in the early stage of the Manchurian crisis was an unhesitating loyalty to the Covenant and prompt expression of faith in collective support thereof. The League faltered; the situation developed beyond control. This evidence of the uncertainty of the Covenant's operation discouraged France from conciliatory courses toward Germany. From that reluctance Germany's impatience grew and led eventually to the rise of Hitlerism and Germany's despairing withdrawal from the League. Watching this depreciation of the League's currency was the alert mind of Signor Mussolini. He perceived that the Covenant could not effectively restrain the determined aggressor. He laid his plans accordingly. Thus in a state of marked moral deterioration the League has to face a crisis of the first magnitude. Great Britain's recovery of a more positive note in her address to foreign affairs has revived hope; the only question is whether it has not come, too late. A failure of the League to assert its authority now might expose Europe—perhaps the world—to consequences of dire import. The break-up of the League has been predicted. That might be too extravagantly pessimistic a view. It must be remembered that, whatever its shortcomings, the League has proved the focus of a world-wide anxiety for the development of a real machinery of peace-construction. If the worst came to the worst, it would be unthinkable that this intense movement among the nations could fade out of cognizance. There is sufficient moral force within the compass of the League to justify the belief that, if the Covenant be broken, rebuilding even "with worn-out tools" will be essayed and pressed to completion. Time is not the essence of humanity's striving for the good.

Two things seem clear: unless some magical change of heart is working in the background of the Fascist defiance, Italy is on the brink of an armed conflict with Ethiopia; that action will be taken by the League to be clear aggression and will be so formally assessed. Rome's effort to represent Ethiopia's general mobilization as a provocative act cannot be taken seriously when the cold fact of Signor Mussolini's concentration of ever-increasing numbers of Italian troops in the neighbouring territory is properly regarded. To the argument that the savagery and ill-discipline of Ethiopian braves will precipitate hostilities beyond the control of the Emperor, the retort must be *"caveat emptor."* In homelier terms, Italy will have "bought it" and on her shoulders lies the responsibility. Turning from that pitiable irrelevancy to the League's position, it will be recognized that the crisis turns on the possible application of sanctions in enforcement of the League's verdict. Under Article XVI of the Covenant, if a Member of the League resorts to war in disregard of its obligations, as defined in that instrument, it is *ipso facto* considered to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League. Those Members are, therefore, bound to break off all trade or financial relations with the offender, prohibit intercourse of their nationals with it and prevent other nationals from such intercourse. It will be noted that this action is mandatory once Article XVI is applied. There is also the duty of the Council to recommend to the Governments concerned such military measures as may be considered necessary for the protection of the Covenant. Broadly it may be stated that the Covenant prescribes first a boycott and then military action, the boycott being mandatory, the military action permissive. These sanctions may lead to war. It is not possible to be dogmatic on the point. They might be gradually applied and the first instinct of the belligerent offender would probably be to refrain from accepting further commitments. This restraint must be precarious and at anytime definite hostilities might develop from sanctions whether "mild" or otherwise.

With this grave responsibility on their shoulders the statesmen of Europe have to tackle the problem of Italy's apparently determined contumacy. Great Britain, through Sir Samuel Hoare, has given a firm lead in favour of collective pressure on the intending delinquent. That collective pressure will constitute a burden mainly on two nations: Great Britain and France. If those Members of the League stand shoulder to shoulder, the chances of reducing the crisis to simple proportions are greatly enhanced. France's position is difficult. She has consistently stood as the firm believer in the League. Her anxiety over the manifest weaknesses of its previous decisions has impelled her to provide against exigencies arising out of her own geographical and political problems. She sees her newly-formed friendship with Italy in jeopardy. She is acutely aware of the advantage of securing British co-operation in maintenance of the collective system. It is easy to point to the extreme danger of hesitation at this juncture—history repeats itself with tiresome persistence—but, clear though Sir Samuel Hoare's pronouncements are, justice to France demands recognition of a cruel dilemma to escape from which past experience is not an altogether reliable guide. Poignant interest attaches, therefore, to the present deliberations of the French Cabinet. Somehow, despite the murkiness of the gathering clouds, it is believed that France's shrewd grasp of realities will assert itself. And if the two nations most directly concerned with the preservation of Italy's place in European polity are in solid agreement, it is even possible that saner counsels may acquire ascendancy over Signor Mussolini's fervid imperialism. The great gain is that the situation has not yet passed beyond the control of the League. It remains, therefore, to hope and pray that the grim peril which cannot presently be put out of mind, may be averted.

ITALY'S CAMPAIGN

Oct. 8.

The development of Italy's campaign in Ethiopia has yet to be completely revealed. The capture of Adowa has been effected according to long-laid plans. Its sentimental significance for Italy is great. How far it is of real importance from a military point of view can be judged only when the strategy of the Italian General Staff finds clearer expression. The opening stages of the war have been marked by familiar episodes. Rumour, ever more active than intelligence reports, has contradicted itself several times. Accounts of desperate fighting have to be discounted until accepted figures of the casualties are available. The uncertainty of the means of communication leads to a possibly genuine misreading of events. An outpost brush becomes magnified into an engagement. One side deliberately withdraws from a certain point; its occupation immediately is hailed as a significant victory by the other. In addition misuse of the Red Cross flag is alleged against the Ethiopians by the Italians who, in their turn, are accused of bombing hospitals and killing women and children from the air. All that emerges from the shadowy realm in which speculation, propaganda and mystification are mingled with a grain or two of reliable information. The Italians have a preponderating advantage in the perfection of their modern military machine. Not the least is their possession of overwhelming dominance of the air. With virtually no opposition their aircraft can reduce the Ethiopians' concealment of movements to the barest minimum. There is nothing to prevent the organization of a methodical advance, rectified at each turn by the careful observations of reconnoitring airmen. On the other hand the Ethiopians' lack of air-power enables the Italians to preserve an almost impenetrable secrecy regarding their preparations. This is of special importance in the maintenance of communications and the unbroken provision of supplies for keeping the troops in condition and thus mitigating the grim asperities of the climate and terrain.

Obviously the Ethiopian plan of campaign will be based on guerrilla tactics. Massed formations will be fatal, although at certain key positions strong concentrations will be necessary. The element of time is on the side of Ethiopia. If the Italian machine can be slowed down by the recognized technique of guerrilla warfare, then the lengthening of the campaign may bring the unhealthy summer to the rescue of the defenders. It is far too early to judge whether the margin of Italian superiority in material and staff work is great enough to eliminate even that advantage from Ethiopia's possession. Eye-witness accounts of the fighting are not at present available. The war correspondents, once again, are being carefully shepherded in places convenient to either side. Assessment of the fighting capacity of either side can only be achieved by processes of deduction when established facts are disclosed. That cannot be an immediate event. That the opening stages have been in favour of the Italians seems plain. If it had been otherwise, then there would be something seriously wrong with the invaders' General Staff. It has had many months of preparation. It has been able, without any hindrance and in elaborately guarded privacy, to organize its striking forces and to ensure their support by a perfectly equipped system of communications. Although the general idea of the advance must have been obvious, its actual expression could retain sufficient of the element of surprise to ensure success. And success, so far as can be judged from the despatches hitherto received, has been commanded.

The opinion has been formed that the Italian intention is to establish a protectorate in Abyssinia. On this it is assumed that the attack from the East and the South is conceived. The cables indicate at least three defined points from which simultaneous advances are being carried out. From Italian Somaliland General Graziana is reported to be launching an invasion on a wide front. His troops have at once captured Dolo which is near the point of contact of Abyssinia, Kenya and Italian Somaliland and must be an important point in protection of the invaders' left flank. General Graziana's objective is supposed to be Harar, but he has yet to show how he proposes to approach it. Early cables have spoken of an Italian concentration round Mt. Mussa Ali in the triangle made by the boundaries of Eritrea, French Somaliland and the Abyssinian province of Danakil. At Assab the Italians have created a specially formidable base and it is possible that plans are there being devised for some spectacular air operation. At all events the Ethiopians are reported to be giving special attention there to the avoidance of day movements. A fragmentary report announces the contact of Italian with Abyssinian troops at Gondar, near the Sudan frontier. If this is true the probability is that while the frontal attack on Adowa has been pressed to success, the invaders have staged another advance up the valley of the Takkaze. Although for obvious reasons, it is impossible to arrive at any very definite appreciation of the significance of the campaign as developed to date, it seems reasonable to suggest that the general idea enshrined in the reported Italian movements is consistent with the objective of a convergence on Addis Ababa. The preliminary air-bombing of Sakota which is in the direct line from Adowa to Addis Ababa may be a factor in the advance with that end in view.

CONVENTION OR CODE

Oct. 3.

The survey of the efforts made by the Shanghai Municipal Council to obtain a revision of the Constitution under which it operates may be usefully studied to-day in the light of the widely-expressed desire for amendment of the Land Regulations. How has that arisen? It comes, in the main, from perception of certain urgent needs which the Council seems unable to fulfil. The inability is said to derive from the legal position in that the Land Regulations do not authorize the Council to take the action or institute the measures required. It has come to be an accepted axiom that the Land Regulations cannot be amended, for want of the approval of the Chinese Government. It will be seen that this view is eminently justified by recent experience, but that in the earlier days of the Settlement's history opposition to such amendment primarily came from the Diplomatic Body, even when there was evidence that the Ratepayers were overwhelmingly in favour of reform. The Land Regulations as they stand now came into force in 1869, replacing the orginal constitution of 1854. The movement for revision actually started within a few years of the Settlement's inauguration on an international basis. And when it took effect ultimately in the Land Regulations of 1869, the Council was confronted with yet a further demand for revision in 1873. So it will be understood that the records of the Council generate a certain diffidence when proposals for revision are contemplated. Such amendments as have been carried and approved have really not enlarged the Council's general administrative powers. Significant was the recent failure to secure the amendment proposed simply to change the polling hours in the annual election so as to make them accord with modern conditions.

It will be asked how the Council has managed to adapt itself and the growing needs of the administration to this rigid constitutional frame. The answer is clear: just as the conception of the Settlement was mainly British, so the Council managed to assimilate British traditions of compromise and practical development of policy. The British Constitution itself has never been formally codified. Its elasticity has consequently been equal to the demands made upon it by the changing conditions of the passing

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years. Where obstacles have stood in the way, they have been circumvented rather than uprooted. So, the survey published to-day pertinently observes:

> The practices and policies followed by the ratepayers and the Council from the earliest days of the Settlement may be said, in many respects, to form the basis of the administrative system of the Settlement. They are, indeed, almost more important than the Land Regulations themselves and it would be virtually impossible to codify them and retain their full value and significance.

Although, therefore, the Land Regulations constitute the legal basis for the Council's executive authority, the Council's administrative practice has developed by convention rather than by code. This has been made possible by careful attention to the requirements of commonsense and that realist attitude which characterizes a business community. Especially in recent years it has been facilitated by the cordial relationships and spirit of neighbourly co-operation gradually established between the three municipal authorities. Mr. Justice Feetham has recorded his view that it was

> remarkable that so much should have been successfully accomplished under a constitution which was originally framed to meet the requirements of a community so different in size and character to that which has come into existence in the course of that period.

More changes have occurred since that view was expressed. The demand for an enlarged Council, for action in tackling various social and economic problems, for changes in representation and personnel, reinforces the case for revision. Yet, looking to the history of previous efforts, it is difficult to resist the argument that revision cannot be regarded as an immediately practical undertaking. The Council—and the ratepayers—will have to follow precedent, proceed by convention rather than by code and take all possible measures for reform within the framework of the existing constitution.

But the Council cannot afford to remain idle or quiescent. The *status quo* will not be effectively preserved, in default of revision, unless it be well-buttressed by alert attention to the needs of the present. The appointment of a committee to consider the various proposals tentively outlined in the press and elsewhere would be deprecated by those who know the practical difficulties in the way of securing results from such a course. Nor would it be timely to move in that direction until the Diplomatic Body and the Chinese Government showed signs of a readiness to depart from their consistent policy of negation. The Council might, however, take guidance from practice elsewhere. The problem may be analyzed under two heads: (1) reforms which cannot be effected without the Amendment of the Land Regulations (2) reforms which can be developed by practice and convention within the present constitution. The establishment of a dpeartmental instrument to study and devise measures under these two heads would be a concrete step forward. The "Reforms Section"—it could hardly be dignified as a department in its early stages—would be required, on the basis of the material within the Council's possession, to collect information relevant to the actual preparation of a revised constitution. Its immediate and more urgent duty would be to review the administrative structure of the Council and the existing constitutional procedure in order to devise adaptations calculated to meet the pressing demands for reform. This important work would embrace consideration of the various representations put forward by responsible bodies in the Settlement and also direct encouragement of the co-operative principles on which the Council has been able successfully to proceed. Such examination by duly qualified experts would probably show that the Council could do far more than is at present considered feasible in reforming its administration—and even itself. This plan has the merit of being economical in that it would not entail the engagement of outside assistance, for obviously the examination would be best carried out by the experts already within the Council's own service.

TELEPHONE TANGO

Oct. 7.

The four distinguished experts who have been invited to perform a Telephone Tango in Shanghai will be forgiven if they confess to a certain bewilderment as they note the reactions of the audience. The combined influence of American, British, Chinese and Japanese telephone philosophies will no doubt keep them technically sane as they tread the measure assigned to them. The story of their coming is simple. The Shanghai Telephone Company, under the terms of its franchise, put forward early in the year to the Shanghai Municipal Council and to the Municipal Council of the French Concession what was called an application for "Adjustment in Telephone Tariffs as Provided in the Franchise Agreements." The two Councils came to certain decisions which in the main met the Company's requirements, but the pressure of public opinion, notably in the Annual Meeting of the Ratepayers of the International Settlement, led to the adoption of a temporary revision as from April 1 and the appointment of a special technical investigation of the Company's proposals. The French Municipality decided to leave this investigation to its own expert. The Shanghai Municipal Council, taking the sense of the Settlement Ratepayers' Annual Meeting, arranged for the appointment of a committee of four outside experts from America, Great Britain, China and Japan respectively. At the end of July it was announced that the Committee would begin work in the second week of August and that the four experts were: Mr. J. G. Wray, formerly Chief Engineer of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company U.S.A.; Major H. Brown, the retiring Deputy Chief Engineer of the British Post Office; Mr. Z. H. Hu, Chief Engineer of long distance telephones at Nanking; and Professor S. Inada of Waseda University and formerly Chief of the Bureau of Engineering and Works, Japanese Ministry of Communications. The full committee met for the first time on August 20 and thereupon settled down to its labours.

The terms of reference had been duly determined. Briefly the experts were called upon to report whether the Telephone Company was entitled to an increase in tariffs as from April 1, 1935 under its franchise, whether its expenditure was economical and justified, whether it was desirable to adopt the message rate basis of charges for business or residential subscribers, and what increase, if any, should be made in respect of (a) business telephones, (b) residential telephones and (c) other items in the tariff of charges. It will be seen that the experts have been appropriately asked to give expert opinion. They are concerned with telephone costs, telephone practice, telephone achievement and telephone service in the light of the contractual relations existing between the Shanghai Telephone Company and the Council, as expressed in the telephone franchise. It has been announced that they have made substantial progress with the inquiry and hope soon to submit their report. They have received from the Council and the Company the necessary relevant information. They have also been presented by various organs of opinion with a wealth of argument—ranging from the statistical to the rhetorical—for the due examination of the problem as seen from that peculiar point of vantage popularly described as "in the street." Impressed no doubt by the keen interest thus disclosed, they intimated toward the end of September that they were also willing to receive suggestions from "any properly accredited group of telephone users."

The experts, in applying their expert knowledge, have been at some pains to acquire whatever data may be conceivably germane to their inquiry. They have given no hint of their conclusions. Yet, already they are being invited to regard themselves as defaulters. The reasons are varied and diverting. The investigation of telephone franchise is made to cover an amazingly wide field of psychology, ethics and philosophy. From the Telephone Tango the quartette are expected to develop proficiency in the Nationalist Nautch, the Currency Cotillion, the Dollar Dance, the Financial Fox-trot, the Political Polka and the Rickshaw Rumba. In short they are expected to unravel the complexities of modern Shanghai. They may well retort that what Shanghai wants are not Telephone Experts but Psychoanalytical Wizards. Can they claim in advance immunity from the charge that as newcomers, rushing in where angels fear to tread, they have had the audacity to probe the mysteries of that remarkable—but mythical—entity, the Shanghai Mind? No doubt, with all the emotional irrelevance vouchsafed to guide them, they are able to form not altogether unwarrantable theories on that subject, but, being what they are—plain unvarnished experts—they can be trusted to refrain, if only because they value their present freedom to depart from Shanghai within a reasonable period of time. The day may dawn when Shanghai officially—after due presentation and adoption of a resolution at the Annual General Meeting in the teeth of the Chairman's opposition—will demand an expert inquiry into its own Mind. Till that happy and instructive event occurs, it is surely better to keep Shanghai's Telephones apart from Shanghai's austere manifestation of mental acrobatics. No doubt that Shanghai Mind, allowed free self-expression, will gaily adapt the philosophy of the Village that Voted the Earth was Flat to its conception of the Message Rate. The Telephone Quartette can hardly be expected to soar to such a plane of high mental endeavour. They, poor wights, have only their terms of reference to guide them—and their return tickets which it may be suspected they are now lovingly fondling with considerable fervour.

SATURDAY'S APPEAL

Oct. 4.

To-morrow Shanghailanders will be asked of their charity to remember urgent needs brought to their notice by the King's Daughters' Society—an international organization, for the King in whose name the Daughters work is no earthly monarch. This annual appeal usually requires but the barest mention by way of commendation. The benevolence of the King's Daughters, the extensive operations of their charitable organization among hapless foreigners in Shanghai and their care in discriminating investigation are well known. So, in normal times, it might be cheerfully assumed that even the formal announcement of a Tag Day were unnecessary. The King's Daughters had only to indicate their requirements and a gratefully admiring Shanghai would tremblingly and eagerly obey. These are not normal times. That blunt fact has a double significance for the organizers of to-morrow's collection. Unparalleled distress among all foreigners has deprived the King's Daughters' Society of some of their most generous supporters. Indeed the tragic cases now being tended by charitable endeavour here actually include foreign families who, in the past, out of their superfluity, have nobly assisted Shanghai's good causes. This very extension of distress has naturally thrown on the Society so heavy a burden that, matter-of-fact and capable as its devoted women are, some of them have been heard to wonder whether "we can really go on." That despondent tone is quickly merged in the Society's customary alertness to tackle the next case on the list, swollen by the operation of the pernicious anaemia which seems to mark the present course of the depression. But that it finds even the faintest expression must be revealing to the thoughtful and sympathetic mind. The Society must be equipped with funds to persevere in its fight against poverty and suffering. Shanghai, bent under the strain of this economic upheaval, will surely contrive to ensure that to-day's appeal is more than generously met, if only as a defiant challenge to unkind fate.

This is not the time to discuss the causes of the stringency which so sadly affects Shanghai at the moment. Mr. P. H. Prevot, in a provocative, but by no means irrational, commentary on the situation, has drawn attention to false standards of living which particularly embarrass the distressed foreigner at this moment. The process of correction is bound to be unpleasant but it has to be attempted. Mr. Prevot's observations should be taken rather as a diagnosis than as an incitement to criticism of past tendencies. For many, however, this corrective influence is at work by the sheer pressure of dire necessity. The King's Daughters' Society now appeals for assistance by the reinforcement of its resources for tendering service at its Convalescent Home and Nursery, where the children of all foreign nationalities here are given care and the opportunity to regain their health. The Society also requires funds for its labour in handling the numerous cases of indigence which come under its notice, either by the direct application of the victims or by the unceasing vigilance of its Charity Organization Committee. As is well-known to other charitable institutions, that Committee does valuable work too as a clearing house of information whereby overlapping is reduced to a minimum and the good offices of charity are not abused.

In making this appeal with all the force which this journal can command, it is pertinent to draw attention once more to the fundamental issues of the distress to which the foreign community is now exposed. The severity of the crisis is directly due to the economic depression, but, with it, is the clear indication of the need for something more than the operation of charitable relief, vital though that be and immediate its demands. Even when this depression has shot its bolt and Shanghai resumes—as it must resume—its normal progression to prosperity, it is open to doubt whether the labour market here will maintain the character so long favourable to foreign applicants. The change chiefly affects the Shanghai-born foreigner who would not naturally look outside this city for his or her livelihood. In occupations to which in the past the foreigner has been able to turn with confidence, there will be an ever-increasing tendency to employ Chinese talent, as the result of the development of Chinese education in western activities. The course of current events shows too that the European or American Shanghailander will meet severe competition from the expanding population imported from Japan. Resentment at this change is sterile and, indeed, unjustified. The plain necessity is to take it seriously into account, to review its economic significance and to adjust educational programmes and budgets accordingly. In this matter the foreign community should have definite guidance from those who profess to lead it. As has been consistently urged in these columns for the last two years, a real effort should be made to obtain an authoritative survey of the position if the problem of the "poor foreigner" as known to Russians in Harbin and Shanghai, is not to be tragically extended to the other Western communities here. Meanwhile the King's Daughters' Society can rightly claim that this new development imposes all the more stringent obligations on Shanghai to give the collection to-morrow the maximum encouragement and practical support. It would befit Shanghai's grasp of realities if, when the day were over, a record figure of achievement could be announced by the Society.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD

REAL SUPPORT

The impressive endorsement of the British Government's policy regarding the application of sanctions in connection with the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, which the Labour Party Congress at Brighton gave on Wednesday, is a remarkable demonstration of the unity of public opinion on the matter. The question has given rise to somewhat serious cleavages in the Party, but it was not to be anticipated that a resolution in favour of sanctions would be passed by so overwhelming a majority as 2,168,000 to 102,000. The speeches of Dr. Salter and Mr. George Lansbury in opposition to the resolution, in the brief form in which they are cabled, do not contain all the arguments which those speakers undoubtedly advanced, but if those unreported were no more forceful than those contained in the resumés, the size of the majority is not surprising. It is not to be argued from the result that the Labour Party is any more in favour of war than at any other time in its history, but the majority seem to be firmly of the opinion that the procedure suggested by Dr. Salter is likely to be unproductive of any but the most disastrous results. Considerable effort has been made by certain of the big London newspapers to convince the public at large that the unfortunate dispute which is now perilously near war, is none of Britain's business, and that it should keep out of trouble at all costs. Those national dailies have failed in their attempt, proving, as has so often been contended, that not only do they not always represent true public opinion, but that there are occasions when they completely fail to move it. The passage of the resolution considerably strengthens the hands of the government abroad, and if it helps to convince warmongers, that as a member of the League of Nations, and in concert with other members, Britain is prepared to go to great lengths to protect the peace, it will only have served its true purpose.

FIRST ALARUMS

Whatever indecision may have existed at Geneva in the early phases of the alarums caused by the outbreak of hostilities in Ethiopia, seems to have been speedily rectified by the official announcement from General De Bono. There should be no difficulty in establishing the identity of the aggressor and the officials of the League Secretariat will surely not have to expend a great deal of energy in research on that aspect of the crisis. Disentangling the various reports received, it may be surmised that the Council of the League will proceed to name the aggressor and thus facilitate the operation of Article XVI. The decisions taken on that issue will then depend on the negotiations among the various members of the League—and perhaps on inquiries of non-Member nations—regarding the application of sanctions. The League's machinery will now be moved with the object of asserting the principles of the Covenant. The movement must be deliberate and it is improbable that anything like swift action will be attempted. The war-maker has over the peace-maker the advantage of irresponsible freedom. And it is still by no means clear that the application of sanctions will be formally approved by the League.

GENEVA'S METHOD

The development of the campaign in Ethiopia is not as important at the moment as the marshalling of the League's forces in meeting the challenge to the Covenant. The procedure is rightly deliberate. At every stage, the Members in conclave have to be sure that they are moving in strict accord with the legal requirements of the instrument whose authority they invoke. Thus there is no hasty identification of the aggressor. That has to be established in proper form by a duly appointed committee. Moving as the League apparently is to the operation of Article XVI, it is now putting its principles to the supreme test. It must therefore assure itself and the world that the weighty decisions reached have behind them the unquestioned support of its members. This has prompted the invocation of the Assembly on the members of which will be imposed the responsibility of coming to the final conclusion on the measures to be taken under Article XVI. Even now it is clear that Signor Mussolini still fails to appreciate the true significance of the the British attitude. Firm in adherence to the doctrine of collective action and collective responsibility, the British Government and the nation behind it regard as impossible Signor Mussolini's contention that the conflict is solely a colonial affair affecting the destinies of Italy and Ethiopia and without any concern with Europe or, indeed, Italy's own responsibilities in Europe. It is true that in Great Britain—as in France—there is a great reluctance to approve armed action in defence of the Covenant. So far, Italy's desire to restrict the area of conflict has general acceptance. Yet Italy parts company with her colleagues in the League over the interpretation of the actual consequences of her action. They cannot endorse the view that the sanctity of pledges varies according to the latitude of the region concerned. Signor Mussolini frivolously ignores this consideration when he attempts to interpret British solicitude for the Covenant as a foolishly quixotic protest in defence of an inferior race. Signor Mussolini still

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bankers after an extra-League understanding between Great Britain, France and Italy. This shows the extent to which he has misjudged the whole tenor of the pronouncements made by Sir Samuel Hoare and M. Laval. He may begin to perceive the seriousness of his plight when the effect of economic sanctions is examined by his own experts. He will be wise if he does not pin too much faith on the evident strength of the present feeling against military sanctions. With all the will in the world to limit the zone of the dispute, the mere acceptance of the need to impose sanctions of whatever kind must expose the situation to incalculable potentialities. Signor Mussolini has sown the wind. The whirlwind may not be far away.

A JOURNALIST

The report of the death of Mr. W. C. Barber, special war correspondent of the Chicago "Tribune" in Abyssinia will be read with a great deal of sympathy by his colleagues the world over and no little pride over the fortitude of the man. His insistence upon working though he was seriously sick may very well have contributed largely to the unfortunate end of his illness, but he was faced with a difficulty which all journalists will appreciate. He was entrusted by his paper with the task of obtaining news of the struggle which he had been sent to "cover," and it was imperative in his eyes that he should carry on, at least until someone could be despatched to relieve him. That, situated as Abyssinia is, would have taken considerable time, perhaps even weeks, and Mr. Barber, realizing that his first duty to his paper was to keep on the job, allowed no personal considerations to come between him and his great responsibility. With the enthusiastic newspaperman the story always comes first, and there are innumerable instances on record where men involved in accidents in which they have been injured, have still sent their story in to their newspaper, sometimes even before receiving medical attention. The sincerest sympathy will be felt with Mr. Barber's widow in the tragic circumstances of her loss, but the true craftsman will also feel pride that the traditions of the profession hold fast even in such a situation.

A BLACK DAY

If Shanghai has two Black Mondays in the year, one at the end of each of the official race meetings, Berbera, in British Somaliland exceeds that total by fifty, for every Monday is a black one in that benighted colony; not because of so frequent an indulgence in a flutter on the "osses," but because no ice is available on that day. That is reported in an interesting, and somewhat amusing description of the country the inhabitants of which are described as having ringside seats from which to watch the struggle in Abyssinia. The ice factory it is stated functions only on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, but the ice obtainable can be made to last two days, so that there is no real shortage until the factory fails to function over Sunday or on Monday, so on the latter day if the local hospital has some of the coolness-giving solid to spare things go well for the officials, if not, not, and the Monday is of the deepest hue of black. The cause of the trouble is that the man in charge of the factory has to have his weekly day off, and the internal evidence is that he is a strict sabbatarian and insists on Sunday. What he is doing on the other days when no ice is available history telleth not, but if the thought of parched uvulas does not stir him to pity and more ice, the remedy would seem to be to supply him with a No. 2 ice-maker, though as the increase in his staff would be equal to about two per cent. of the official population of the colony, it is doubtful whether budgetary dispositions can be arranged to permit of his employment. An average low temperature of about 100 degrees Fah, and no ice should provide an adequate apprenticeship to careers in an even more torrid spot.

ACHIEVEMENT

The dedication of the Boulder Dam in Nevada, by President Roosevelt, marks the completion of one of the largest engineering projects undertaken in that part of the world and is a triumph not only for the originators of the scheme, but for the engineers and builders who are still engaged in carrying out the great work. The developments which are to follow from the completion of the work provide a fascinating picture of the manner in which the ingenuity of man is at times able to overcome the obstacles which nature places in his path. Constructed in less than seven years the Dam provides figures of almost astronomical size. A reservoir containing over thirty million acre-feet of water, 115 miles long and in places over seven hundred feet deep is a magnificent piece of work, not only from the purely constructional point of view, but also because of the benefits which will naturally accrue from the accumulation of such large a supply of water, and the control of the river it was designed to harness. The elimination of floods would of itself be a sufficient justification for the expenditure of such large sums of money as have been laid out since work began, but the control of irrigation and the development of an imposing supply of cheap electrical power is calculated to have a profound effect on both the agricultural and industrial life of the district which the Dam will serve. President Roosevelt's administration can, of course, take no credit for the scheme which was mooted long before he came into power, though he did right in taking advantage of the dedication ceremony to emphasize the greatness of the project which redounds to the credit of American engineers.

BIG SPENDING

President Roosevelt is well on his campaign of speech-making in answer to his critics, and the reports of his addresses at the dedication of the Boulder Dam, and at Los Angeles, suggests that the answer to the attacks which were made upon him, is a complete insistence upon the success of his policies and a great degree of optimism as to the future. A review of the work done by Congress shows that, though there were at times incidents which suggested that the President had lost hold upon it, he maintained his grip for the greater part. The defeats he met with were few in number and small in comparison with the victories he won Nevertheless there was undoubtedly a case for him to answer and he has probably found the best method of doing so by going direct to the people in the manner it was suggested some months ago he would. The significant passage in his speech at Los Angeles, is practically an admission of one of the charges levelled against him by some of his critics, that he was in fact striving towards the securing of a new social order. He prefers to call it a better one, but in his description of the manner in which political forces are aligned over the matter, it is apparent that over the changes which he contemplates his lot is being cast with the liberals and progressives against those of a more conservative frame of mind. His difficulty with regard to the first two political schools is that while they have the same end in view they differ as to the manner in which it shall be reached. Should it be possible to secure unity in this connection it is more than likely that the President's chances of success at the presidential election next year will be much brighter than they appeared a few months ago. But an even greater factor operating in that direction would be an acceleration of the reforms already set afoot, and the more rapid development of the various means of relief, the slowness of which has given some cause for criticism. The real answer will not be found in the results of this present speech campaign, for there are still the days of realization to come, and when the real importance of the huge appropriations passed by Congress during the last session come fully to be appreciated—and they are estimated to amount to more than $10,000,000,000—it is by no means improbable that much of the optimism of the President and his immediate supporters will be considerably modified.

A BITTER FIGHT

As was only to be expected the constitutionality of the Wheeler-Rayburn Public Utilities Bill which was passed by Congress in amended form during last session, is to be tested in the Courts. Mr. John W. Davis, a prominent corporation lawyer is reported to have filed a brief in the United States District Court in Baltimore in a suit sought to test the Act by the American States Public Service Co., and the main point taken by its counsel is that the measure exceeded the powers granted to Congress under the Constitution. It will be remembered that as the Bill passed the Senate, Section 11 provided that unessential holding companies more than one degree removed from operating companies should be dissolved by the Securities and Exchange Commission within seven years. That was commonly known as the "death sentence," and remained in the Bill only by a majority of one vote. When the measure went to the House of Representatives, the Inter State Commerce Committee substituted a milder regulatory amendment, directing the Securities and Exchange Commission to limit each holding company's operations to one integrated public utility system. A severe fight followed between the Power lobby and the Administration over the amendment. A further attempt to insist upon the "death sentence" clause was defeated by 216 votes to 146, and eventually the House passed the emasculated Bill by 323 votes to 81. Public utilities having thus secured a victory in Congress are now taking the fight into the Courts to test the powers of Congress to enact such a measure, and it may reasonably be expected that before the matter is eventually disposed of the case will be taken to the Supreme Court. The fight then will not involve the question of how bad or how good the public utilities holding companies have been, but exactly how right congress was in passing the Bill.

RISKY

The revival of the discussion in the United States with reference to the personal position of Mr. Herbert Hoover in connection with the presidential election next year, has been stimulated by a speech delivered by him at Oakland, California, which leads certain newspapers to believe that his "hat is still in the ring." The impression apparently arises not from any statement or hint to that effect, but because of the strength with which he defended his own administration, and his urging the drafting of a strong constructive Republican programme. Mr. Hoover at the last election was unreasonably blamed for the state in which the country had then found itself, his critics entirely failing to realize that much of what had happened was economically inevitable and the result of no particular failing on his or his administration's part. That unreasonable bitterness still exists, and, according to one investigator, because of it there is a feeling amongst the average citizens that the Republican Party has neither a cause nor a leader. To the outside observer it would appear that whether the unpopularity of Mr. Hoover's policies can be overcome or not, he would be taking a great risk were he to offer himself for nomination. If his party denied it to him it would be a setback personally and politically, and if he secured it, it is possible that it would condemn the party to defeat at the polls. Whether the Republicans can find someone else with more popular appeal remains to be seen, but the nomination of Mr. Hoover, unless some astonishing change comes over popular feeling in the meantime, would be taking a risk which neither he nor his party should incur.

HOME RUGGER

The rugger season is now getting into its stride at Home. When the two senior English universities have started their fixture list, it will be fairly under way. Meanwhile it is interesting to note that Blackheath appear to have quickly recovered from the injuries which marred their opening match last month. In that game against Rosslyn Park on the Rectory Field, the senior English club had to finish with five forwards and did well to draw with a score of 3 points all. Now it has won well against the usually redoubtable Albion at Plymouth. Two London matches were fratricidal in that Harlequins had to admit defeat by London Scottish and Richmond went down before the London Welsh. The scores show that London rugger form is fairly level but the victories of the "alien" teams will give the English selectors something to think about. The Harlequins are always closely watched and their victory over the Wasps last month by 31 points to 12 was marked by dash and initiative more suggestive of the middle rather than the beginning of the season. The New Zealand visitors have soon restored their winning vein, as is fit and proper. It has been recorded that their predecessors were never defeated except in one much discussed match against Wales. Now a Welsh club side, Swansea, has inflicted a second and apparently authentic defeat, and as Neath on Saturday beat the victors by two goals to nil, it looks as if Welsh rugger is pretty good this year.

THE WORLD SERIES

Whatever the rest of the world may be doing, there is little doubt about the main preoccupation of the American people during the rest of this week. Baseball has a special attraction for English sportsmen for it is the one game which cannot inflict upon their country the discipline of being made to bow to American superiority as in polo, golf and, trequently, lawn tennis, to say nothing of boxing. The reason is simple: baseball has not yet acquired more than negligent attention in Great Britain, although it is understood that Senators and Consuls-General become young and disputatious again when drawn within the orbit of its activities. So just now the Detroit Tigers—last year's victims of the prowess of the St. Louis Cardinals—and the Chicago Cubs, who have narrowly wrested from the Cardinals the right of attempting to repeat the National League's last year's victory, magnetically hold the American stage. The tension is greater than is experienced by English "soccer" enthusiasts when the Cup Final is being played, for the struggle is spread out in the decision of the best of seven games. During its continuance it will be appropriate to treat American Shanghailanders with sympathetic caution. They will be so anxiously watching the fateful proceedings across the water, that they can hardly be expected to give due attention to mundane problems here. They will be good company—few Americans fail to be that—but the tactful companion will see that the conversation is allowed to touch the subject of baseball and, having touched it to remain there. Whether the Tigers will prove to be better than the Cubs this journal has not the effrontery to guess. It merely hopes that everyone will enjoy the World Series, even if, at the end, Detroit cannot be happy without inflicting misery on Chicago and vice versa.

A RESTORATION ?

With the close approach of the date for the plebiscite to decide the question of the restoration of the monarchy in Greece, it is somewhat astonishing to find that in political circles and amongst a certain section of the general public there is a growing desire to enthrone the King again without waiting for the decision of the people. Fortunately the Prime Minister, who is heartily in favour of the restoration, is strongly inclined to secure the wishes of the whole of the Greek population, as demonstrated in a plebiscite, before proceeding to re-establish the monarchy. In that he is wise for the stronger the foundations of the new régime the more chance of the anticipated development being permanent. The history of Greece as a republic has not been wholly fortunate, and much of the upheaval which has been manifested as been largely due to the fact that a republic is to some extent repugnant to the genius of the people. There is every prospect that a democratic parliamentary system with the King as a hereditary president—for that, after all, is just what he would amount to—would prove more successful than a republic. Nevertheless it should not be forgotten that there is still a strong anti-monarchical sentiment to be found in Greece, which while under a cloud at the moment, may be expected to make itself heard in the future just as loudly as it has been in the past. There should be no great difficulty in hedging the monarch around with constitutional limitations of his power, and that is apparently contemplated by M. Tsaldaris, but the question naturally arises as to whether the monarch would readily accept such restraints. That depends to a large extent upon the personality of the incumbent of the throne, but with goodwill between him and the political leaders, there is no reason why a greater stability should not be found in the future than has been experienced in the past.

GROWING SUPPORT

Apart from a general atmosphere of self-satisfaction which is apparent in the sentiments expressed at the annual conference of the Conservative Party at Brighton, some of the speeches on the subject of British defences contain a directness of expression which fully indicates the attitude of the leaders of the Party on this most important question. Whether or not Mr. Winston Churchill overstated the case in favour of a considerable expansion in means of defence—the organization of industries for quick transformation into factories for the supply of materials for defence, and the rebuilding and strengthening of the British Navy—there can be little doubt from Mr. Neville Chamberlain's words that the whole question is one about which the Government is on the *qui vive*. His reference to the League of Nations was particularly pointed. The League has to fulfil the functions for which it was created, but before abandoning it, it is necessary that Great Britain should be completely satisfied that it cannot do so. Reference was made yesterday to the manner in which the Labour Party was supporting the Government's policy, and Sir Herbert Samuel addressing a meeting of Opposition Liberals has followed suit in a no less emphatic manner. Political unanimity is a feature of the British attitude in times of crisis, but on this occasion the crisis is not over the question of imminent war, but as to whether machinery for the perpetuation of peace can be effectively used.

SIR FREDERIC COWEN

Sir Frederic Cowen, whose death is reported on another page, was one of those individuals who showed great musical ability at a very tender age. He had very early in life showed some considerable attainments at the piano, which he studied under Benedict, and though for some years he made public appearances as a pianist, that rapidly became subordinate to the greater inclination towards composition, which he first studied under Henry Russell, and later under Goss. It is on record that his first published composition was announced when he was six years of age, and after he had studied for some years at Leipzig under such men as Hauptmann, Moscheles, Reinecke and Plaidy, he returned to England owing to the outbreak of the Austro-Prussian War, and in 1866, when he was no more than fourteen years of age he appeared as composer for the orchestra in an overture played at the Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden. Cowen was responsible for no fewer than five operas, a large number of oratorios and cantatas, a horde of ballads, artistic lyrics, anthems, part songs, duets, and a representative range of overtures, and pianoforte pieces. He was in his time prominent as a conductor, and for his services to music generally was created a knight in 1911. While, perhaps, there are others of his generation who loom larger in the English musical world, Cowen will be noted for the altogether happy manner in which he displayed his delight in dealing with fantastic or fairy subjects; and whether in his cantatas for female voices, his charming "Sleeping Beauty," his "Water Lily," or his pretty "The Butterfly's Ball," he succeeded wonderfully in finding graceful musical expression of the poetical idea. His dance music is refined, original and admirably instrumented, and if he failed somewhat in the expression of the graver aspects of emotion, the vogue of his semi-sacred songs was widespread.

A PLOT THWARTED

The discovery of an alleged plot to overthrow the Bulgarian Government and force King Boris to abdicate has, naturally, led to the declaration of martial law, and the making of a large number of arrests. If indeed there was such a plot, it would not be the first aimed at the monarch, for on April 14, 1925, an attempt was made at Orkhanie to assassinate him, from which however, he escaped unhurt. King Boris, in spite of the seclusion of his life, had by that time won the respect and affection of his people and the attempt roused a great deal of public indignation. The following day General Gheorghiev was murdered, and on April 16, during the funeral service in the Cathedral of Sveta Nedelia, in Sofia, a bomb was exploded killing 123 people and injuring over three hundred. The Government acted promptly; martial law was proclaimed and a large number of persons arrested. Five persons including the sacristan of the cathedral were found guilty of planning and executing the outrage and were publicly hanged, while house to house visitations subsequently led to the apprehension of some 5,000 persons. The measures were carried out with the severity customary in the Balkans, but the situation appeared grave enough to justify strong measures. How far the Government will proceed in this present instance remains to be seen, though the personal popularity of the King would suggest that if they do act with their accustomed harshness, there will be plenty of public opinion to support them in such a course.

B. B. C. CHAIRMAN

Mr. Ronald Collet Norman, the new Chairman of the British Broadcasting Corporation is no newcomer to the affairs of that important institution. He has been Governor and Vice-Chairman since 1933 and he is therefore fully entitled to an appointment which has now twice fallen vacant during his tenure of the next highest post. A younger brother of the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Ronald Norman was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered into public life as Assistant Private Secretary to the late George Wyndham, that brilliant Conservative statesman whose career was all too brief for the full expression of his capacity, remarkable though its achievement had been. For five years Mr. Norman was Private Secretary to the late Earl of Halsbury and he subsequently entered municipal politics. For twenty-seven years he served on the London County Council. He was a Member from 1907 to 1922, and Alderman from 1922 to 1934. He was a capable Chairman in the difficult year of 1918-19. He is Vice-Chairman of the National Council of Social Service and a member of the Royal Fine Art Commission. The British Broadcasting Corporation is a public organization of recent birth. It has acquired great weight in the nation's affairs. Mr. Norman is, therefore, to be warmly congratulated and, judging from his past services and qualifications, the Corporation can claim the same attention.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

RELIEF OF LANCHOW EFFECTED

Reds Checked: Missionaries Safe in Sian: Gen. Chiang Moving Headquarters

Hankow, Oct. 1.

Reports received to-day state that Lanchow, the capital of Kansu, is no longer in danger of an attack by Communists, owing to the Reds having suffered heavy losses in clashes with Government troops. The reports also confirm that all British and American missionaries have evacuated the threatened zone and are now in Sian.

A Red attack on Lanchow was threatened recently when groups of Communists swept down in the direction of the Kansu capital from the Ninghsia border. Reinforcements were rushed by the authorities to the affected region and have succeeded in checking the Red advance.—Reuter.

Szechuen Reds Defeated

Peiping, Oct. 1.

The Szechuen Reds penetrating into Kansu are getting deeper into that province, but they have suffered two severe defeats, according to information from foreign sources received to-day. One group crossed the Min mountains, but was defeated by Government troops near Minhsien, and split into two bodies, one of which headed westwards towards Taochow and the other northeast, in the direction of Changhsien.

Another group is reported to be forty miles beyond Labrang, which is 100 miles southwest of the provincial capital, Lanchow. A third group has reached Kweite, on the Yellow River, 45 miles south of Dangar, but has been decisively defeated by a force of Tibetans and Moslems, who have acquitted themselves well. Notices commending them are being officially posted in Lanchow. Indications of co-operation between the Chinese and Moslems against the Reds include the arrival at Lanchow by air of Gen. Ma Pu-fang, the Moslem Governor of Kokonor.

Eleven adult Americans and three children who had evacuated to Lanchow are now leaving for Sian.—Reuter.

200 Miles of Blockhouses

Sian, Oct. 1.

Determined to prevent the entry of the Reds into southern Kansu from northwestern Szechuen, the Government troops and people in Kansu have co-operated in the completion of a chain of 800 blockhouses, extending for 200 miles from Lintao (Titao) eastwards to Tienshui, in southeastern Kansu.—Kuo Min.

Shansi Mobilizes

Taiyuan, Oct. 2.

In co-operation with other provincial authorities concerned in the Communist-suppression campaign, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner for Shansi, has ordered the organization of anti-Communist defence corps in every village, so that, whenever necessary, they may take up arms to check any invasion of Communist troops. There is also to be in every village a Justice Corps, whose function it will be to recruit all upright citizens in a moral united front against undesirable characters in their midst.—Central News.

Reds Starved To Death

Chengtu, Oct. 1.

According to a telegram from Gen. Chu Shao-liang, chairman of the Kansu Provincial Government, a small number of Reds have reached Tungwei, 100 miles southeast of Lanchow, the provincial capital of Kansu. Several thousand others, under Mao Tse-tung, equipped with three radio sets, are roaming about at Hataipu, south of Minhsien. A large number of them are being starved to death, while stragglers are ruthlessly killed by their comrades.

The Reds who entered Kansu were the remnants of Chu Teh's men. They arrived at Hataipu on September 20, and the following day at Lichwanchin, to the north of Tangchwan. Other Reds are fleeing from the southern part of Minhsien in a northeasterly direction toward Wushan (Ningyuan).

The Reds under Hsu Hsiang-chien have turned back since their failure to get to Kansu and are now fleeing toward Maoerhkan and Halungkang, west of Sungpan, in Szechuen.—Reuter.

Personal Directions

Peiping, Oct. 3.

With the Communist hordes evacuating Szechuen for the northwestern provinces, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has decided to establish his headquarters in Sian, Rengo learned to-day from reliable Chinese sources. Gen. Chiang personally will take charge of the punitive operations, assisted by Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, who is now in charge of the headquarters in Wuhan. The latter's troops are reported to be moving towards Shensi, while he himself is expected to fly to Tayuan soon to confer with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Chairman of the Shansi Provincial Government, on anti-Communist operations.—Rengo.

Chengtu, Oct. 5.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has decided to establish Provisional Headquarters here for the purpose of reorganizing the various units of the Communist Suppression Forces in Szechuen. The Headquarters of the Kiangsi Pacification Commissioner will be abolished and Gen. Ku Chu-tung, the Pacification Commissioner, will be appointed Director of the Provisional Headquarters.—Chekiai

Reds' Sorry Plight

Chengtu, Oct. 2.

Terrible conditions are being experienced by the remnants of the Reds under Mao Tse-tung, in Kansu, according to reports received from Government scouts. In their retreat, they found it almost impossible to obtain provisions, and more than 800 of them, who originally numbered several thousands, have perished. Some died from cold and sheer hunger, while others committed suicide to escape a lingering death from starvation.

Lieut.-Gen. Hu Chung-nan, commander of the 1st Division, reports to the Generalissimo's headquarters that no trace of bandits can be discovered at Yenchang, Hataipu, and Lichwanchin, southeast of Minhsien, in Kansu. A few, however, have been found in the vicinity of Mayashih and Watsangshih, near Siku, while about 400 Reds arrived at Tailakou on September 26. The Reds at Maoerhkan, to the west of Sungpan, fled southwards to Luhwa on September 23. According to prisoners, the remnants of the 4th and 30th Red Armies have turned back from from Maoerhkan and are trying to get to Mouhsien on the Min river. Confirmation has been received of the report that the Reds have left Tungwei, southeast of Lanchow, and are fleeing toward Wushan (Ningyuan.)—Reuter.

Foreigners Requested to Leave

Nanking, Oct. 4.

With the announcement by the National Government of the appointment of Generals Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Hsueh-liang as Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Commander-in-Chief, respectively, of the Northwestern Bandit Suppression Forces, preparations are being hastened for a general offensive on the Red marauders in the northwest.

A circular notification has been despatched by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the various Embassies and Legations, requesting them to evacuate all foreign nationals residing in the bandit suppression zone.—Kuo Min.

Hunan City Recovered

Changsha, Oct. 4.

Lungshan, held by the Communist-bandits under Hsiao Ke for the past few weeks, has now been recovered by the Government troops following the retreat of the marauders.

The city is gradually returning to normal.—Chekiai.

Szechuen Border Town Invaded

Chengtu, Oct. 5.

Despite repeated defeats at the hands of Government troops in Kueichow, Communist remnants under Yi Tseh-hung, have again invaded Cuyung, a town on the southern border of Szechwan.

The invading hordes, in the opinion of Wang Yi-tao, a surrendered bandit chieftain, can easily be dispersed under the pressure of central forces, because they are short of able leaders following the death of Hsu Chah, their former chieftain.—Central News.

Red Leader Caught

Foochow, Oct. 6.

Liu Chin-sung, bogus chairman of the so-called Soviet state at Yungchun, central Fukien, has been captured alive by Government authorities, according to a report received here to-day. Liu will be escorted here for questioning very shortly.—Central News.

MISSIONARIES LEAVE LANCHOW

Reds Menace, Government Sends Re-inforcements

From Our Own Correspondent

Sian, Shensi, Sept. 30.

Chang Hsueh-liang, the young Marshal, has taken up his quarters in Sian where he is in a favourable position to direct military operations against the Reds in the northern part of Shensi, and to co-operate with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the attack against the Reds in Kansu.

The news from north Shensi is very meagre. All communications have been cut for months, but at last news has come through reporting the relief of Fushih (Yenan) by Government troops after a prolonged siege of three-and-a-half months, during which time the city was surrounded by the Reds.

This has been confirmed by a letter just received from Fushih stating that the siege has been lifted and that all is well. The road is now clear from Sian to Fushin, and the Reds are being driven out by the combined operations of Yen Hsi-shan's Shansi troops from the north and the Shensi troops from the south.

Serious Situation in Kansu

The situation in Kansu appears to be much more serious. News from Lanchow states that the Szechuen Reds have at last broken through the Sungpan Range into south Kansu and taken Minhsien, and are now threatening Lanchow, the capital. The C.I.M. missionaries have all evacuated, and a large party of C. & M. A. missionaries are leaving for Sian to-day.

In addition to the 200,000 Government troops already stationed in Kansu another 60,000 are being rushed up as fast as the trains can bring them to the railhead at Sian, whence they proceed westward into Kansu by every possible means of transport available.

One result of this practical monopoly of the Lunghai Railway by troop trains is that very few goods trains are able to proceed from the east to Sian, and trade is suffering in consequence. Merchants find it difficult to maintain their normal stocks, and the railway precincts are blocked with quantities of raw products from the Northwest awaiting transport to Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow.

Cotton Suffers, Wheat Normal

Apart from these military movements conditions in Shensi are fairly normal. The cotton is suffering from lack of sunshine and it is feared that if this dull and cloudy weather continues the cotton will not ripen before the frost comes and cuts it off. On the other hand conditions are ideal for the wheat-planting, and the farmers are all busy in the fields plowing and planting and gathering in the excellent crop of millet and kaoliang.

In accordance with the Five Year Plan initiated by Mr. Shao Li-tsu, the Shensi Chairman, for the total eradication of opium in this province, a definite number of Hsiens will be added this year to the list of those where planting of opium is prohibited. This plan started by Shao Li-tzu two years ago has been most strictly carried out so far.

An Enlightened Administrator

Shensi is indeed fortunate in having such an enlightened and capable administrator as Mr. Shao Li-tzu for its Chairman. During the troubled years that have followed upon the Revolution Shensi has had more than its share of banditary, military depredation, and oppressive government. On top of all this came four terrible years of famine during which period at least 2,000,000 people died of starvation. Houses were torn down, homes disbanded, and villages deserted. The whole of central Shensi was plunged into the depths of misery and abject poverty. With the end of the drought and the coming of Shao Li-tzu the tide turned, and Shensi has now entered upon an era of prosperity and good sound government, the like of which has not been known since the Revolution.

Rehabilitation Schemes

Schemes for the re-habilitation of the deserted villages and broken-down farms have been backed by the big banks and successfully carried out under the protection of the provincial government. The farmers have been enabled to rebuild their homes and re-stock their farms with cattle and implements, and find a reliable market for their products.

The Weipei irregation scheme, begun by the China International Famine Relief Commission and completed by the provincial government, has very largely contributed to this era of peace and prosperity. Five of the richest grain-growing districts in the country have been freed from the perilous consequences of drought and enriched by a constant supply of water, even in the dryest seasons, from the Chin River.

1,000,000 Mow Irrigated

The provincial Government encouraged by the excellent results of the Weipei scheme are carrying out another large irrigation work in the eastern section of central Shensi. They are utilizing water from the Lo River to irrigate 1,000,000 mow of land in that area. The Government is wise enough to see what previous governments either failed to observe, or lacked the ability and goodwill to carry out, namely, that beneficent schemes for the people ensure law and order, and make for prosperity and comparatively easy government.

Apart from the disturbed districts in the north where the Reds have been in control, banditry in Shensi is practically unheard of now. People from other provinces are flocking to this province where land is cheap and the population not too thick upon the ground, and the prospects of a fair livelihood are obtainable.

FLOODS NEAR OLD MOUTH OF YELLOW RIVER

Haichow Threatened with Extinction: Expansion of Submerged Regions in N. Kiangsu

Chingkiangpu, Oct. 8.

Haichow, the prosperous city on the eastern terminus of the Lunghai Railway and Kuanyun, its sister city 36 li to the south-east, are threatened by total inundation as a result of the collapse of the Tsaimi River embankments yesterday. Four important rivers, the Tingtong, Wankung, Chengwei, and Hsia, have at the same time overflowed their banks and the flood waters are surging on towards these two ill-fated cities with unrelenting force. It is feared that if the waters are not quickly brought under control, total extinction of Haichow and Kuanyun would be but a question of time.

Efforts are being made by the authorities to find an outlet for these rivers to the sea. Thousands of hurriedly recruited labourers, under the handicapped but determined direction of the conservancy authorities, are working knee-deep in murky mud-water trying to repair the few embankments which still remain and to restore those which have collapsed. Thousands of refugees, with what little worldly possessions they are able to snatch from their submerged dwellings, present a most piteous picture and a most difficult problem for the relief authorities.

Hopes have virtually been abandoned for saving the city of Kuanyun from inundation by the flood waters, says a Hsuchow message. A number of dyke-repair hands recruited to reinforce the crumbling embankments have now deserted their work to flee with their families to the hills near by where thousands of refugees are seeking for safety.

The district authorities of Kuanyun are now preparing to remove the government offices to the hills to the south of the city. Several hundred small junks have been held in readiness to serve as life-boats.—Central News.

Water's Terrific Rush

Tsinan, Oct. 4.

According to a telegram from the Kiangsu Provincial Government, Mr. Chien Fen states, the Yellow River flood waters in the Grand Canal, in northern Kiangsu, via the Weishan Lake, on the Shantung-Kiangsu border, are rushing down at a speed of 1,500 cubic metres a second; and the capacity of the middle section of the Grand Canal is put to a severe strain. Unless the breached dykes in western Shantung are repaired at an early date and the swollen waters led into the main basin of the river, both the Hsuchow and Haichow Areas, in northern Kiangsu, will be totally inundated.—Kuo Min.

Yaowan City Threatemed

Hsuchow, Oct. 5.

Yaowan city, east of Hsuchow and north of Sutsien, has been inundated as a result of the collapse of a portion, over 100 ft. wide, of the Yen River embankments last night. As part of the second "defence line" has also been damaged, Yaowan city is facing total extinction.

Owing to the combined pressure of the Yellow River flood waters from the northwestern part of the province and the high tides from the coast, fanned by a strong wind, the western embankments of the Yen River in Kuanyun (Panpu), a salt-producing centre in northeastern Kiangsu, are completely submerged.

Pathetic scenes were witnessed as the refugees fled for their lives, taking whatever belongings they could with them. The local authorities have despatched a number of boats to rescue the victims and are doing their utmost to check the advance of the waters into Kuanyun.

According to a message from Shuyang, 100 additional villages are flooded by the further overflow of the Chaimi and Wankung Rivers. The Poyang River is also on the rampage, seriously endangering the neighbouring district of Haichow.—Kuo Min.

Red Spears Busy

Hsuchow, Oct. 5.

Taking advantage of the flood situation, the Red Spears Society in the border regions of Kiangsu and Anhwei provinces are reported to have joined hand with their comrades in Shantung and Honan and are planning a series of large-scale uprisings in the border districts of the four provinces.

The district authorities of the provinces concerned are considering joint defensive measures against the outlaws.—Chekiai.

Overseas Contributions Received

Nanking, Oct. 5.

The National Government has received a total of $23,000 from overseas Chinese in the various foreign countries as flood relief contributions.

The entire amount has been handed over to the National Famine Relief Commission which is in charge of administering flood relief measures.—Central News.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS AT HONGKONG

Rumoured Agreement With British Authorities

Hongkong, Oct. 7.

The continued presence here of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Divisions of the United States Navy's Fifth Destroyer Squadron, for a period considerably longer than expected was considered as significant by observers in view of the fact that the Orient has been practically denuded of British warships, numbers of which are known to have proceeded to the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

Rumours that three or four of the larger ships of the United States Navy were due here shortly lent strength to the opinion which linked the visit of the destroyers to the absence of British men-of-war.

The concentration was also linked with the recent gathering of Japanese warships in south China waters. The fact that the American warships have been virtually based at Hongkong has given rise to the belief in some quarters that an Anglo-American arrangement prevails by which fleet movements of the two nations in the Far East have been co-ordinated.

High naval authorities here, both British and American, refuse to confirm the report of such an arrangement, although they would not deny the existence of the rumoured agreement.—United Press.

MR. H. F. FARQUHAR'S FLIGHT

Quiet Arrival in Hongkong: Next Leg to Bangkok

Hongkong, Oct. 1.

Mr. H. F. Farquhar, and his Mexican co-pilot, Mr. Fritz Bieler, who arrived here yesterday from Shanghai in their Beechcraft cabin aeroplane, are resuming their flight to England in a couple of days. They will fly to Bangkok and later follow the Imperial Airways route to London. Mr. Farquhar then will proceed to Helsingfors, to which centre he has been transferred from Mexico City, where he was First Secretary of the British Legation.

Mr. Farquhar and his companion arrived unheralded in Hongkong, landing at the Kai Tak aerodrome. Their arrival was kept so quiet that even this morning's newspapers did not have the news.—Reuter.

SUBMARINES RETURN TO HONGKONG

Hongkong, Oct. 6.

Several submarines, with their mother-ship H.M.S. Medway, arrived here this morning from Weihaiwei. Their further movements have not yet been announced.—Reuter.

WEST LAKE DREDGING NEARS COMPLETION

Hangchow, Oct. 5.

The dredging of the West Lake will be completed this winter. Citizen labour in the service of the state will be utilized.—Kuo Min.

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NORTH CHINA TRADE NOT GOOD

Merchants Prefer British Ships: Officers Wanted by S. M. Railway

From Our Own Correspondent

Tientsin, Oct. 1.

It cannot be said that the trade of the port of Tientsin is particularly flourishing, especially the export trade, which is practically nil, although a fair amount of cargo is being shipped to China coast ports, principally to the South. Although there are quite a number of Chinese steamers plying between Tientsin, Shanghai and other China coast ports, the China Navigation Co. seem to be making a bold bid for this trade with their fast and modern vessels. Shanghai, viâ Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Tsingtao is well served by departures every Thursday and Sunday sailing from Tongku and the Tungchow sailing from the British Bund, Tientsin, but she does not call at Tsingtao. Hongkong and Canton viâ Chefoo, Weihaiwei, Tsingtao and Swatow, are well served every Wednesday and Saturday by vessels which come right up to Tientsin and berth alongside the British Bund.

Tientsin merchants, especially Chinese exporters appear to be giving their preference to these British steamers, in spite of the lower freights offered by Chinese steamship companies. A noticeable fact in the trade of the port of Tientsin is the falling off in the number of Japanese cargo steamers calling in the port. The Tung Shing S. S. Co., a Japanese shipping concern, is about the only company which has regular cargo sailings between Tientsin and Japan and vice versa, and of late, even the number of Japanese vessels consigned to their care has decreased. The O.S.K., D.K.K., and K.Y.K. still maintain their regular sailings between Tientsin, Dairen and Japanese ports but they are also engaged in the passenger trade.

Six-Storey Skyscraper

Tientsin's new skyscraper, the Hsin Hua Building, situated at the corner of Rue de France and Rue du Baron Cros in the French Concession is nearly completed and is expected officially to be opened some time this month. This modern and palatial building will house the Hsin Hua Trust & Savings Bank, after which it is named, the Chinese Bankers' Association, the Joint Treasury of Chinese Banks and the Chinese Banks' Club. The construction of this six-storey building, which occupies about three mow of land, began in March of last year. It will cost over $1,000,000. The Hsin Hua Trust & Savings Bank will occupy the ground and first floors of the southern part of the building, while the rest of the building will be available for the Joint Treasury, the Bankers' Association and the Bankers Club, as well as for rent. The first floor of the tower above the building will be used by the Tung Fang Broadcast station. The Joint Treasury of Chinese banks will be the first to move into the new building as soon as it is ready for occupation. If this new building can be taken as a sign of Tientsin's prosperity, then there is a bright future in store for the port.

Reactions to the War

The Italo-Abyssinian imbroglio seems to be one of the principal topics of conversation among the local Chinese, in fact, more so than among foreigners. The local vernacular press have been feeding their readers with all kinds of tall stories and startling forecasts of what is going to happen. Although, at first, exchange became most erratic owing to war talk and the possibility that the conflict could not be localized but would spread to Europe and that China would eventually be involved, it has now shown a much steadier and firmer tone. It was thought that this would help exports, but unfortunately, no buyers appeared from abroad. Everybody seems to be adopting a waiting and watchful attitude before definitely committing themselves for any large business transaction.

As far as a possible clash between Italy and Great Britain is concerned, the local Italian colony, while blaming Britain's policy nevertheless are friendly disposed towards the British race, and there is not one Italian in Tientsin who would like to see Italy and Great Britain go to war, if ever such a disastrous event were to happen. In Tientsin there is an Italian contingent, "Il Battaglione San Marco", about 300 strong, and they live in modern barracks in the Italian Concession, the "Caserma Ermanno Carlotto", and while the men are all keyed up to a point of excitement over the Italo-Abyssinian campaign and are all ready to die for Il Duce, if necessary, they do not show any antagonism towards local Britons, with whom they are on friendly terms, although it would not be a particularly wise step to start an argument as to who is right or who is wrong. They have their own opinion on this subject, and needless to say are not enamoured particularly with the League of Nations.

Potential Tientsin Business

Quite a number of Japanese business men have arrived in Tientsin of late with the object of looking over the North China market and to see what prospects there are of opening up offices in Tientsin. It is rumoured that the premises formerly occupied by the defunct American-Oriental Banking Corporation in Rue de France might be occupied in the future by a large Japanese firm. It is said that negotiations already have been started for renting of the premises on a long lease, but so far, nothing concrete has been arranged.

The South Manchuria Railway Co. also are looking for suitable premises for a Tientsin branch office, preferably in the British or French Concessions. The importance of a branch office in Tientsin can be gauged from the fact that when the former Chinese Eastern Railway had a branch office in the French Concession, prior to the Sino-Soviet conflict which resulted in the temporary suspension of diplomatic relations between China and the Soviets, it was quite a flourishing concern. They conducted all the bookings of passengers travelling to Europe via the Trans-Siberian railway, besides a large godown and storage business and insurance. Now that the C. E. R. has been taken over by the Manchoukuo authorities, the S. M. R., which has an eye on extending and developing its trade with North China, is not slow to see the vast opportunities of having a branch office in Tientsin. They book passengers for Europe viâ the Trans-Siberian railway, besides continuing the storage and godown business of the former C. E. R. Mr. Matsuoka, the head of the S. M. R., is giving his personal attention to the opening of the branch office in Tientsin, when suitable premises can be found. It is his intention to maintain a large staff of employees thoroughly conversant with conditions in North China, and it is possible that the present manager of the Dairen office of the S. M. R. will be transferred to Tientsin.

Splendid Charity Function

One of the outstanding events of the social season took place on Friday last at the Forum Ballroon when Mrs. Mattie Grambs arranged a Fashion Show in aid of the Tientsin Ladies Benevolent Society, which turned out a huge success. The patroness was Mrs. J. B. Affleck, the charming wife of H. M. Consul-General. At the conclusion of the parades which were given between dances, Mr. J. B. Affleck congratulated Mrs. Grambs on the splendid show she had arranged, at the same time thanking the ladies for their assistance in making the show such a success, thus benefitting a most worthy institution. He also announced that by paying Mrs. Affleck a fee of $2 the "mannequins" could be engaged for dances. Needless to say a "roaring" trade ensued. Mrs. Affleck and Mrs. Grambs were presented with beautiful baskets of flowers by Mrs. T. H Butler, Acting President of the T. L. B. S.

The ladies who took part in the Fashion Show and acted as "mannequins" were:—Mesdames Monroe-Hall, P. D. MacFeat, F. Lilienthal Stuart Allen, Guy Newmarch, A. P. Richards, Alex Baylin, C. Langhorne, A. V. Farmer, A. P. Graves Morris, J. Alexander, Mme Brun, Miss Kathleen Bell, Miss Dorea Harper, Mrs. W. Pryor, Miss Thornton and Mrs. Saul Freeman.

30th Anniversary of Club

Last night the Tientsin Club celebrated its 30th anniversary when between 50 and 60 of the leading residents of the port who are members of the Tientsin Club sat down to a special dinner at the Club. Mayor T. J. Graham (Chairman of the Club Committee) presided.

He was supported at the head of the table by Mr. J. B. Affleck, H. M. Consul-General, Dr. J. O'Malley Irwin, Dr. G. O'Neill, Messrs. P. H. B. Kent, L. O. MacGowan, and H. A. Lucker (ex-Chairman of the Club) Lieut-Col. Pelly, Mr. Hilliard, Commissioner of Customs, Major G. T Wards, and Mr. W. E. Atwell.

The Chairman in the course of his address which was of a very witty and amusing character, referred to the first meeting of the Club which took place on Friday, October 18, 1895 at which Mr. McLeish took the chair. In one of the original Minutes there is a motion by the late Mr. J. M. Dickinson, seconded by Mr. W. Fisher:

"That the incoming committee be instructed to consider the advisability of procuring a couple of Fairmaids." (Barmaids?).

Nineteen voted for and two against.

The Rev. F. L. Norris was invited to become the Hon. Librarian to the Club, but this incitation did not follow the above resolution!

The prices of drinks in those days are worthy of mention. Champagne quarts $3.75, pints $2.00, Sherry was $0.17 a glass. Bamboo cocktail $0.15 a glass. Whiskey sold at $12.00 a dozen. Ham Squares were $0.04 each.

There have been 21 Chairman since the foundation of the Club and seventeen since the opening of the present building.

The chairmanship of the Club today is not sought after as it was 30 years ago. The proverbial silve: lining to the clouds of depression appears to become more illusory than ever. Some predict that it will be worse before it is better, but to use the words of an old and esteemed friend who has passed away.

When "J. M. D." was very ill in hospital many years ago his partner, the late Mr. Guy Bidwell, went into his ward stroking his long grey moustache and with a sad face, as he thought, to say farewell to an old friend. "J. M. D." opened one eye and said: "Why the long face Guy? One would think that it was you who was going to die instead of me. Cheer up man, we are not beaten yet".

So friends, I venture to bid you be of a good cheer in the hope that the silver lining will soon show through and that the prosperous days that most of us have seen may be re-established.

Before calling upon you to drink to the Toast of the evening, I will just give you a few extracts from the "Pu Hao Pentzu." You must know the authors of the first to appreciate its humour.

(1) "Surely there should be a big glass in the Club on the King's Birthday for Teetotalers. This place is getting as bad as the Country Club. W. E. H. and H. O."

(2) The next is "How to purge an Oyster", by my old friend C.G.T.

(3) The pick of the books is:—

Complaint

A dead fly found in the stewed fruit. —W. G. P.

Reply

The death of this fly is noted with regret.—H. G. W. W.

Mr. Affleck, in a short and witty speech began with a story of the curate and Disraeli as an illustration of the virtues of brevity, and passed on to reminiscences of the time when he used to come down from Peiping to play chess with local players, of whom Mr. Dickenson was one of the best. They usually selected a time when the Bandmann Opera Company was in port. He, as a newcomer, very much appreciated that Club. He referred humourously to a certain Club which was in the habit of erecting statues to its members, and to the desirability of adopting that practice here, and said that while they had passed through great difficulties in the past their troubles were not yet over. He hoped, however, that members would carry on in the same spirit as those who had gone before them.

Impromptu speeches were also delivered by Dr. O'Neill, who said he had a relatively easy time when Chairman of the Club, and by Mr. E. C. Peters, who had something to say of most of those present beginning with the "top table".

JAPANESE MILITARY DISCLAIMER

No Association with Chinese Malcontent Groups

Tientsin, Oct. 1.

The headquarters of the Japanese forces in North China to-day published a disclaimer to the alleged relationships they have been reported to maintain with certain Chinese malcontent groups. The statement was issued consequent on reports spread in the demilitarized zone by certain Chinese elements that they were acting with the sanction or understanding of the Japanese military authorities in Tientsin.

"We believe it unnecessary to stress that this headquarters have no relations whatsoever with certain deposed militarists or elements which have drifted here from Manchuria, and who have recently been agitating for a Hopei autonomous government, and asserting that they were in close relations with the Japanese Army," the statement said. "While it is not within the province of these headquarters to interfere in the internal affairs of China, we cannot leave unnoticed any condition that may lead to a disturbance of the peace in the Peiping-Tientsin area to create a threat to our residents. Moreover, if there are any elements who brazenly claim false relations with the Japanese Army, we shall have to put a curb to them in the interests of the honour of the service."—Rengo.

PAY OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN HONGKONG

Sir Henry Pollock Thinks Rates Much Too High

Hongkong, Oct. 3.

Sir Henry Pollock, a veteran member of the Legislative Council and chief of the "unofficial members" of that body, took the Government to task at a meeting of the Council today for contemplating an increase in the Colony's taxes in the event of the Hongkong dollar falling below a reasonably high level.

He referred to the passage in the Budget which read: "The Government would be failing in its duty if it did not contemplate in advance the steps that will have to be taken in 1936 if there should be either a sharp drop in the dollar rate or a serious decline in revenue, or possibly both.....No additional taxation has been imposed.....but it is as well that a warning should be given now that this may be necessary...."

"We strongly object," Sir Henry told the Council, "to any additional taxation being imposed to meet any deficit in our finances. Our contention is that any such deficit ought to be made good exclusively by cuts in the salaries of civil servants. In support of this contention of ours we beg leave to remind the Government of certain facts which preceded the considerable increase in salaries which came into force on January 1, 1931."

The Increase of 1931

He went on to relate how unofficial members of the Council had opposed the 1931 increases in civil servants' pay, pointing out that, at an exchange rate of 1s. 10d. for the dollar, such increases would result in the Colony having to pay $2,000,000 extra for additional sterling and dollar salaries.

He recalled that as a direct result of these increased salaries the Government was compelled to impose additional taxation, that those taxes were "still with us" and "are even less popular than when first imposed."

"Accordingly, the unofficial members contend that the taxpayers of this Colony are already paying amply for these increases in salaries and that to make the taxpayers pay more in 1936, if a sharp drop in the dollar should unbalance the Budget, is a palpable injustice to the taxpayers of this Colony.

"We gather that the Government has already been in communication with the Secretary of State (in London) on the subject of a possible deficit and that the Secretary of State has already, without the unofficial members or the Finance Committee of this Council being consulted in any way, 'sanctioned' a scheme whereby such a deficit is to be met partly by additional taxation and partly by cuts in the salaries of Government Civil Servants. That procedure of the Government we object to as being unconstitutional.

"We are painfully aware of the fact that the unofficial members of this Council are in all matters of voting in a hopeless minority, but surely that fact makes it all the more imperative that they should at least be consulted before any definite arrangement is come to with the Secretary of State for meeting a possible deficit in the finances of the Colony by means of additional taxation."

Privileges Enjoyed

Sir Henry went into the privileges which civil servants enjoy, enumerating them impressively: "Pensions, passages for themselves and families, housing or rent allowance, privileged rates for medical attendance, continuity of employment, safety of employment and protection against arbitrary dismissal."

Moreover, he pointed out that, as a result of the depression, business houses had been forced to reduce salaries in the Colony, that other colonies had cut their servants' pay to meet bad times, but that in Hongkong the civil servants enjoyed the same high level of income they had before the trade slump in this port.

"We have no doubt," he concluded, "that the residents will continue to face the present difficult situation with resolute courage, but we most strongly deprecate their being saddled with additional taxation."

Finally, he declared that a low-value dollar would solve Hongkong's financial problem and bring back trade and tourists.—Reuter.

MEI LAN-FANG RAISES $20,000 FOR RELIEF

Hangchow, Sept. 30.

A sum of $20,000 has been secured by the Flood Relief Association, through theatrical performances by Mei Lan-fang during the past week, it is announced. Sixty per cent. will be used for flood relief and 40 per cent. for financial assistance to the local relief camps for destitutes. —Kuo Min.

CHINA TO PROMOTE FOREIGN TRADE

Measures Devised by the Ministry of Industries

Nanking, Oct. 5.

Several measures have been devised by the Ministry of Industries for the promotion of China's foreign trade.

The salient features are:—

Exporters will be urged to co-operate in matters relating to sales and distribution of their products;

Measures to be devised by the Ministry in collaboration with various other Ministries and Commission concerned for the promotion of exports of eggs, tea, silk and cotton goods;

Delegates will be sent to Europe, America and Japan to study commercial and industrial developments; and

The Foreign Trade Bureau will be instructed to compile pamphlets on China's exports and imports for reference to importers and exporters.—Central News.

CHINA NATIONAL DEFENCE CONFERENCE

Nanking, Oct. 1.

With a view to discussing and devising ways and means for the strengthening of national defence, the Ministry of Interior has decided to convene a conference at which all the provinces and municipalities will be represented. The date for the convention has not yet been decided upon.—Chekiai Agency.

SILVER SMUGGLERS STILL ACTIVE

Tientsin, Oct. 1.

Five million silver dollars have been smuggled out of Tientsin and Peiping during the past three months, it is stated in local financial circles. In view of the rigid anti-smuggling measures recently applied in Tientsin and Peiping, it is learned that the centre of smuggling has shifted to Langfang, a station midway between the two cities. Much of the smuggled money has been carried away by people boarding the trains at Langfang for Shanhaiwan.—Central News.

CANTON TO BUILD BIG DOCKYARD

Hongkong, Oct. 5.

Plans have been mapped out by the Kwangtung provincial authorities for the construction of a large dockyard at Canton. The site will be located at the old dockyard at Whampoa.—Central News.

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CANTON AND THE RICE TAX

Reported Offer by Nanking to Kuangtung for Settling Customs Question: Contact with Nanking

From Our Own Correspondent

Canton, Sept. 20.

Forces are being arrayed so that a strong remonstrance may be lodged with the Central Government if in the long run it persists in making the foreign rice tax purely a national matter. H. O. Tong, the Shanghai Customs Commissioner, had explained to the Kuangtung rulers that the Maritime Customs was to be the sole collectors of all charges and impositions on rice from abroad.

As with all else, smugglers have made heavy inroads into the profits from this source, Swatow and the adjacent coast being the principal places for the landing of surreptitious cargoes. On paper the monthly intakings come to $800,000, and for two or three months they were that good, but there has been a falling off to $500,000. But the customs service if unhampered by the provincial smuggling suppression agency should be able gradually to make this evasion of duty a losing game.

The Offer to Kuangtung

You will get $5,000,000 for reconstruction purposes this and every other year, and there will be at your disposal $10,000 every month for your Canton primary school fund, if you only will do two things. Close up your provincial smuggling suppression bureau, and keep your hands off the tax on foreign rice, and all this will be yours. This, in effect, is what Nanking told Kuangtung a few days ago, though the story is just getting into print.

More than a month Chiang Pehcheng stayed in Tungshan, but no reported ever found him in. Interested only in holding conferences with General Chen Chi-tang, this emissary from Nanking was with him almost every night. Sunday last he slipped down to Hongkong, will have a cabin on the Empress of Asia which sails to-day, and will be on a passenger 'plane from Shanghai to Chengtu, going to report to the national commander-in-chief.

He is keeping a room in the New Asia Hotel, and General Chiang will quickly return. This conferring with General Chen Chi-tang will go on as long as needed to bring about a real co-ordination with the national military authority.

Communists Worsted

Two Mowhsien towns of considerable size have been reoccupied by the Nationalist forces, Chaping and Chinglinpo, but they are both masses of wreckage. Cannonading and aeroplane bombing tore buildings to pieces, and fires consumed many structures. Monday was the day when these towns became raging infernos, and before the sun rose on Tuesday the last of the Reds had cleared out.

As at Mowhsien City, the foe was badly cut up, and in killed and wounded must have loss over 4,000 soldiers Official communiqués put the national losses as 300 dead and 400 wounded.

How many of the residents of Chaping and Chinglinpo died in the siege will not be known until the fires are out and the débris has been cleared away. Stations for the treatment of the civilian wounded and for the issuance of rations for the inhabitants who are destitute have been opened.

In front of three more Mowhsien towns, Yungan, Kuiping and Kushing, defences have been prepared by the Reds. Trenches eight feet deep and five feet across have been dug with entanglements of wire charged with electricity in front of them. Here the enemy is making his stand, and Chiang Kai-shek is bringing tanks from Nanking to crush the barbed wire.

Stamp Tax Puzzle

Not a word has come from the chamber of the Political Council from which one can surmise the fate of the new stamp act that should have been in force after September 1. Merchants are obliged to conform to the requirements of the law that the Central Government had declared to be replaced by the new. Bills and receipts for $3 and over must bear revenue stamps under the newer enactment; the starting point had been $2, and still is in Canton. All theatre tickets had to have stamps attached, even complimentary tickets not being exempt. But only when the patron pays 50 cents or more need the revenue provisions be complied with where the national law is operative.

Canton merchants importuned the national authority last June quickly to promulgate the effective date for the changes which were contemplated. They are going to raise a cry if the Canton Political Council does not fall in with the Nanking idea and enforce the new stamp act.

As recreation centres, Canton clubs will lose their universal appeal from October 1, after which the playing of games of chance for money and the smoking of opium will be contrary to law. Police Superintendent Ho Lok is having his station captains make a survey of all the clubs, furnishing him with details of their size, nature, location, etc, in preparation of the issuance of the ban on the use of narcotics and gambling.

It is heard that quite a lot of clubs will voluntarily close when the new regulation is put on the statute books. The police will then have their hands full stopping evasions of the law. They are cognizant of the fact that some of these clubs will continue after giving up their quarters, the members resorting to this hotel to-night, another hotel tomorrow, mah jongg playing being there permissible, and some hostelries having licenses permitting them to serve opium to their guests.

Banks in Agreement

Canton, Sept. 24.

Although by no means approaching the danger line, withdrawals from several Canton banks have increased materially since the Bank of Canton and the National Commercial and Savings Bank closed. Individually any one of the lot might have its resources strained almost beyond endurance, but a coalition would enable them to stem any run in perfect safety. Yesterday five depositaries became members of such a coalition, with Mr. Chue Fang-pu, Treasurer, signing the agreement as chief witness.

Each in the group has put its entire assets at the disposal of the other signatories in time of need. Collateral will not have to be furnished, but once the standing of a bank has been weakened it may get full co-operation by borrowing on its name alone. There are twelve banks in this city, and the other seven will probably form one or more similar pools.

The Municipal Bank and the Provincial Bank have entered into a reciprocal arrangement that will strengthen their position.

The idea now is that when either is embarrassed by an excited Public the notes in which the public has lost confidence may be taken to the other which agreed to give dollar for dollar.

Mr. Chen Kung-yee, Business Manager of the Municipal Bank, in giving these facts to the press yesterday mentioned that 40,000 individual accounts had been opened with his depositary. Many are small savings accounts, so that the deposits total $2,000,000. Municipal Bank notes were accepted at two cents discount by exchange shops. Since Saturday when the reciprocal understanding became generally known, the currency of both have been at par.

Damage from Natural Calamities

Nanking, Sept. 30.

The total damage to the winter farm crops in the country caused by natural calamities is expected to reach 278,526,400 piculs this year, according to a forecast of the National Agricultural Research Bureau under the Ministry of Industry. This includes 142,811,200 piculs from drought, 36,411,500 piculs from windstorms, 29,887,300 piculs from flood, 2,869,300 piculs from the locust pest, and 56,547,100 piculs from other calamities. —Kuo Min.

WOLFRAM OUTPUT INCREASING

Nanking, Sept. 30.

The output of the wolfram mines at Tsungyi, Tayu, Nankang and Shangyu, southern Kiangsi, has been increasing rapidly, since measures for readjustment were instituted by the Kiangsi Provincial Government a few months ago.

Arrangements have been made between the provincial authorities and Mr. T. L. Soong, General Manager of the China Development Finance Corporation, for the joint operation of the miners. The agreement for joint operation will be brought up at a meeting of the Provincial Government Committee shortly.

It is also reported that the China Development Finance Corporation is planning to invest in the exploitation of the coal mines at Taiho, Ki-an district, central Kiangsi.—Kuo Min.

NEGOTIATIONS OVER SWATOW DISPUTE

Japanese Consul-General Confers with Chinese

Canton, Oct. 1.

Conditions here continue normal, despite the Sino-Japanese tension at Swatow, where the imposition by the Chinese authorities of a tax on imports of Japanese rice, allegedly in contravention of existing treaties, has caused fear of a grave crisis.

It is understood the Japanese naval representative in Canton has arrived at Swatow to confer with Rear-Admiral Shimomura, Commander of the 5th Japanese Torpedo-boat Flotilla, who is watching the interests of the Japanese community. Meanwhile, the Japanese Consul-General in Canton is continuing his negotiations with the Chinese authorities for a settlement of the dispute.—Reuter.

Settlement Locally

Nanking, Oct. 3.

Chinese reports circulated here today expressed the hope that a local settlement may be reached in connection with the Sino-Japanese dispute at Swatow. Negotiations have up to the present been centred at Canton, with the authorities at the capital maintaining complete silence on the subject.—Reuter.

No Outside Interference

Nanking, Oct. 4.

Official reports on the dispute at Swatow over the collection of an agricultural tax on Japanese rice were received here yesterday from Canton.

Following negotiations with the Japanese Consul at Swatow, the reports state, the chief question now is whether or not the agricultural tax will continue in force.

While the Japanese insist that the tax is illegal and should be abolished, the Kuangtung authorities take the view that the imposition of a tax on foreign goods is within the sovereign rights of China, and no outside interference is admissible.—Kuo Min.

TO CLEAR SZECHUEN OF OPIUM

Poppy Cultivation Eliminati in Five Years

Chengtu, Out. 2.

In accordance with the instructions of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and under his personal direction, the Szechuen provincial government has started a campaign against the production trafficking, and smoking of opium. The growing of poppy, which hitherto has been a source of revenue in this province, according to the present plans is to be completely eliminated in five years.

To prove to the populace that the Generalissimo means business, Shen Wen-ying, who recently was taken into custody by special police force, on charges of dealing in narcotics, was executed yesterday at Pahsien by order of the Generalissimo's Headquarters.—Central News.

SURVEY FLIGHT TO HONGKONG

Political Difficulties Seen by Imperial Airways

London, Oct. 1.

A spokesman for Imperial Airways, Inc., to-day said that his company would begin a "survey flight" on Wednesday from Penang to Hongkong, by way of Saigon. He declined to state whether the company planned to inaugurate regular service soon.

He admitted that there may be "political difficulties" in the establishment of a regular air line over the Far Eastern route. The linking of Hongkong with the Imperial Airways route from England to Singapore has been contemplated for some time.—United Press.

JAPAN TO CONVERT "RED INK" BONDS

Tokyo, Oct. 2.

Conversion of the Y.500,000,000 worth of "red ink" bonds, due for redemption in the current and next fiscal years, for securities bearing lower interest will be attempted by the Ministry of Finance, it was learned to-day.

The £6,000,000 debentures of the South Manchuria Railway Co., redeemable on January 1 next, will be among the securities to be converted.

Officials of the Exchequer, however, express fears that the demand for cash redemption of bonds may be so large as have serious effect on the national treasury.—Rengo.

VETERAN ADMIRAL DIES IN PEIPING

Admiral Tsai Ting-kan Ends Picturesque Career

Peiping, Sept. 30.

The death has occurred here, at the age of 74, of Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, who was at one time Minister for Foreign Affairs in the old Peking Government.

Admiral Tsai was one of the first Chinese students to proceed to America for an education, going in the early seventies. He participated in the Sino-Japanese War, when he was in command of the Chinese torpedo-boats.

Admiral Tsai retired from public life after the death of Marshal Chang Tso-lin and the occupation of Peking by the Nationalists. During recent years, he has lived in Peiping indulging his fancy for literary work and publishing several volumes of English translations of Chinese poetry.

The Admiral was an excellent, witty after-dinner speaker in English.

Journey to America

Born at Hsiangshan, in Kuangtung, in 1861, Admiral Tsai received his early education in the schools of his native district and in the mission schools of Shanghai. He was sent to America in 1873, and studied at the Hartford Grammar School and the New Britain High School, being one of the first Chinese students to be sent abroad under China's modern educational programme.

He returned to China in 1881, together with other Chinese students, following a memorial sent to the Imperial Throne by the Chinese Minister in Washington complaining that the course of study pursued by these youths included "Latin and Greek and other unnecessary subjects."

The Minister also complained of "the disrespectful behaviour of the boys when brought before their chiefs, of their deplorable lack of patriotism, of their forgetting their mother tongue, and of other sins of omission and commission."

The future admiral began his naval career in the Torpedo School at Taku in 1881 and, upon his graduation three years later, was made captain of a torpedo boat. He was promoted to be commodore of the Torpedo Fleet in 1892, and took part in the naval encounter with the Japanese in the Gulf of Chihli during the Sino-Japanese War, 1894-95.

Many Posts in China

He was made a rear-admiral in 1910, and the next year was appointed departmental director of the Naval Board in the Imperial Government, becoming vice-Admiral and High Adviser to Yuan Shih-kai in 1912. In 1913, he was appointed co-director of the Inspectorate-General of Salt, and chief English secretary to Yuan Shih-kai when that statesman was President.

Admiral Tsai held several other important posts. He was associate-director of Customs Administration, 1917; associate-director of the Office for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects, 1919; vice-president of the Chinese Red Cross, 1919; chairman of the Tariff Revision Commission, 1922; member of the commission for the Reorganization of Domestic and Foreign Debts, 1923; and one of the three High Commissioners who investigated the May 30 "Incident" at Shanghai, 1925.

After serving as director-general of the Customs Administration and then Foreign Minister at Peking, he retired, and devoted himself to his hobby—the translation of Chinese poems into English.—Reuter.

CO-OPERATION IS NORTH CHINA

Joint Sino-Japanese Efforts Needed for Development

Moji, Oct. 6.

The sole way to develop North China is through Sino-Japanese co-operation, declared Mr. Jun Kawada, managing director of the Sumitomo Goshi Kaisha, one of Japan's major financial concerns, this morning on his return from an extensive tour of North China.

"Chinese leaders are now also seemingly realizing this necessity," Mr. Kawada said. "North China's first need is the establishment of political stability. The region's 80,000,000 people are impoverished after many years of maladministration. Steps to promote economic activities and foreign trade are also necessary to bring them out of their present misery."

He pointed out, however, that the development of the country by individual companies acting independently would be a difficult task in view of the vastness of the region.—Rengo.

NEW FACILITY FOR MOTORISTS

Chekiang Tourist Bureau's West Lake Office

Hangchow, Oct. 6.

"Those motorists who have experienced the beauties of Hangchow and those who wish to go still further into the interior of Chekiang to see such famous scenic spots as Tientaishan, Yentangshan, Peishan and the river routes such as Tsingyun to Wenchow and Tunglu to Shentu, will be interested to know that the Chekiang Tourist Bureau have opened an information office on the shore of the West Lake at the Broken Bridge, Hangchow," says a statement issued by the local authorities to-day.

"The site chosen by the Bureau could not have been better from the tourist point of view," the statement proceeds. "Centrally situated, it is housed in quarters that are architecturally perfect. Those who have visited Hangchow in the past will doubtless recall the "Broken Bridge," or Pei's Causeway, which runs across the Lake from almost immediately below the Needle Pagoda to the Park on the Island Hill.

"At the junction of the main lake-side road with the Causeway is the Bureau's office, a Chinese-style pavilion in yellow and red. Inside there is a rest room, office, telephone (local or long-distance), and a cloak room. Wicker chairs and tables are available for those who wish to sit out in the garden and admire the wonderful view, whilst light refreshments are available for those who are thirsty.

"Across the road there is an official car park and gasoline station. Tourists may leave their cars here under the supervision of one of the Bureau's attendants.

"The Bureau's staff is fully informed, and tourists cannot be too strongly recommended to make use of this service if they wish to make the greatest use possible of their holiday.

Facility for Purchasers

"An innovation that will be welcomed by visitors is that inside the rest room are show cases containing samples of those articles for which Hangchow is famous, such as scissors, sunshades, fans, silks, etc. On application to the office the Bureau will be pleased to introduce visitors to shops selling these articles and they guarantee that the prices charged will be reasonable.

"One of the most important services the Bureau offers as far as motorists are concerned is the offer to look after accident cases and, in this connection, special lawyers have been retained to attend to any cases which may have to go through a court of law in Hangchow.

"Those wishing itineraries made out for them in advance may either write the Chekiang Tourist Bureau, Pei's Causeway, Hangchow, or telephone Hangchow 2322.

"Very useful maps giving the latest road information are on sale at the Bureau's office for 20 cents a copy, and can be thoroughly recommended." —Reuter.

SEIYUKAI AGAIN TAKES LEAD

Minseito Behind in Japanese Prefectural Elections

Tokyo, Oct. 4.

The Seiyukai, majority party in the Lower House of the Diet, to-day obtained a narrow gain over its rival, the Minseito, as the prefectural assembly elections entered their last stretch.

The results to-day read: Seiyukai 545; Minseito 540; Kokumin Domei 13; Proletarian 28; Independents 104; Others 18. This leaves 617 assembly seats still vacant.

The elections, which began on September 20 and which will end on October 9, are being watched with keen interest as indicative of the trend the electorate will follow at the Diet elections next spring.

The Minseito has pledged its support to the Government of Admiral K. Okada, while the Seiyukai is the opposition party.—Rengo.

"Clean Elections"

Tokyo, Oct. 1.

More than 7,000 persons have been arrested on charges of violating Japan's "clean election" laws, according to reports reaching here from the provinces.

Those taken into custody include several priests accused of having prayed for the success of particular candidates. Mr. S. Itakura, head of the Silk Cocoon Producers Association, is accused of having given money to the priests and their temples for prayers in behalf of Mr. Y. Sasaki, a candidate for the assembly in Iwate prefecture.—United Press.

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MANY CHANGES IN SZECHUEN

Smoke Nuisance Abolished: Bandit Chief Executed: River Tax Collection Simplified

From a Correspondent

Chungking, Sept. 25.

Time changes many things. Among the unusual sights to be seen these days in Chungking is the smoke-stack bus. The buses which run between Chengtu and Chungking use crude oil instead of gasoline and, therefore, dispel a considerable amount of smoke. Someone conceived the clever idea of extending the exhaust pipe clear to the top of the bus, thus preventing the passengers in the car behind from choking.

And, speaking of changes, there is one thing very difficult to change in Chungking and that is a ten-dollar bill. Because of the scarcity of silver dollars in the market, all transactions are made in large denominations of paper money, the small denominations of $1 and $5 being given out to the soldiers. Even the largest banks are unable to supply small change.

A great effort is being made now in Chungking to suppress the sale and use of opium and all the smaller opium shops have been forced to close. Opium is still being sold, however, in the larger stores under different names, such as nan yao (southern medicine) or nan (southern pills). A man under thirty years of age must try self-cure; a man past thirty years is allowed, under special licence as an incurable addict, to continue smoking. The steps taken toward suppression, though discouraging, are commendable.

Travellers Vexed by Tax Collectors

It was not long ago that a traveller going from Shanghai to Chungking, Kaiting or Chengtu had to undergo a series of about twenty inspections and confront almost an equal number of Szechuen Special Inland Tax Bureaux, which are likin stations in disguise. These series of inspections begin at Hankow with the Chinese Maritime Customs, continue in Ichang with the Bandit or Communist Suppression Bureau and all points west with the Opium Suppression Bureau, Salt Gabelle and the Navigation Bureau. Then, just as you are about to close your trunks with a sigh of relief and a "thank goodness it's all over!" the Inland Tax Bureau inspectors pounce upon you.

The same procedure greets you in Wanshien and wherever the boat happens to anchor for the night. It is not, however, until you reach Chungking that the serious trouble begins. You are inspected when you go into the city and when you come out. It makes no difference if you have already paid a tax on a certain article or not; you will be required to pay a second time as you depart if the article appears to be taxable or if the inspector is in a bad mood. Getting in the boat, you pass a final judgment as your baggage is inspected for the last time—that is, until you reach the next port!

With the presence of Gen. Chiang in Szechuen, many badly needed reforms have been made possible. The methods of inspection and taxation have been greatly modified and systematized. Under the revised laws, a party of inspectors representing the various organizations and bureaux boards the ship at Ichang and inspects the baggage for duty and taxes as the boat puffs through the Yangtze rapids. The tax, though amounting to the same, represents all the other "taxes" and your nightmare ends there.

Army Relieves Unemployment

The presence of Nanking troops in Szechuen has been a source of employment for several thousand persons. The tea trade, which is considered the most important trade between China and Tibet, has been practically at a standstill for the last three months, because the coolies have deserted their usual places to carry rice for the army at more attractive prices. As a result, there is an alarming shortage of tea in Tatsienlu, and what will the Tibetans do without their tea?

Construction of the airport outside of Yachow is a big task. Several thousand farmers and soldiers appear like so many ants crawling about. The task is enormous, involving the levelling of several hills and the filling of many small gullies; the result, however, will be well worth the months of labour. Imagine with what pride the workers looked up to the sky as the first aeroplane landed in Yachow on September 15!

Gen. Chiang issued orders sometime ago for the building of a new motor road to Tachienlu to be completed by November. The surveying party has completed the necessary work, but the possibility of its completion in the allotted time is doubtful. It is reported that a modern suspension bridge will be built at Ludingchow. The old bridge, which was partially destroyed by the Communists, will be repaired for pedestrians. About twenty rafts, fully loaded with road-making machinery, material for the new bridge and repairs for the old one, are expected to arrive in Ludingchow soon.

Conspicuous on the stretch between Kaiting and Tachienlu are block houses or watch towers recently erected by order of Gen. Chiang, because of too-frequent robberies on the highways. These towers, which are three stories high and built of mud, stand within rifle range of each other. If occasion demands, they will serve as a defence against the Communists. To make the story complete, it must be related that upon several occasions, the robbers used these towers as convenient hiding places, came out unexpectedly upon the travellers and robbed them.

Execution of Bandit Chief

The recent capture of the notorious bandit chief Young Ching-ho and his subsequent execution in Suifo, has made travelling along the Min River much safer. For several years, Young's name had been associated with robbery, murder and kidnapping, while the mere mention of his name caused chills of terror. Young might be called another Robin Hood; he was not all bad. In fact, he was known for his generosity among the poorer people, to whom he never failed to extend a helping hand. Perhaps it is this romantic side of his personality and his friendship for the poor that account for his continued success in evading arrest. He had friends on his side.

CRITICAL SITUATION FOR MISSIONARIES

C.I.M. Prays for Messrs. Bosshardt and Hayman

London, Oct. 2.

An inner circle of friends of the China Inland Mission here are praying constantly for the safety and early release of the two missionaries, Mr. Rudolf Bosshardt, of Manchester, and his Australian colleague, Mr. A. Hayman, who have been in the hands of Chinese bandits for more than a year. It is principally for the information of this circle that cables are sent periodically from Shanghai to the mission headquarters in London. The last cable said:—"Situation is very critical."

A China Inland Mission secretary told Reuter that this news probably was the result of the latest attempt by Mr. H. Becker, a plucky German missionary, who is doing all he can to secure the release of Mr. Bosshardt and Mr. Hayman, and to get in touch with the bandits through Chinese Christian messengers.

Some months ago, Mr. Becker left his own mission station, which was seven days' journey from the Hunan mountains, in the fastnesses of which the bandits have established themselves, and went to stay in the nearest town. From there, he sent out messengers to negotiate with Ho Lung, in whose hands the captives are held. When, last February, three messengers were allowed to see the prisoners and to deliver letters from their wives, they brought back a letter sealed with the seal of the "Soviet Government of China," in which the missionaries had been compelled to enclose a demand for anti-aircraft guns, wireless, medicines, etc.

A later demand for a huge ransom was accompanied by a threat to kill the missionaries if it were not paid by May 9. The threat was not carried out. It is stated that there may not be further news until other messengers have had time to get in touch with the bandits and return to Mr. Becker.—Reuter

Reported Ill

Peiping, Sept. 30.

According to a telegram received here to-day from Changsha, the capital of Hunan, a Chinese messenger who penetrated north-west Hunan to the Communist camp where the missionaries are being held captive, states that he saw both on September 15, but that both were ill.—Reuter.

CHINESE PRESENT CUP TO DR. SZE

Washington, Sept. 29.

Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, was to-day presented with a loving cup from the Chinese community here, in commemoration of his promotion from the rank of Minister to that of Ambassador.—United Press.

ODDS AND ENDS FROM CHUNGKING

Depreciated Currency and Opium Eradication

From a Correspondent

Chungking, Sept. 30.

Firm measures are being adopted in Szechuen to eradicate the opium evil, and the anti-opium programme recently promulgated is to be strictly enforced. Instructions have been issued by the Provincial Government to all districts, with the exception of ten, to cease the cultivation of poppies. Non-observance of this ruling will entail confiscation of the land, and severe punishment will be inflicted on the growers. The Wahsien authorities have received instructions from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to the effect that, hearing that the city is afflicted with opium, gambling, morphia and other evils, they are ordered to set about clearing up the city without delay. He will hold the Garrison Commissioner responsible for the execution of the edict.

All Szechuen forces on the Sikang border have been placed under Gen. Liu Wen-hui. About 6,000 officers have been dismissed consequent on the recent re-organization of the armies, but Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has stated he is perfectly willing to find employment for them all. News comes from Luchow that Gen. Liu Hsing had commended the Special Administrative Deputy there for his work in reducing the burden on the district by $10,000 a year, and has asked him to effect similar reductions in other areas controlled by him.

Following on Gen. Chiang's proclamation from Chengtu that notes issued by the local Bank of Szechuen were to cease being the standard currency of the province, the money market here was thrown into a state of turmoil. Gen. Chiang's edict stated that all business was to be carried on in Central Bank notes.

The price of the Szechuen banknotes immediately dropped from 25,000-26,000 cash in the morning to less than 20,000 cash the same afternoon, and the notes were not accepted by any bank for deposit accounts. The cash reserve fund of the Bank of Szechuen has been appropriated for reconstruction work.

Business in fire insurance here has declined somewhat, and this has been attributed to the efficient installation of effective fire preventive equipment. Competition has accordingly become so keen that both the foreign and the Chinese insurance agencies have materially reduced their premiums.

Re-organization of the sing-song girls continues, though not quite according to plan. Inasmuch as the majority of the proprietors have refused to co-operate—and incidentally have fled—the local authorities have ordered the girls to report themselves for registration, and considerably over two-thirds have come forward and availed themselves of the opportunity to branch out into business on their own with a corresponding increase in earnings.

A sum of $10,000 has been appropriated by the Ministry of Finance out of the American Returned Boxer Indemnity Fund, and this will be devoted towards the maintenance and upkeep of the province's public schools. A reduction in students' tuition fees to $10 a term has been announced by the recently appointed president of the University of Szechuen, Chengtu.

In order to meet the demand for skilled labour, the Szechuen Public Roads Administration is completing arrangements for the opening of a school for training men both in the traffic and the mechancial departments of the Administration. It is proposed to start with 200 students.

HARBIN SEEKS JAPANESE LOAN FOR RAILWAY

Tientsin, Oct. 1.

The Municipality of Harbin is making preliminary plans for negotiations with a Japanese bank for a loan of $240,000 for the construction of a light railway through the industrial section of the city. The Municipality's request for a similar loan is reported to have been rejected by the Central Bank of Manchoukuo.—Central News.

FUKIEN SUGGESTS A TAX ON SUPERSTITION

Foochow, Oct. 1.

With a view to discouraging superstition, the Financial Planning Committee of Fukien has recommended to the Provincial Government the imposition of a tax on articles used for superstitious purposes, such as joss-sticks., etc., imported into the province. It is estimated that over one million dollars' worth of these articles are imported every year.—Kuo Min.

FIRST MASS WEDDING IN WUSIH

30 Marriages to Take Place On October 27

From Our Own Correspondent

Wusih, Oct. 1.

On Saturday a bronze statue of Mr. Hu Yu-jen was unveiled in the park of his native village of Ts'un T'sien. Mr. Hu died a few years ago, but during his life time he was a great benefactor to his native village and country. He built a model village, establishing a school, a park, and the first library in the Wusih district. He was a great classical scholar and served as principal of many schools. His biggest achievement was in river conservation for the prevention of floods and droughts.

Local unemployment is much decreased by the re-opening of a number of silk mills, which it is estimated employ altogether about 20,000 people.

To the eye the rice fields look excellent and in some cases the crop actually will be good, but in other cases the heads of rice which make a good showing are full of ruined grains, which have been prevented from filling out by an insect pest which attacks the stems and cuts off nutriment from the grain.

Owing to a spell of unseasonable heat in the early autumn, the cocoon crop did not come up to expectations, and the price was kept down by the merchants, so that the farmers' profit is very small.

The first mass wedding in Wusih is fixed for October 27 and it will be performed in the public library. It is announced that thirty couples will be married.

BREATHING SPELL FOR FACTORIES

Ministry Instructs Banks to Give Period of Grace

Nanking, Oct. 6.

That a period of grace be granted the factories and stores in Shanghai for the settlement of long-term loans, which fall due at the end of this month, is ordered by the Ministry of Finance, in identic communications to the Shanghai Bankers' Association and the Shanghai Native Bankers' Guild.

The order was issued at the request of the Shanghai Native Factories' Association, which pointed out that though the difficult period in April last was tided over by small credit loans, the business depression in Shanghai is still so serious that factories and stores whose loans mature at the end of October will not be in a position to repay them.—Kuo Min.

NEWS REEL THEATRE FOR TOKYO

Tokyo, Oct. 3.

A Tokyo company is experimenting in the motion-picture field by opening a theatre seating only 150 persons, which will show only news reels and cartoons, it was announced to-day.

The plan will follow an example set in several cities of the United States, where small "news reel theatres" have proved very successful.—United Press.

MONGOLIA AND SINKIANG POSTAGE RATES

Shanghai, Oct. 2.

The Shanghai Head Post Office announced to-day that, with reference to a previous notice concerning the revision of postage rates on letters and postcards, and of registration A.R. and tracer or subsequent A.R. fees for Mongolia and Sinkiang, the postage rates on newspapers, books, printed matter and commercial papers, papers impressed with points or with characters in relief for the use of the blind, trade circulars, and samples for Mongolia and Sinkiang have been altered and now are the same as for other provinces, without extra charges.—Central News.

10,000 SOLDIERS IN KASHING

Lurid Imaginations Dwell on Japanese Invasion

From Our Own Correspondent

Kashing, Sept. 30.

Farmers are saying that in spite of late heat, early cold and storms between, the rice is after all better than expected. While quality and price are low, yet rice is rice and food is food.

All schools are practically full of students. Stricter examinations excluded many applicants, who are trying to make up deficiencies in special classes, hoping to enter next term. Many boys who went from Higher Primary or Junior High into apprentice positions are finding few vacancies on account of the depression. Some of these are also taking special course in Chinese literature, not classical, but of the National or current style along with practical mathematics.

The influx of more than 10,000 soldiers is a subject of much interest. Sifting the rumours, it seems that having driven out the Communist armies from Kiangsi Province, the soldiers not needed at other fronts are sent into Chekiang to rest and reorganize.

Lurid imaginations dwell on the possibility of a Japanese invasion or an attempt to induce Chekiang to separate from Nanking and join a Southern Confederation. In times of dullness, ears are open to anything fantastic. The new land survey, halted for lack of funds, has resumed operations.

Two foreigners, one said to be a Russian, the other a Pole, made themselves unpopular by following persistently a foreign resident demanding money and threatening some Chinese women whose men-folk were not at home. They disappeared when police were summoned. Self-respecting foreigners are usually treated politely in this city, but undesirables are begging for trouble, if they start any disorder.

To judge from the number of boats moving along the Grand Canal, it looks as if business is beginning to improve in some line at least. Pheasants easily hide in the late rice, when the grain is all cut, there will be less cover. There is plenty of water in the lakes for ducks when they decide to come this way.

HANKOW TRADERS ASK RELIEF

Hard Hit by Natural and Human Calamities

Hankow, Oct. 1.

A thorough readjustment of the Business Tax collected in the Wu-Han area, with an eye to exemption, if possible, is strongly urged by the Hankow City Chamber of Commerce, in a petition to the Ministry of Finance. Owing to successive calamities, both natural and human, which have befallen Hankow in recent years, the commercial conditions of this city have been seriously impaired, the Chamber states. Added to this, the city, during the past six months, first experienced tremendous fluctuations in the silver market, which resulted in a financial panic, and was later stricken by flood, which forced trade practically to a standstill.

While the various trades are in danger of collapse, the merchants are bearing a heavy burden of taxation, and the most unbearable is the Business Tax.—Kuo Min.

NEW RAILWAY FERRY AT HANKOW AND WUCHANG

Hankow, Oct. 5.

The Peiping-Hankow and Canton-Hankow Railway Administrations are to arrange with the Planning Committee of the latter line for the institution of through traffic between the two railways by operating a ferry service across the Yangtze between Hankow and Wuchang.—Kuo Min.

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HOPEI ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

Inaugural Meeting Fails to Arouse Enthusiasm: Japan's Programme Outlined

From Our Own Correspondent

Peiping, Sept. 24.

For several months the public has been regaled in the Chinese and Japanese press with details of grandiose schemes of Sino-Japanese collaboration for the economic development of North China.

The inauguration of the Hopei Economic Association which took place here at the Peiping Bankers Union on September 21 comes as a considerable wet rag to all this high-flown talk. The mountains in travail would seem to have produced a particularly feeble kind of mouse. There are no Japanese on this Hopei Economic Association, and its programme is limited to the very modest intention of "devising measures for the development of industries in Hopei province." Certain persons in touch with these circles are inclined to believe that the Association has been called into existence by the banks here—most of which have their head offices in Shanghai—in the hope of thus being able to stave off the urgent Japanese requests for capital which they themselves are unable to put up. One thing is very obvious: the development of industries has no relation whatever to the Japanese plans for the economic exploitation of North China. It is just about the last thing that the industrialists in Japan would want. Consequently it is not surprising to find the Japanese press throwing cold water on the Hopei scheme and criticizing the new association very sharply, even to the extent of accusing it of being a fresh example of Chinese insincerity.

According to what has leaked out through certain channels the Japanese have quite different and very clear ideas of what they understand by the economic development of North China. Their plans are directed to the expansion, if not control, of raw products, minerals, and railways. One of their main objects is to increase both the quantity and quality of cotton grown in the North, through improved methods of cultivation and by finding fresh cotton-growing areas, whereby they hope eventually to make themselves independent of the Indian market. Similarly, the pasture lands of Charhar and Suiyuan are to provide the feeding grounds for the herds whose wool will enable them to decrease Japanese purchases in Australia. The more efficient and intense exploitation of the mineral resources is another important part of the scheme. Here, the fact that the majority of existing mines are in the hands of Chinese banks, either through mortgage or direct ownership, will doubtless be of considerable assistance to the Japanese in obtaining control over them. The production of salt in North China has in recent months also become of considerable interest to the Japanese. Hitherto they have been buying part of their requirements from Abyssinia, but now with the impending Italian control of that country they are seeking for new sources.

S.M.R.'s Role

Such economic development would, however, be incomplete without the control of the chief means of transport, the railways. For this purpose it is proposed that the S.M.R. shall take over and run the railway system of North China, and in return shall finance the construction of several new lines. The following possible extensions are already talked of:—

A line to connect the Peking-Suiyuan line at Kalgan, probably via Dolonor, with the Jehol system. This would connect the North-West direct with the ports of Manchoukuo.

An extension north from Kalgan towards the frontiers of Outer Mongolia. Under existing conditions this could only have a strategical value, and would seem to be highly improbable.

A line from Shihchiachuang (the terminus of the Shansi railway) to Tsangchow and thence to a new port to be constructed at Chikow, south of Tientsin, cutting out the latter place altogether.

A line connecting Chengchow (the junction of the Peking-Hankow and Sianfu-Haichow lines) with Tsinanfu, thus bringing the products of Kansu and Shensi to the port of Tsingtao.

The agency through which these various schemes are to be carried into effect would appear not yet to have been definitely settled. Two alternatives have been discussed in Japanese circles. One idea is to leave the development of North China in the hands of large business undertakings such as the S.M.R. and Mitsubishi and treat it as a purely business concern. In recent months these interests have been paying considerable attention to the business prospects in North China, and have been sending out survey parties to Shansi and the North-west.

But those strange experts in finance and economics, the younger officers of the Kuangtung Army, have different ideas on the subject. In accordance with the nationalist-socialist ideas with which they are infected and despite the lessons of Manchoukuo, they are in favour of direct political and administrative control. Some time ago it was given out in Hsinking that the Kuangtung Army had arranged for an appropriation of 70 million Yen for "certain enterprises in North China." Moreover, a corporation called the Sino-Japanese Development Co., which was said to be merely a subsidiary of the S.M.R., applied for a charter at Hsinking in July last. And on the 25th of that month, a Mr. Takaki, a director of the company, called a meeting in Tientsin at which a number of Chinese bankers, together with a representative of the Kuangtung Army and the Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy were present. The proceedings of the meeting were never divulged, but as no moves in this direction have taken place since and as one has heard nothing further about this company's activities, it looks as if its operations had been held up for the time being.

Financial Difficulty

The chief difficulty with which the Japanese are faced in carrying out their economic schemes would appear to be the question of finance. Vast sums, of which the above-mentioned 70 million would be a mere pittance, will be required for the development of North China according to the programme laid down. Where is this money to come from? The Chinese have not got the money, even presuming that they were willing to put it up. There is no investing public in China, in our sense of the word. The development of industrial and other enterprises has hitherto always relied on bank loans. But the Chinese banks in the North have all their assets completely tied up in government securities and business mortgages and have no free capital available of any kind.

The Japanese themselves have not a Yen of capital for export. On the contrary, the investments in Manchukuo since 1931, which are said to amount to 1,500 million Yen (actual Japanese government loans and private investments) has so far brought them practically no return. As a result considerable opposition has been voiced in Japan to making any further loans abroad in any shape whatever.

The only other way by which Japan could provide the necessary capital for the economic development of North China would be, according to some quarters, to link the North China currency to the Yen, that is to say make the Yen or, what would amount to the same thing, the Manchukuo dollar the standard currency, and then supply the capital by a note issue based on the Yen. Such a step would seem to involve further political action on the part of Japan. Before they were in a position to link the dollar to the Yen, it would have to be deflated to 1/3d. This rate of exchange, however, would not suit the Japanese industrialists at all, having regard to their huge market in South and Central China. They would insist on it being limited strictly to North China. Moreover, to be able to control the currency of the North and introduce the Yen, the Japanese would require some kind of separate government subservient to themselves. Both these conditions would seem, therefore, to point to the necessity for the complete separation of the five northern provinces from the rest of China. For the above reasons there would seem to be little real basis for the hopes expressed lately, that the there would be no further political move on the part of the Japanese, as they would now content themselves with the purely economic exploitation of the North. Indeed, some observers who are in close touch with the economic situation in these parts even go as far as to predict that within the next five years we may expect to see the formation of one complete and self-sufficient free-trade area comprising Japan, Manchoukuo and North China.

TUNG CHI UNIVERSITY'S NEW COURSES

Nanking, Oct. 1.

In compliance with a request from the Ministry of Communications, the Tung Chi University, a private institution at Woosung, Shanghai, is offering two new courses this year, in shipbuilding and aeronautics. A monthly grant of $2,000 will be made to the University by the Ministry of Communications.—Kuo Min.

BIAS BAY PIRATE QUEEN'S CAREER

Started at 14: Twice Married to Gang Leaders

Canton, Oct. 1.

One of the most notorious women bandits ever known in China is now safely behind the bars in the heavily guarded military prison at Weiyang, Kwangtung. Caught and convicted recently for piratical activities, including participation in raids on numerous coastal steamers, she is at present serving a term of life imprisonment which may yet be altered to sentence of death on reference to high authorities.

Youthful and attractive-looking, but completely ruthless, Tan Ching-chiao was known throughout South China, and particularly in Hongkong and Canton, as "Queen of the Bias Bay pirates." During her sixteen years of criminal adventure, she participated in the daring piracies of the steamers An Tung, Hsin Hua, Luchan Maru, Tai Yi, and many other vessels, and her depredations on towns and villages in the neighbourhood of Bias Bay and Waiyang were among the most terrifying in the annals of her trade.

A Gruesome Ruse

In the Tai Yi piracy, she led the attack on the ship and, with her own hands, shot dead the officer in command of the guards. The story of the plot in connection with this outrage reads like fiction, but actually it was carried out with complete success. Tan Ching-chiao boarded the ship disguised as a foreign lady carrying a baby in her arms. She aroused no suspicion and, once on board, was able to distribute among her gang pistols and ammunition which she had hidden in the stomach of the baby, which was a dead one.

This incident led to a report that a foreign woman had married a Chinese pirate leader, and the real story was only disclosed after Tan Ching-chiao's arrest a few weeks ago.

A Pirate at 14

The Chinese Pirate Queen is aged 31 years, and she was born in the Waiyang district, where many of the Kwangtung buccaneers established their lairs. In her girlhood, she had a remarkable physical development and preferred adventurous undertakings to schooling. Running away from home when only 14 years, she joined a pirate gang operating on the high seas. Later, she became the wife of a pirate leader, Hsiao Lung, and, when he was killed by his gang, she married his successor, Lu Ying.

In 1929, she was apprehended with other desperadoes by garrison troops at Waiyang, but managed to escape and re-establish herself at Bias Bay. Vigorous efforts were made to recapture her, but she proved very elusive. It was known that she lived in disguise in Hongkong for a period, and big rewards were offered by the Hongkong police for her apprehension, but she remained at large until she made a trip to her native town, where she finally was tracked down by secret agents attached to the Piracy Suppression Bureau. Under an armed escort, she was taken to Canton for trial and now has been sent back to Weiyang prison.—Reuter.

SUCCESSOR SOUGHT FOR MR. M. MOCHIZUKI

Tokyo Government To Select Member of Brain Trust

Tokyo, Oct. 4.

A successor to the post on the National Policy Council, vacated by the appointment of Mr. K. Mochizuki as Minister of Communications, is being sought.

The Council, described as Japan's "Brain Trust," is to meet on October 20 and the Government's choice is expected to be announced before that date.

Mr. M. Ogura, a member of the House of Peers and director-general of the Sumitomo Goshi Kaisha, and Mr. F. Abe, president of the Toyo Spinning Co. and former president of the Japan Federation of Cotton Spinners' Associations, were mentioned as likely appointed.—Rengo.

MASS FOR THE WELFARE OF CHINA

Hangchow, Oct. 2.

Mgr. Zanin, Apostolic delegate to China, who arrived here yesterday afternoon from Shanghai, will conduct a Mass at the Catholic Church, to-morrow morning, for the welfare of China.

Immediately upon his arrival here, Archbishop Zanin participated in the celebration of the 25th anniversay of the ordaining of Bishop Tien Fa-fu. He was the guest at a dinner party given in the evening by the Mayor.—Central News.

PIRATED CHINESE STEAMER SUNK

Several Members of Crew Believed Dead

Shanghai, Oct. 3.

A sensational piracy, in which a steamer was sunk by the marauders, causing the death of more than ten members of the crew, was reported in a Chinese message received from Hongkong yesterday.

The steamer, the Heng Sun, belonging to the Hang An Steamship Co., left Swatow for Chiatse last Monday. She had just cleared the harbour when three pirates seized her, and compelled the officers to pilot her to Chao An Bay. Taking three officers as hostages, the pirates, before landing, broke a hole in the bottom of the vessel and sank her with all those on board. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

The three officers are reported to have escaped and returned to Swatow According to one of them, one of the pirates formerly was a member of the crew, but was dismissed. The action of the pirates was believed to be revenge.

100 DIE IN FIRE IN PIRATES' RAID

Launch Caught in Merciless Fusillade on Both Sides

Over hundred lives were lost when pirates, early last Wednesday morning, attacked a steam launch plying between Canton and Hsilung.

The launch, the Sun Sun, had arrived from Canton at a place known as Tuhsu, when, without warning those on board were greeted with volleys of shots fired by pirates from both banks. Meanwhile, fire broke out in the vessel, with the result that over 100 passengers and members of the crew of the vessel either were mown down by bullets or perished in the fire, according to the meagre details contained in Chinese messages.

After the pirates had decamped, the People's Militia in the neighbourhood made a report to the Canton authorities, and rescue parties immediately were sent to the scene, to see if any lives could be saved. Efforts were made to recover the bodies of victims who had fallen into the water.

One report stated that the motive for the massacre was revenge, as the pirates had tried to extort money from the launch owners, but their demands had been ignored.

This outrage was the second in three days to be perpetrated in South China waters. The first took place on Monday, pirates seizing the ss. Heng Sen and, after sinking the vessel, kidnapped three officers.

Another Version

Canton, Oct. 3.

At least 130 persons, including a troupe of 25 actresses, perished yesterday as the result of another shipping tragedy in the Canton River. The ill-fated vessel was the motor launch Sensen, which, while proceeding to Sheklung from Canton, caught fire at Tushuho, near Tungkwan. The boat carried 160 passengers and 15 crew, all of whom, except 30 who swam ashore in complete darkness, either were burned to death or drowned.

The outrage is believed to be the work either of blackmailers or rivals of the owners. It is noteworthy that bandits, shortly after the outbreak, fired from the banks of the river, but made no attempt at looting.—Reuter.

JAPAN TO CELEBRATE 2,600th BIRTHDAY

Tokyo, Oct. 2

Japan will on October 14, open her preparations for the celebration of the 2,600th anniversary of the Empire in 1940, when the preparatory committee appointed by the Cabinet holds its first meeting. The Tokyo and Kanagawa prefectural authorities are reported to be considering a grand international exposition to mark the occasion.

Other projected events include major festivals at the Kashiwabara Shrine; grand military manœuvres; reviews of young men's and young women's associations by the Emperor, and athletic meetings. Special honours will be announced on the day, while commemorative stamps, postcards and cigarettes will be put on sale and trees planted.—Rengo.

Surveys on the projected Szechuan-Hunan Highway between Chungking and Changsha, now in progress, will be completed by the end of November. Upon completion, construction work will be started so that the road may be finished next April.

ROLE OF EDUCATION IN CHINA

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Speaks on National Revival

Chengtu, Sept. 30.

The vital relationship between education and national revival was the subject of a discourse by General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, at the enlarged weekly memorial service held at the Szechuen Provincial Party Headquarters yesterday.

The responsibility of national revival, General Chiang said, devolves upon the educators of the country, including not only school teachers, but also military officers and all those engaged in the work of social education.

The aim of education, he continued, is to impart the virtues of propriety, righteousness, honesty, and honour, and to manifest the spirit of social service.

Referring to a saying of Mencius that one should serve one's father and elder brothers while at home, and respect one's superiors in society, General Chiang said that only through comprehension of the virtues of propriety and righteousness can public peace and order be maintained in society and the task of national revival accomplished.

Continuing, General Chiang said that if every citizen of the Republic will cultivate personal virtue, then the moral force of the nation will be so powerful as to withstand and repulse all external acts of aggression.—Kuo Min.

Japanese Jounal Comments

The efforts of Chinese authorities to promote national education were editorially praised on Thursday morning by the "Shanghai Nippo."

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's support of the movement for compulsory education was ascribed by the paper to his belief that it would aid in the national revival and economic reconstruction of the state.

Commenting on the progress made by the 19 provinces which have introduced compulsory education, the "Nippo" criticized Gen. Ho Chien, Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government, for his opposition to the teaching of simplified characters.

MANCHULI PEACE TALKS RESUME

Credentials Exchanged by Delegates

Tokyo, Oct. 4.

Exchange of credentials and decision on procedure marked the opening session of the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolian conference in Manchuli on Wednesday, according to a dispatch received by the Foreign Office from Gen. Jiro Minami, Ambassador to Changchun and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army.

The negotiations, which opened on May 30 and were adjourned on August 26, were originally intended to reach a settlement of the clashes between Manchoukuo and Mongol forces near Lake Buir Noir last January.—Rengo.

BANDITS GATHERING IN DEMILITARIZED ZONE

Two Groups Reported: Hopei Authorities Send Force

Peiping, Oct. 6.

Messages received here indicate that bandits have renewed their activities in the demilitarized zone. Upwards of 2,000 outlaws under Yang Erh were reported to have invaded the Miyun district, and about 1,000 others under Chang Hai-chiao are now massing at Panpishan outside the Lowenku Pass at the Great Wall, with a view to entering the pass.

For the suppression of these lawless elements, it is learned, the provincial authorities of Hopei have already dispatched a heavy detachment of peace preservation forces to the demilitarized zone.—Central News.

MR. HU HAN-MIN NOT COMING HOME YET

Canton, Oct. 4.

Mr. Wang Yang-chung, secretary to Mr. Hu Han-min, has received a letter from Mr. Hu, stating that he does not contemplate returning to China just yet, as he has not fully recovered from his ill-health. The letter states that although Mr. Hu's health has much improved, he will have to remain abroad for some time to recuperate in accordance with the advice of his physicians.

According to Mr. Wang, Mr. Hu has left Germany for America.—Chekiai.

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THE FRONTIERS OF MANCHOUKUO

Japan Interested in Border Commission: Bandits Attack Bus and Trains

From Our Own Correspondent

Hsinking, Sept. 29.

From the attacks made on trains and buses on the railway line from this city to the east, it is apparent that the bandits which formerly infested the railway from Harbin to the eastern frontier, have made their way through the forests to the Hsinking-Dunhua Line where they are attempting the same attacks as further north. These bands hide in the forest or on the hillsides and never show themselves excepting when they are sure that there are no troops near and raids can be effected with some chance of success. This was proved by a recent attack on a goods train and the hold-up of a passenger bus. It takes time to clear the country of these elements but there seems no doubt that they will be exterminated and the country became peaceful again.

New 50 Fen Notes

A short time ago it was proposed to issue metal coinage of the value of 50 fen owing to the number of forged 50 fen banknotes which had made their appearance all over the country, but this plan has been abandoned for the present and it has been decided to issue a new 50-fen banknote in place of the first issue, calling in the old ones.

Track Federation

The Manchoukuo Athletic Federation having decided to accept the invitation of the International Track and Field Federation, has decided to apply for membership in this body. Careful investigations are being made by the authorities regarding entering the Federation but it has been practically decided to do so. At the meeting of the International Body, held at Berlin on August 27 and 28, it was decided to receive both Manchoukuo and Soviet Russia as members. Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto, professor of the Wasada University, who attended the meeting on behalf of Japan pleaded the cause. On his way home, Dr. Yamamoto stopped here on September 17, and urged the Manchoukuo Athletic Federation to forward their application. When the application formally is accepted, athletes of the New State will be able to participate in international meets and their participation in the Olympic Games will be brought a step nearer to realization.

The Frontier Commission

Mr. Haruhiko Nishi, chief of the first section of the European and Asiatic Bureau in the Tokyo Foreign Office, has arrived here from Japan, bringing with him the plans of the Japanese Government regarding the establishment of a Japan-Manchoukuo-Soviet Border commission. He proposes to discuss the question with the leading Japanese and Manchoukuo officials in the capital and shortly after his arrival drove to the Japanese Embassy. In an interview with the press, he stated that he was not able yet to give out any information but he said it was proposed to establish a commission which would deal with frontier disputes only and would have nothing whatever to do with any other political matters. He will probably remain here for two weeks to discuss the question more fully.

To Inspect the Frontier

Major Yoshitomi Tumura of the Military Affairs Department of the Japanese War Office arrived here from Japan by air and is conferring with the Kwantung Army authorities on the question of establishing a joint commission to settle the disputes which have arisen along the frontier. He will proceed to make an aerial inspection of the whole of the border districts, extending from Tunguing in the east to Heiho in the north and Manchuli on the west. In an interview your correspondent he pointed out that the Soviet proposal for the establishment of a commission to settle frontier disputes had nothing to do with a commission to fix the frontier between the U.S.S.R. and Manchoukuo, these being entirely separate questions. While Soviet Russia maintained an army of 400.000 men in the Far East a non-aggression pact could not possibly be concluded.

MANCHUS OBTAIN OIL SUPPLY

Monopoly Imports More Than 60,000 Tons

Tokyo, Sept. 30.

Learning that the Manchoukuo State Petroleum Monopoly has already imported more than 60,000 tons of crude oil despite the withdrawal of the American and British oil companies from Manchoukuo as a result of the monopoly law, the "Yomiuri Shimbun" conducted a survey to ascertain the source of the new supply, which officials of the monopoly declined to reveal.

The "Yomiuri" believes that the major stocks come from small oil companies operating on the "west coast of America near the Canadian border." Presumably, the ships carrying the oil have sailed from some Puget Sound port, but the names of the companies actually supplying the oil were not revealed.

Meanwhile, Japanese machinery manufacturers are considering plans for the establishment of factories in Manchoukuo for the manufacture of Diesel engines and other equipment in order to meet American and European competition.

So far, Manchoukuo has granted equal tariff considerations to all nations, and, as a result, foreign companies have been able to compete in supplying materials for the South and North Manchuria Railways, which at present are undergoing extensive repairs and extensions.

The Japanese firms hope that, through the employment of Manchurian labour, they can produce supplies sufficiently cheap to result in the virtual exclusion of foreign products from Manchoukuo, on a price basis alone.—United Press.

HARBIN REFUSED LOAN

Manchoukuo Bank Declines to Grant Further Credit

Harbin, Oct. 1.

The Central Bank of Manchoukuo has refused to grant any further credit facilities to the Municipality of Greater Harbin during the current year, according to the local press.

It is reported that the Municipality recently applied to the Central Bank for a loan of $220,000, which it proposed to spend on the construction of railway sidings in the new industrial district.

Further credit was, however, refused as the Municipality had already negotiated long-term loans with the bank amounting to $7,419,000.

The municipal authorities are now negotiating with another bank for the required loan.—Reuter.

TOKYO NAVAL STAND UNCHANGED

Reply to British Proposal Being Drafted

Tokyo, Oct. 2.

Japan's unchanged stand on naval disarmament will be emphasized in her reply to the British memorandum of September 28, regarding the convocation of a naval disarmament conference before the end of this year.

The reply is now being drafted by the Foreign Office, who have reached a full accord on the question with the Navy Ministry. It will be submitted to the Cabinet for discussion and, if approved, cabled to Mr. K. Fujii, Japanese Charge d'Affaires in London, on Friday.

Although Gaimusho officials declined to disclose the exact nature of the reply, they revealed that it will emphasize the following two points:—

Japan is unswervingly opposed to the ratio principle in any form, and is determined to secure equality in armaments. There is no room for reconsideration of the views expressed by the Japanese delegation at the preliminary naval conversations of last winter and in the memorandum of August 26.

Three Principles Advanced

Desiring to secure naval limitation, Japan seeks the adoption of the following principles:—

Establishment of a reasonably low common "upper ceiling" for naval armaments of the great Powers.

Complete abolition or drastic reduction in offensive armaments, including capital ships and aeroplane-carriers.

Naval limitation should be on the basis of three principles:—global tonnage, qualitative limitation and the requirements of each nation based on geographical conditions. Limitation should be both quantitative and qualitative. Adoption of the global tonnage principle alone would benefit all great Powers except Japan.

If these principles are accepted in toto by other powers, Japan is ready to discuss naval disarmament, the reply will emphasize.—Rengo.

BRITISH SCHOOLS IN HARBIN

Elementary, Commercial and Hongkong U. Preparatory

From Our Own Correspondent

Harbin, Sept. 28.

To-day is Jewish New Year's Day and in consequence of the holiday, the streets are crowded, people dressed in their best clothes, while in the Jewish houses the housewives had been preparing a huge supply of dainties of every kind for the past fortnight. At the schools not one Jewish child is to be found; many of the schools are half or even three-quarters empty as the Jewish population of Harbin is a considerable one and represents the majority of the trading class. Practically 70 per cent. of the shops in Kitaiskaya street belong to Jews . Both to-day and to-morrow are kept as holidays and also the eighth day, which is just as big a holiday as the first, finishing the week's rejoicings.

Increase of British Schools

The attack made on the Y.M.C.A. School and College last spring by some of the Russan papers has resulted in more British schools being opened in Harbin, these being on a larger scale than any before. Thus there are now the British School of Commerce, the British High School, the Harbin Bussiness School and the Harbin Secondary School, all under the British flag and of which the teachers are mostly British, with a sprinkling of Americans. Of these the most prominent, opened only this autumn, is the first named, the Principal being Mr. G. V. Michell, who has held a great reputation as a teacher of English in Harbin for the past fifteen years. His assistant, Mr. B. Hayton Fleet, is equally well known as one of the leading teachers of English in the city and has had the honour of teaching many of the principal Manchurian residents, including the present Minister of Communications and other members of the Manchoukuo Government.

The result of the opening of these new schools is that many boys and girls who formerly were sent to Tientsin, Chefoo and Shanghai for their education, are now studying in Harbin, costing their parents much less. The B.S.C. has a special class for the preparation of students for entrance to Hongkong University.

Stone Round His Neck

Yesterday the life saving station crew discovered the body of a Russian floating in the river and on being pulled out, it was found that he had a stone weighing half a pood tied to his neck. A post mortem examination by the police doctor could find no trace of foul play and therefore it is not known whether the stone was placed on the man's neck by himself for the purpose of committing suicide or whether he had been thrown into the river by others. The identity of the man has not yet been established which makes it all the more difficult for the police to get at the facts of the case.

House Rents in Harbin

There have been so many complaints made by tenants of houses and shops that the rates charged by landlords are far too high, that the police have called a meeting on the subject, inviting several of the leading landlords to attend. They naturally point out that rents depend on supply and demand and if the demand its very great, rents go up, and if places remain empty, rents must be reduced and that, therefore, there can be no fixed rate for flats or shops. Others said that there are landlords who make no repairs at all, and there are houses without heating and even without water supply. At the present time there are houses in the business centre which have not even a well from which to draw water, the water having to be brought daily from some municipal well. All these points must be considerated in Harbin and while one house may be cheap at Y.60 a month, another at Y.40 really costs much more owing to other charges besides rent.

It will be remembered that Dr. Hejny, Czecho-Slovakian Consul, was on the point of death a few months ago from the effects of typhus caught while shooting. On his recovery he went home to have a rest and now a letter has been received from him stating that he is well on the way to recovery, resting at a health cure in the Carlatians. As one of the most popular residents of Harbin, he well be welcomed back by all on his return at the end of the year.

MANCHOUKUO PULP MONOPOLY

Tokyo, Oct. 3.

Japan's leading munitions concern, the Y.75,000,000 Nippon Industry Co. to-day branched out into new lines of endeavor in its grant by the Manchoukuo Government of a monopolistic right to develop the pulp production in the new States.—Rengo.

TOKYO OFFICER TAKES BLAME

Colonel C. Yamada Commits Hara-kiri

Tokyo, Oct. 5.

Assuming responsibility for the assassination of Gen. Nagata, Director-General of Military Affairs, which occurred at the War Office on August 12, a Japanese officer committed hara-kiri to-day at his home, using a sword to despatch himself.

He was Col. Chozaburo Yamada, 49, who was chief of the military division of the Military Affairs Bureau at the War Office at the time Gen. Nagata was murdered.

A communique issued by the War Office states that Col. Yamada took responsibility for the occurrence of the murder.

Gen. Nagata was murdered by Lieut.-Col. Aizawa, who, it is stated, was actuated by misapprehension concerning the promotions and transfers that had been effected with a view to strengthening discipline in the Japanese Army. Gen. Nagata, as administrative chief of the Army, had been largely responsible for the changes.—Reuter.

Ancient Precepts Observed

Tokyo, Oct. 5.

Col. Yamada committed hara-kiri to clear his name of an assumed stigma in keeping with the strict precepts of Bushido, the ancient Japanese warrior's code.

It was he who witnessed the slaying of Lieut.-Gen. Nagata on August 12 and he was said to be despondent over his transfer as a sequel to the assassination.

Clad in ceremonial kimono, deceased was found dead by his wife this morning. He had disemboweled himself with his service sword and cut his own throat.

According to statements made to gendarmerie by Mrs. Yamada, deceased sent her out on an errand shortly before ten o'clock.

Col. Yamada chose a guest room on the second floor of their home in the Setagaya to commit suicide. He left five letters addressed to members of his family and to the War Office and five others which bore no addresses.

Besides the widow, he is survived by two daughters.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday.—Rengo.

NO SOVIETIZATION OF SINKIANG

Communism Can Never Find a Foothold

Tientsin, Oct. 5.

Mr. Chang Yuan-fu, Director of the Tientsin Office of the Sinkiang Provincial Government, to-day denied reports of the alleged Sovietization of Sinkiang Province.

Though these reports are not worthy of credence, he said, an express denial is, however, necessary in order to dissipate any doubt on the part of the public regarding the situation.

For religious and racial reasons, he asserted, Communism can never find a foot-hold in Sinkiang. The population is composed of many races, most of whom are steadfastly attached to their respective traditional religions.—Kuo Min.

PEIPING COLEGE RENT DISPUTE ENDS

Peiping, Oct. 3.

The dispute between Min Kuo Hsueh Yuan, or the College of the Republic of China, and the Japanese agent of Prince Chun, landlord of the college, over the question of back rent, has been amicably settled, according to imformation from local educational circles.

The college undertakes to pay a monthly rent of $200 henceforth and also $400 a month until all the arrears in rent have been cleared up. Mr. Mobihara, the Japanese agent, has agreed to withdraw his eviction notice which expires to-morrow and the college will resume its class work on Monday morning.—Reuter.

LOCUST PEST AFFLICTS KIANGSU CITIES

Nanking, Oct. 4.

According to a report made by Mr. Tsai Peng-hua, a technical expert of the National Agricultural Research Bureau of the Ministry of Industry, Chinkiang (the provincial capital), Soochow, Wusih, Soochow, Wukiang, Changshu, Kiangyin and Sungkiang, all cities of Kiangsu province, are afflicted by the locust pest.—Kuo Min.

S.M.R. TO EMBARK ON CHINA PLANS

Railway Budget Reduced to Y.30,000,000

Dairen, Oct. 4.

The South Manchurian Railway has announced its decision to embark on a programme to assist in the development of north China.

Mr. Kenji Ishimoto, a director of the railway, has been appointed general manager of the Tientsin office of the line, and has left for Changchun preparatory to assuming his new duties.

It is also announced that the budget for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1936, allows only Y.30,000,000 instead of Y.89,000,000, as requested.

It is understood that this is part of the retrenchment programme sponsored by Mr. Y. Matsuoka, the new president, who supports only vitally important enterprises including the programme for north China, for which the amount to be allowed in the budget has not been revealed. —Reuter.

Tokyo Cabinet Discussion

Tokyo, Oct. 4.

Japan's future policy in north China was discussed by the Premier and three Ministers of his Cabinet this morning.—Rengo.

KIRIN SCOTS MISSION SCHOOL IN TROUBLE

Confucian Idol Worship Not Permitted

Kirin, Oct. 5.

The Kirin Provincial government has decided to take "drastic action" against the Scottish Mission School here owing to the refusal of the headmaster, Mr. MacWhite, to allow the Chinese pupils to worship Confucian idols at the temple, despite the request of the local authorities that they should be permitted to do so.

Maintaining that Christians do not worship idols, Mr. MacWhite says that Christianity was introduced in Kirin many decades ago and that he cannot condescend to conform in the present instance with the policy of Manchoukuo, "which is not recognized by Great Britain."

"Final action" against the school now only awaits instructions from the Department of Education at Changchun.—Reuter.

OVERSEAS CHINESE HIT BY DEPRESSION

Nanking, Oct. 4.

World-wide business depression has thrown more than 29,000 Chinese labourers in the various parts of the world out of work during the last few months, according to investigations made by the China Office of the International Labour Bureau.—Central News.

OUTPORT

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English as She Is Wrote

The Sad Tale of Mu Tsi-shan's Miship

A noted Chinese author humorously remarked recently that the reason the English language was the nearest approach to an international language was that the Englishman was stubborn enough to refuse to speak any other. Although doubtless there is a great deal of truth in what he said, yet he has not paid due credit to the wonderful simplicity of the language. Maltreat its grammar, misuse its words, play havoc with the tenses of its verbs, yet providing he keeps fairly close to the general style, the speaker will be perfectly intelligible .

For instance, translate the following extract from one of the Northern daily newspapers into any other language, and the whole theme of the story should be lost in a maze of apparently meaningless and uncorrelated words. Yet, in English, any one is able to sympathise with Mu Tsi-shan in his "miship," while the phrases used convey the story in a delightfully fresh manner:—

"Mu Tsi-shan who lived in the Tung Hsin Village is on the staff of Chefoo-Weihsien Motor Road Bureau. The daily expense was dependent upon Mu's small wage. By aim of his wife and daughter who were engaged in peanut sorting the difficult livelihood would be easily past. Recently Mu's brother, whose wife were staying at Mu's home, has arrived to seek for means to support his poor living owing to the bankruptcy financial situation throughout the whole of the agricultural district. A day or so ago Mu's wife came back from the peanut shop and has discovered many fresh mushrooms under a pine tree when she was passing through a pine forest. Then she gathered some, brought home for cooking into food and entirely ate them in their supper. After supper they felt something wrong in their stomach and their head infatuated. The miship was inrreasingly berame serious and meanwhile Mu's wife was dead.

"Later on all the members were fell down and approximately dead. They were all sent to Temple Hill Hospital by their neighbours. By an immediate healing Mu and his brother's wife was recovered but all the others his wife, daughter, two sons and brother were completely dead. The miship was caused by the fresh poisonous mushroom. Under Mu's deepest grief they were buried yesterday."

If the author of this little story ever goes "on the air," Alexander Woolcott, the American radio raconteur par excellence, must look to his laurels.

ROYAL PIECES FOR CHINESE SHOW

London, Oct. 4.

The King and Queen are lending 46 pieces from their own collection to the international exhibition of Chinese art, opening at the Royal Academy on November 28.

Among them is a bronze which was presented to Queen Victoria by the Emperor of China in 1887.—Reuter.

OCTOPUS POISONING IN JAPAN

Okayama, Oct. 2.

Octopus poisoning has caused a whole regiment to be withdrawn from the inter-division manœuvres now in progress in Okayama.

The regiment affected is the 39th from Himeji, and at present over 300 of its men and officers are under treatment for octopus poisoning. There have been two deaths so far.—

HONGKONG OFFICER NOT GUILTY OF FORGERY

Hongkong, Oct. 4.

Pay-Lieutenant H. E. C. Wright, of H.M.S. Tamar, was found not guilty to-day at court-martial, on charges of forgery and fraudulent conversion, and acquitted. He pleaded guilty, however, to three accusations of neglect of duty. The sentence on these latter charges is to be promulgated later. Accused was severely reprimanded and dismissed from his ship, as a penalty for the charges on which he was convicted.—United Press.

HONGKONG FOREIGNER DISAPPEARS

Hongkong, Oct. 5.

Mr. William Sprinkle, an American citizen, was reported missing from the Dollar ss. President Coolidge when the vessel arrived here to-day from Manila.

Inquiries into his disappearance are being made by officials of the Dollar Steamship Co. and authorities at Manila.

Mr. Sprinkle's home is at Chicago, Ill. He is married.—United Press.

TOKYO'S BUDGET TO BE PRESENTED

Y.2,800,000,000 Expenditure Called For

Tokyo, Oct. 4.

The biggest budget in the history of Japan, calling for the expenditure of Y.2,800,000,000 will be presented to the Cabinet for discussion after the annual grand Army manœuvres, late in November.

Decision to delay Cabinet examination of the budget till then was reached yesterday at a meeting attended by Mr. K. Takahashi, Finance Minister; Mr. J. Tsushima, Vice-Minister of Finance; and Mr. K. Kaya, Director of the Accounting Bureau.

Of the Y.2,800,000,000 being claimed by various departments of the Government, nearly a half is being demanded for national defence by the Ministries of War and Navy.—Rengo.

Season's First Snow in North China

Tientsin Oct. 4.

For the first time this autumn, snow fell in Tangshan, mining centre in north-eastern Hopei, yesterday. Hoar frost is also reported at Luanchow where the weather is stated to be as cold as winter.

Winter has also been prematurely ushered into the north-western provinces of Shensi and Kansu, the areas near Linlung and Min Shan, on the border of the two provinces, being blanketed by a heavy snowfall.—Kuo Min.

JAPANESE PAPERS MAKE HEADWAY

Progress Described by a Nanking Official

Nanking, Oct. 4.

An interesting account of the progress of journalism in Japan was given by Dr. T. T. Li, Director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at a reception yesterday of the Nanking Journalists' Society, upon his return from a visit to Japan.

Dr. Li also said that, throughout Japan, there are 1,179 newspapers, 208 of which are published in Tokyo and 90 in Osaka.

Evening editions are published by the leading dailies. The "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun" has a daily circulation of 1,100,000; the "Tokyo Nichi Nichi" one million; the "Osaka Asahi Shimbun" 1,300,000; and the "Osaka Mainichi," 1,200,000.

The leading journals, Dr. Li continued are well equipped. The "Asahi Shimbun," for instance, has, besides the most up-to-date machinery, nineteen aeroplanes, 500 carrier-pigeons, and two telephoto machines. It is also equipped with long-distance telephone.

There are two leading news agencies in Japan, namely, "Rengo" and the "Nippon Dempo.' These are likely to be amalgamated into one agency in the near future.

In the past, Dr. Li said, the Japanese Government exercised full control over the press. Now, however, the Government is adopting a policy of freedom of the press.

The newspapers in Japan, he added, are united by Press Associations, Journalists' Associations, and various clubs.—Kuo Min.

KUANGTUNG TO HAVE FREE EDUCATION

Canton, Oct. 5.

The Department of Education of the Kuangtung Provincial Government has devised a scheme for the development of a programme of free education for 1936. Under the plan, 1,130 free schools will be established in various parts of the province.

The government has appropriated $750,000 towards the project.—Reuter.

MOUNTED POLICE CORPS DISARMED

Peiping, Oct. 4.

The Mounted Police Corps at Luanchow, was disarmed yesterday and reorganized into a cavalry battalion to be incorporated into the Peace Preservation Force. Immediately afterwards Martial law was proclaimed in the city. The reason has not been revealed.—Chekiai Agency.

Rich deposits of antimony ore have been discovered at Yang Shan, on the western outskirts of Hingkwo, once the rendervous of bandits in southern Kiangsi. The authorities are reported to be making arrangements for their exploitation.

LIN ROMANCE ENDS IN SEPARATION

James Lin Reaches Accord with American Wife

Washington, Sept. 29.

Mr. James K. M. Lin, nephew and adopted son of the President of the Chinese National Government, and his bride, the former Miss Viola Brown of Columbus, Ohio, have separated under the terms of a written agreement, it was learned here today from authoritative sources. The agreement provides that each party waive all claims on the other.

The couple were married by a Justice of the Peace at Ashland, Kentucky, on July 14. The marriage immediately brought repercussions in both the United States and China, as the groom was reported to have been married twice in his native country and to be the father of several children. His American marriage resulted from a whirlwind courtship following the finding of Mr. Lin's wallet by Miss Brown on the counter of the five-and-ten-cent store in which she was a clerk.

A rift in the affair became apparent, however, on September 12, when it was learned that the bride and groom had agreed to a separation and that Mrs. Lin planned to seek a divorce. The divorce petition, however, has not been filed to date. When the report of the separation was first received, the father of Mrs. Lin declared that there would be no settlement "until I see the money," but to-day's account of the final arrangements made no mention of a cash payment.—United Press.

Mr. Lin's Disclaimer

Nanking, Oct. 4.

"Lin Ching (James Lin) is my nephew and not my foster son," asserted Mr. Lin Sen, president of the National Government, in an exclusive interview with the Central News today.

Clarifying his relationship with James Lin, whose marriage with Miss Viola Brown, of Ohio, U.S.A., has caused much attention, the President said: "I have always treated Lin Ching as my nephew. He was never adopted by me and consequently is not my foster son."

Concerning James Lin's movements in the United States, Mr. Lin went on to say that, as he has already reached his majority, there is no way effectively to interfere with his personal conduct.

The President finally declared that legally and factually he would not be responsible for the future conduct of his nephew.—Central News.

FUNDS FOR EDUCATION OF CHINESE ABROAD

Nanking, Oct. 6.

A sum of $60,000 will be remitted shortly for the promotion of education among overseas Chinese. Chinese residents in Cuba will receive $20,000, in Mexico $10,000 and in other countries $30,000, according to the decision reached at a meeting of the Central Overseas Affairs Commission yesterday.—Kuo Min.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR FORMOSA

Taihoku, Oct. 1.

Formosa this morning turned another leaf in its history, when the new law on local self-government was put into effect. Celebrations throughout the island marked the event.

The new regulations, which replace the law of 1920, emphasize economic self-government, reinforced by reforms in the taxation and local financial systems.—Rengo.

S.M.R. WILL INCREASE NORTHERN BRANCHES

Tientsin, Oct. 1.

According to information emanating from Japanese sources, the South Manchuria Railway shortly will open three new branch offices in North China, one at Dolonor (Charhar), one at Kweihua (Suiyuan), and one at Tientsin. Up to the present, the company has been represented in North China only by its branch office at Peiping.—Central News.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR FRENCH MINISTER

Nanking, Oct. 6.

The memory of the late French Minister to China, M. Augusta Wilden, was recalled at a meeting held by the Sino-French Society here this morning. Dr. Chu Min-yi, secretary general of the Executive Yuan, Mr. Chang Tao-fan, vice-minister of Communications, and high staff members of the French Legation here are among those who attended the meeting.—Central News.

BEAUTIFUL GIRLS FOR S.M.R.

Refined Russians to Serve as Waitresses

Dairen, Oct. 4.

The South Manchuria Railway has decided to employ fifteen "beautiful and refined" Russian girls, from 16 to 22 years of age, as waitresses in its dining cars and hotels.

The girls will have to be able to say: "Thank you" and "What would you like to drink with that?" in at least four languages, including Japanese and English.

After a three-month course of training at the Yamato Hotel here, the girls, all of whom will be high school graduates and "White" politically, will be assigned to their positions.

If the experiment is successful, Manchurian girls will be employed in the same capacity.—Rengo.

JAPANESE FLEET IN TOKYO BAY

Millions at Waterfront to Witness Arrival

Tokyo, Oct. 4.

Millions to-day thronged the waterfront to watch the 120 grey-flanked units of the Japanese Combined and Fourth Fleets drop anchor in Tokyo Bay.—Rengo.

20,000 in Triumphant March

Tokyo, Oct. 5.

Headed by a naval band of 200 men, 20,000 sailors, representing about one half of the crews of the Combined Fleet, which has just completed manœuvres lasting three months, made a triumphant march to the plaza before the Imperial Palace to-day along streets lined densely with spectators.

Over 130 naval planes, flying in formation, took part in the demonstration.

A hundred and four casualties occurred during the manœuvres, of whom 59 were killed, including 53 washed away from the decks of destroyers during a typhoon.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Mr. A. M. Bowes-Smith

Hongkong heard with deep regret the death of Mr. Aubrey M. Bowes-Smith on September 29 and deeply sympathized with his widow and her three children and Mr. Bowes-Smith's parents in England.

Mr. Bowes-Smith died in the War Memorial Hospital in Hongkong after a brief illness. It is sadly recorded that his death occurred a day before Mrs. Bowes-Smith, summoned by cable from England and making the journey from Cairo to Singapore by air, could arrive in Hongkong in the ss. Tasman.

Mr. Bowes-Smith arrived in Hongkong in 1920, and was soon known to a large circle of friends and admirers, as a young man of extraordinary promise. He was acting Hongkong manager of David Sassoon's till 1923 and during that period he served on the Boards of Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Hongkong Tramways Co., the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., the Canton Insurance Office, the Hongkong Central Estates Ltd., and the Hongkong Land Reclamation Co.

After two years with Sassoons in Shanghai, he was recalled to Hongkong in 1925 and took over the seat of Mr. J. E. Joseph as an Exchange and Bullion Broker, in partnership with Mr. S. S. Perry, Latterly he has been a Director of the Prince's Building and Land Co. in 1926 and of the Hongkong Land Investment Co. in .1928.

He had served four years on the Western Front during the World War, with the London Rifle Brigade, and for bravery in battle was awarded the Military Medal in August 1917, with the additional award of a bar to the Medal, in November 1918. He was one of the few infantrymen who, having faced the gas attacks of the Second Battle of Ypres, survived the retreat of March 1918, and continued to fight through the final advance.

Mr. Kameo Chiba

Tokyo, Ocyt. 5.

Mr. Kameo Chiba, a leading Japanese literary critic and an adviser to the Arts and Sciences Department of the "Tokyo Nichi-Nichi," died following an attack of pneumonia at his residence last night, at the age of 58.

He taught comparative literature in Rikkyo University and several other colleges, and published a number of books, including the "Contemporary World Literary Thought."—Rengo.

MACAO'S GIANT NEW WATERWORKS

Difficulties Which Have to Be Overcome

Macao, the Portuguese possession to the south-west of Hongkong, will have its own up-to-date waterworks plant by July next year. On July 17 of this year contracts were signed between the Macao Water Supply Co., Ltd., (Sociedade de Abastecimento de Aguas de Macau, Ltda.), to whom the Government of Macao has granted a monopoly for the supply of fresh water to the territory under its control, and Messrs. Malcolm & Co., under which the latter firm was engaged to carry out the construction of the new Macao Waterworks.

The new waterworks is to be built at the most easterly tip of the peninsula of Macao, where a giant reservoir, capable of storing 550,000,000 Imperial gallons is now in the course of construction. The water will be stored above ground over an area, which when filled, would easily float one hundred of the largest ships coming to China.

An army of 1,000 workmen are engaged on the new construction, and, to push forward the work with all speed, operations are carried on day and night; several miles of railroad track have been laid, two locomotives imported and dozens of junks chartered to transport plant and materials.

Careful investigations at Macao has shown that the most practical means of supplying the peninsula with fresh water is to utilize the fresh flood waters, which occur every year for varying lengths of time during June, July, August and part of September. The supply of fresh water though limited in time is unlimited in volume, so far as the demand required by the populace of Macao is concerned.

CHINESE INLAND STEAM LAUNCH PIRATED

Petitions have been sent to the authorities by the Yuan Tung Steamship Co. for the arrest of Taihu Lake pirates who pirated one of their inland steam launches near Luchu, last Monday, when she was on her way from Shanghai to Huchow, northern Chekiang. It was reported that the launch, carrying about 30 passengers, was stopped at 10.30 p.m. by more than 30 pirates, many of whom were armed with pistols. After a systematic search, the marauders escaped with loot estimated at more than $1,000.

ANTHRAX FEARED IN MANCHURIA

Harbin, Oct. 1.

The municipal authorities have received instructions from Changchun that all cattle and horses must be inoculated against anthrax.

As the inoculation is compulsory, the Government has agreed to pay all expenses involved.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PROTEST IN HANKOW

Tokyo, Oct. 1.

Seven Japanese gunboats have been concentrated in Hankow, while Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, the Consul-General here, has sent a third protest to Gen. Chang Chun, Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, against the display of anti-Japanese posters in Chinese military barracks in Wuhan.—Rengo.

KASHGAR SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKE

Tashkent, Oct. 1.

On September 29, the Tashkent seismological station of the Soviet Academy of Sciences recorded a strong earthquake, the epicentre of which was in Kashgar, west China. The strength of the earthquake epicentre reached seven points.—Tass.

JAPANESE TO BUY BRITISH MINE

Tokyo, Oct. 1.

Negotiations for the purchase of the British-owned Tamagan iron mines in Kelantan, Malayan Peninsula, have been successfully concluded by the Japan Steel Tubing Co., a Y.23,500,000 concern, it was learned to-day.

A subsidiary firm, capitalized at Y.1,000,000, will be formed early next year by the parent company to operate the mines.—Rengo.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS' ADVICE

China Needs Peace, Stability and Trade: Loan Question Discussed

"Peace, stability and trade are the present needs of China, and an efficient administration will restore prosperity to the country."

This was the conclusion of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross in his reply to a speech by Dr. P. W. Kuo at a dinner given to the British financial expert by nine public organizations on Saturday night at the Chinese Bankers Club in Hongkong Road, Sir Frederick remarked that, in view of his brief stay here, and the great difference in customs and tradition between the two countries, more time was needed before he could make any suggestion in regard to economic problems in China. He sincerely believed that unity and a strong government would help to solve these questions.

British Loan to China?

Referring to the wild speculations concerning his mission to China, he repudiated one version, which was to the effect that he came out to subjugate the nation. Prosperity in China, he pointed out, would not only benefit Great Britain but the world at large. Chinese interests and British interests in China, he further emphasized, were in common.

As to the suggestion that he arrived with a huge cheque in his pocket, he explained that the customs of the British Government and the Chinese Government was different. Here in China, the Government put out the capital, while in England it was the private investors who gave out the money. Good security, he said, was one of the requirements wanted by such private investors.

Sir Frederick heartily endorsed the organization of the Chinese Economic Mission to China to promote economic relations. He also said the British people were following with the utmost sympathy and interest the reconstruction work carried on by the Chinese Government.

Chinese Tribute

The dinner was presided over by Mr. Chen Chien, manager of the Yien Yiek Bank. Dr. Kuo, in welcoming the guest, said in part:—

"We are all aware of the fact that Sir Frederick is one of the world's eminent economists. He holds the enviable position of chief economic adviser to the British Government, and now he has been sent to China on an important mission. For these reasons, Sir Frederick deserves all the attention and courtesy our Government and people can extend.

"As to the true nature of his mission to China and the Far East, we are not quite certain and sometimes even bewildered. There has been much speculation regarding it both in China and in Japan. Some of these speculations Sir Frederick has denied, others have been left unanswered. We learn, however, from his own statement, that his mission is to conduct an investigation into the economic and financial problems confronting China and to report on his findings to the British Government. To me that itself is an important task and warrants our hearty support and co-operation.

A Friendly Gesture

"The sending of such a distinguished personage on such an important mission, at such a critical time, must be regarded as a friendly gesture on the part of a friendly nation. It is clear evidence that the British Government is keenly interested in the present situation in China, and is desirous of co-operating with her to solve some of the problems of common interest.

"Sir Frederick, we wish you and your associates every success. The representatives of the various organizations present here to-night stand ready to be of service to you. We sincerely hope that, through your travels and investigations, you will obtain a true picture of the economic and financial needs of China and that, whatever conclusions and recommendations you will be led to make, they will, on the one hand, be of benefit to British interests in the Far East, and, on the other, will help China in her efforts toward national reconstruction and rehabilitation. We are confident that, with your rich experience and profound knowledge, you are in a position to offer suggestions to our Government as to the best ways and means of bringing about economic recovery, which affects not only the welfare of China but that of the whole world.

"At another social function, when called upon to speak, Sir Frederick told us that his instruction is silence. Be that as it may, I am sure he will not deny us of the privilege of listening to his voice and to whatever message the inspiration of the moment may urge him to give."

The Hosts

The nine public organizations represented at the dinner were:—The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai Civic Association, the Bankers Association, the Native Bankers Association, the National Industrial Federation, the Foreign Trade Association, the China Institute of Pacific Relations, the World Chinese Students Federation, and the China Institute of International Relations.

Among those present were:—

Messrs. Hall-Patch and C. Rogers, Sir John Brenan, Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, Dr. Y. S. Tso, Mr. K. P. Chen, Mr. O. S. Liu, Mr. T. L. Soong, Mr. Tsuyee Pei, Mr. Yue Tso-ting, Mr. Chen Chien, Mr. Koh Chieh-chen, Mr. Tu Yueh-sung, Mr. Hu Yun-chiu, Mr. Feng Ping-nan, Mr. Cheng Zung-ching, Mr. Hsi Chi-ming, Mr. Fei Yung-ching, Mr. Wang Chi-yue, Mr. Tsai Shing-pei, Mr. Chien Cheng-hsu, Mr. Chang Yuo-chiu, Mr. K. H. Ling, Mr. P. W. Tsou, Mr. C. H. Lowe, Mr. Liu Yu-wan, Mr. Chu Yu-yue, Mr. P. K. Chu, Mr. Li Teng-hui, Mr. F. Chow, Mr. Singloh Hsu, Mr. Chen Lih-ting, Dr. Herman C. E. Liu, Mr. J. Usang Ly, Mr. T. K. Ho, Mr. Hollington Tong, Mr. Tu Chu-yue, and Mr. Edward Kwang.

MISSION TO JAPAN DEPARTS

Chinese Businessmen Leave on Inspection Tour

With the study of the latest conditions of Japan's commerce and industry as its objective and with the hope that the result of the study will help pave the way for economic co-operation between the two nations, a party of Chinese bankers and commercial and industrial leaders sailed from Shanghai for Japan by N.Y.K. ss. Shanghai Maru on Sunday morning.

Mr. Woo Da-chuang, leader of the party, told interviewers prior to his departure that they intended to stay in Japan for about one month, during which they would visit Tokyo, Osaka, and other principal cities. There had been great strides in Japan's industry since the Great War. The organization of an inquiry mission to Japan had been contemplated for some time and he felt very glad that the plan had been realized. Small groups would be formed by the party after preliminary investigations in Japan and each would study the industries in which they were interested, Mr. Woo said.

The party was composed of thirty-three persons, of whom the following formed the inquiry mission:—Messrs. P. S. Lieu, Sun Han-chang, K. P. Chen, Tsou Tso-ming, Yu Chu-ting, Woo Da-chuang, Singloh Hsu, Huang Wen-wkei, Tsou Ming-chu, Chung Ao, Tong Hsu-ming, Hu Chung-an, Nan Kwei and Choh Hsu-kan. The others were secretaries, experts, and relatives of the members. Mr. Yung Tsung-ching, who was also invited to join the party, did not go yesterday as his presence was needed in Shanghai. Another member who did not go with the party was Mr. Huang Kiang-chuan.

A large group of Chinese and Japanese officials, bankers, and businessmen were at the Wayside Wharf to bid farewell to the party prior to the departure of the Shanghai Maru. Among those present were Mr. Tang Yu-jen, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. H. H. Kung, Mr. Hsia Ling, representative of the Central Bank of China, Dr. P. W. Kuo, Mr. Tseng Teng-ching representing the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Woo Yung-tsai, manager of the Kincheng Bank.

Newspaper's Warning

Any attempt of the mission, to seek an accord for Sino-Japanese economic co-operation during its visit to Japan will end in failure, the "Shanghai Mainichi" said editorially that day.

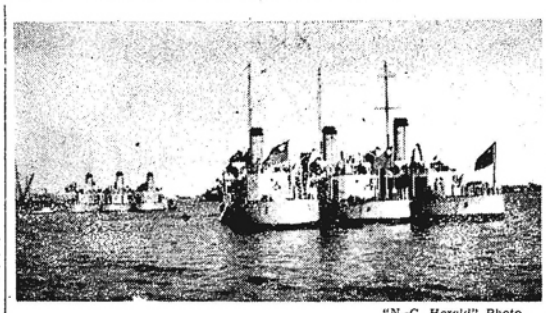
"This is because the relations between our two countries have not yet reached a point where they can be looked at with optimism," the newspaper asserted.

"Moreover, in view of the strong and organized anti-Japanese agitation going on in China at present, it would be rash indeed to attempt anything along that line, without first correcting the situation in China."

"If there is anyone among the members of the party who has political intentions, we earnestly advise him to drop such ideas and look at Japan's outward appearance and soul without prejudice. Thus will he be able to bring about real Sino-Japanese co-operation and amity in the future."

The newspaper's comment was caused by a statement attributed to Mr. Woo Da-chuang, leader of the party, to the effect that the mission considered the realization of economic co-operation between the peoples of Japan and China as its first duty.

This assertion, the "Mainichi" said, was vastly different from the announcement when the party was first organized declaring that the main purpose of the visit was to study conditions in Japan.



"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

CHINESE WARSHIPS ARRIVE

Eleven Chinese gunboats entered port on Friday and moored off Kiangnan Dock. Above are shown six of them.

PRESIDENT LIN SEN IN SHANGHAI

To Attend National Athletic Meeting Here

Mr. Lin Sen, chairman of the National Government, arrived in Shanghai from Nanking on Sunday by train. He was welcomed at the Railway Station by Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Gen. Tsai Ching-chun, Public Safety Commissioner, and a delegate of Gen.

President Lin Sen

Yang Hu, commandant of the Peace Preservation Corps. Leaving the railway station, Mr. Lin motored with the Mayor to the Civic Centre where he inspected the newly-completed Stadium where the Sixth National Athletic Meeting would be opened on October 10.

The President told his interviewers that he had come to attend the National Athletic Meeting and expected to stay in Shanghai for about a week before returning to Nanking.

MARKET RECOVERING FROM DEPRESSION

Dr. H. H. Kung On Rumours Against Certain Banks

Rumours regarding the condition of certain banks were absolutely groundless and those responsible for them, apparently with malicious intention, would be punished according to law, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, told press representatives here last Wednesday.

Since the economic depression affected commerce and industry in China and the conservative policy adopted by the banks in the matter of loans further attributed to the stagnancy of the market, the authorities have devised adequate relief measures and improved the situation.

The market now showed signs of recovery, Dr. Kung continued. According to authoritative information, there was an increase in exports, while abundant crops were reported from districts not affected by the floods. Unfortunately, rumours were spread by certain unscrupulous persons affecting the names of certain banks. These banks, he said, had a sound foundation, and the Government, in the interests of the country and the public, would support them if situation so demanded. In conclusion, he urged the public not to be easily led astray by these rumours.

ITALIANS HERE SEEK TO SERVE

Several Residents Volunteer for Abyssinian War

Several Shanghai Italians of military age have applied at the Consulate-General for permission to serve their country in the Abyssinian conflict, it was learned from an official source on Monday. The applications, all of which have been made during the last few days, have been forwarded to the Foreign Office at Rome by post, for official action.

Applications also have been received by the Italian Consul-General from foreigners of other nationalities who wish to go to the front in Africa. These applications, however, have been refused.

It is considered doubtful if Italy will avail herself of the offer of local Italians to join the forces now campaigning in Abyssinia, owing to the great response to the call to arms at home and in the Italian colonies. So far, no Italian reserve officers in Shanghai have been called home.

A Notice to Shanghai Italian Volunteers

A notice has been posted in the Shanghai Italian Consulate to the effect that Italians of the 1880 to 1910 class (aged 25 to 55 years) who wish to volunteer for service with the Italian Army in either Eritrea or Somaliland are to present themselves to the Consulate for a rigid medical examination, in order to determine their fitness for military service.

The Consulate also has received the following communique from the Italian Press Ministry:—

"The order of general mobilization in Ethiopia, due to the warlike and aggressive spirit fostered among the chiefs and followers who have long been asking and lately imposed the war against Italy, represents a direct and immediate menace to the Italian troops in the two Italian colonies in East Africa. This menace is aggravated by the fact that the creation of a neutral zone announced from Addis Ababa with specious motives constitutes but a strategical move, the object of which is to insure a better dislocation of the Abyssinian armed forces and their aggressive preparation. The continued and bloody aggression suffered by Italy during the last decades, as documented in the Italian memorandum, is thus entering a phase of larger proportions and wider aspect. The grave and immediate dangers of this new situation are evident and elementary reasons of safety make prompt reaction imperative. The military headquarters in Eritrea have been therefore ordered to act in consequence and the Italian troops are now occupying some advanced positions beyond our lines."

ITALIAN COMMUNITY PLEDGES LOYALTY

Il Duce's Speech Read at Mass Meeting Here

Two hundred and fifty members of the Italian Community in Shanghai gathered at the Italian Club in Route Maresca on Thursday evening and discussed the Italo-Abyssinian conflict. During the meeting a copy of Signor Mussolini's latest speech was read and received with thunderous applause.

A telegram in which those present expressed their loyalty to the Italian leader and to the cause of their country was despatched to Rome at the end of the gathering.

After the meeting a supper-dance was held in the club.

THRIFTCOR OFFICES CLOSE DOORS

Bank Awaits Appointment of Liquidator

Following a special meeting of the directors, the Thriftcor Bank closed its two Shanghai offices to business on Saturday, pending the appointment of a liquidator. The following notice appeared on the windows of the branches, at 100 Kiukiang Road and 774 Avenue Joffre:—

"Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance to the resolution of the directors adopted at a meeting held October 4, 1935, at 11 o'clock p.m., the business and operations of the Thriftcor Bank are suspended and will remain closed pending the appointment of a liquidator."

Throughout the day, depositors, mostly Russians, paused outside the two offices to read the announcement and discuss the closure. Similar scenes occurred at the bank's branches in Harbin and Hailar.

It is understood that approximately $400,000 was withdrawn during a run on the two local offices at the time of the closing of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation and allied institutions. This naturally placed the institution under a heavy strain. The situation is further clarified in the following official statement issued on behalf of the bank by Mr. Myron Wiener, a member of the legal firm of Messrs. Rodger & Co:—

70 per cent. Refunded

"Due to the depressed economic conditions which have prevailed in Shanghai for the past few months, and following the closing of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation and other local banks, the Shanghai offices of the Thriftcor Bank have within the short period of four months been called upon to refund about 70 per cent. of its deposits. This situation has been aggravated by the strain put on its Harbin branch due to the departure of approximately 25,000 Russians from Harbin after the sale of the C.E.R.

"That the condition of the Shanghai branch is very favourable is demonstrated by the fact that, during the short period of four months, it has been able to accomplish the unusual feat of paying to its depositors about 70 per cent. of the total deposits. Assurance is given by the Bank's officers that the assets of the Shanghai branch are considerably more than the amount of its liability to depositors.

"Liquidation will commence immediately and it is hoped that all depositors will be fully re-paid within a short time. Officers of the bank are S. Kriger, president and managing director of the Shanghai offices; and A. A. Petroff and M. V. Ossipoff, directors and managers of the Harbin offices."

Contrary to a widespread belief, based in part on the fact that the Chinese name of the institution contains the designation "American," the bank is not an American Federal incorporated institution.

Harbin Branch Closes

Harbin, Oct. 4.

Hundreds of anxious depositors today thronged the Kitaiskaya, Harbin's main thoroughfare, near the local branch of the Thriftcor Bank, which did not open for business this morning.

The Hailar branch of the bank also failed to open.

Most depositors are Russians, although the bank operated under an American state charter.

Liabilities of the institution are said to exceed $1,400,000, but this could not be confirmed here.—Rengo.

TREASURY OFFICIAL ARRIVES HERE

Mr. N. E. Young Will Confer with Sir F. Leith-Ross

Coming here to confer with Sir Frederick Leith-Ross on his observations in Hongkong and Canton, Mr. N. E. Young, economic expert and official in the British Treasury, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday morning in the ss. Empress of Canada.

Mr. Young could not make any definite statements on his findings in the south, he said, until he had conferred with Sir Frederick. While in Hongkong and Canton, he talked with many leading bankers and merchants, both Chinese and foreign, endeavouring to obtain their views on present conditions in China.

He expects to see Sir Frederick shortly. In the meantime he is the guest of Mr. J. R. Masson, who will entertain him while he is here.

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CHINESE RATEPAYERS DEMAND ECONOMY

Memorandum Submitted to Council Cites Effect of Industrial Depression on Finances

Reopening the question of municipal economy, the Chinese Ratepayers Association has despatched a long memorandum to the Shanghai Municipal Council, outlining the views of some of its members on the subject. The memorandum follows:—

"The Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers Association is in receipt of the following letter addressed by Mr. Hsu Hsiao-chu and other members of the Association's Executive Committee on the subject of Municipal Economy, which, it is requested, be submitted to the Council for its consideration. It will be remembered that four years ago, or to be exact on November 11, 1931, the "North-China Daily News" published in full and gave prominence to the text of an exhaustive memorandum on the same subject prepared by the Association in which the writers suggested as retrenchment measures:—

"1. The disbandment of the Municipal Orchestra or its transfer to private operation:

"2. The appointment of capable Chinese to senior positions in the Council's service:

"3. The extension of road widening programmes, etc., over a larger number of years so that the rate of progress will not prove burdensome on the Budget of any particular year:

"4. That reduction of pay should commence with the higher paid officials.

"It is interesting for the public to compare the contents of this memorandum with the suggestions that the executive members of the Association deem fit to make in the present one, bearing in mind the fact that the financial plight in Shanghai was not as deplorable then as it is now and meditating for a little while on the extent to which the Council had acted upon the advice of the Ratepayers since the above memorandum was drawn up in order to relieve the difficulty of the Municipal Treasury which, it is believed, is now in a deeper abyss. In view of the forces of depression now raging over this part of the world, there is little sign of an improvement in the local business and economic situation in the near future, and that a greater degree of anxiety over the financial position of the Council is being felt by the more articulate section of the Ratepayers is but natural.

The Letter

"The main part of Mr. Hsu's letter follows:—

"Shanghai, the foremost trading port in the Far East, is keenly feeling the ravaging effects of the forces of depression which have been attacking the world. Reports of liquidations bank failures, and closures of business houses either on account of credit difficulties or upon a court order for debt become the order of the day. Under such circumstances, it is but natural for shops and stores to exercise strict economy by reducing the number of their employees and cutting down wages. As house rent is considered the main item in the expenditure of a shop, a rent reduction movement is being vigorously conducted and it is expected that the purpose behind the movement will in course of time be consummated. The consummation, if it materialises, however, would bring with it adverse effects on the Municipal Treasury because the municipal rates at present collected by the Council are calculated on the basis of the rentals of houses: if the house rent is reduced, the municipal rates will be correspondingly curtailed. It will be observed that the Council depends largely on the rates to meet the various expenses of the administration and that according to the Budget for the current year, the total revenue accruing from the collection of rates is estimated at approximately $11,800,000.

"However, for six months ending June, 1935, there is shown a deficiency of $260,000 in the actual amount of the rates collected. It is presumed that the conditions for the latter half of the year will become worse and that there will be many more shops closing down which would result in a possible exodus of the residents to their native cities. An inevitable consequence as far as can be foreseen would be an increase in the number of the vacant houses in the Settlement, which would ultimately cause a further reduction in the collection of the rates.

Foreign Staff's Pay

"A reflection on the Council's administration appears to support the view that the Council has not paid any attention to this situation. Apart from earning huge sums of pay, the foreign members of the Council's staff are liberally treated in other benefits such as exchange compensation, children's bonus, etc. Furthermore, the Council makes some attempt to preserve the Orchestra, which in the consensus of public opinion can be disbanded because it is liked only by a minority of the foreign residents.

"It is to be observed that the expenditure of the Orchestra for the first half year of 1935 has amounted to $125,000 and for one year the amount will be $250,000, while the educational grants comprise only five per cent. of its total revenue of $25,200,000. This illustrates that the allocation of the Council's revenue to the various departments of the municipal activities is improper.

"In the opinion of the writers, at the present time of depression, when strict economy such as reduction in staff and wage is being observed, the Council should indeed adopt a similar policy in its administration. While it is conceded that the expenditure for the Police Force should not be subject to curtailment owing to the possible increase of crime as an effect of the acute unemployment situation in the city, the Council can, however, save a large amount of money if it will pay attention to economy in other expenses. The saving thus effected can be converted into a reserve fund for atonement for future deficiencies in the Municipal Budget. This is indeed an important task which it devolves upon the Council to perform.

Phone Question Raised

"In this connection, it must be emphasized that in utter disregard of the present difficult times, the Shanghai Telephone Company is determined to increase the telephone rates for the purpose of maintaining its net profit of 10 per cent. per annum. If the company should direct its attention to the curtailment of its operating expenses and exercise internal economy, we are sure that it would not be necessary for the company to resort to the increase of rates in order to enable it to earn the legalized returns on the capital. This case is similar to that of the Council which is paying scant attention to the drop of public income.

"Motivated by the consideration that our burdens will be heavier in the future, we, the ratepayers and telephone subscribers, are constrained to bring the above views to the notice of your Association with the request that the Council and the Telephone Company be asked to exercise economy in the interests not only of the community but of the Council and the company as well."

I. A. T. OUTGROWING ITS QUARTERS

Seven Months Development Beyond All Hopes

Members of the International Arts Theatre assembled on Thursday afternoon for the first general meeting since the group was organized some seven months ago. Mrs. Chester Fritz presided and opened the meeting with an informal talk during which she sketched the history of the I. A. T. and outlined the programme for the coming few months. She said in part:—

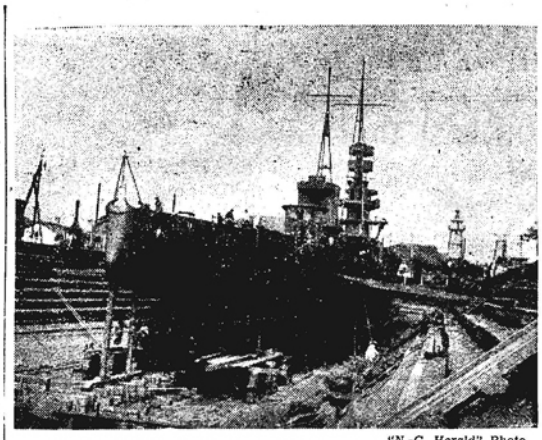
"About seven months ago, a few people came along to lunch one day and we talked again, as we had done before, of the organization of some kind of a centre for all arts. Mrs. John S. Potter and Mrs. Florence Purdy Johnson went about looking at places and by sheer luck it was arranged that the group could take over an attic in 50 Nanking Road, if we would repair and redecorate the place. Luckily we had some money left from the Avshalomoff Ballett and we used it to mend the roof and floors, to paint and polish, and patch and instal. The result is what the majority of you have seen as our studio and offices.

"The I. A. T. has grown beyond our hopes and we are having rather a difficult time in keeping up with it. We have an advisory committee of a group who have definite experience, either as amateurs or professionals, in the arts, who at present are engaged in reading and translating manuscripts, trying to arrange art exhibits and a variety of events which will please the different tastes of our different members."

Mrs. Fritz also announced that Mrs. Alyene Sholes, director of "Lady Precious Stream," had been appointed general secretary of the I. A. T., and that Dr. Sze Ming-sze had put the organization on a sound business footing in inaugurating a bookkeeping system.

The chairman also pointed out that the I.A.T. primarily was in existence to provide a cultural and artistic centre in Shanghai. She said:—"There really is no other justification for our existence; no other necessity to employ our energies and talents, except toward that end."

Mrs. Fritz further said that the group had outgrown the present quarters and she asked for suggestions in regard to new quarters.



"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

CRUISER IN DRYDOCK

The Ping Hai, new cruiser of the Chinese Navy, which was launched last Saturday, has gone into drydock for further work.

MARQUESS HERE TO JOIN RELATIVES

Lord Normanby Passenger on Tatsuta Maru

Coming to Shanghai to join his mother, the Marquess of Normanby arrived in Shanghai in the mv. Tatsuta Maru on Tuesday, Oct. 1. He and his mother are making a leisurely trip around the world together, but recently, in Japan, he went to visit friends, while she came on to Shanghai to stay with her daughter, Lady Elizabeth Davis.

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

The Marquess of Normanby

The Marquess will remain here for about a month, at the end of which time he and his mother will go to Peiping for a brief visit. While here he will be entertained by friends of his sister.

Out here on a vacation, which she is spending travelling round the world, is Miss Marie Newsome, secretary to Mr. Elmer Thomas, Senator from Oklahoma, and leader of the silverites in the United States Senate. She expects to remain here for a couple of weeks, intends to go to Peiping, and continue on around the world after that. She says she likes the Orient, and professes to know nothing about silver, except that which can be found on a table.

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

Miss Marie Newsome,

secretary to Senator Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma, who is making a trip around the world.

DEARER TELEPHONES OPPOSED

Japanese Send Memorandum to S.M.C. Secretary

Strong opposition of the Japanese Residents' Corporation to the proposed increases in rates charged by the Shanghai Telephone Company was expressed in an official memorandum presented to Mr. G. G. Phillips, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council last Wednesday by representatives of the corporation.

The declaration, according to the "Shanghai Mainichi," demanded that the committee of experts now studying the question of rates consider political and social aspects of the issue together with the technical.

The memorandum read as follows:

"In view of the current depression, which has forced drastic cuts in business expenditure, we must express our oposition to the proposed increases in telephone rates.

"The Committee of Experts should publish a detailed statement on the affairs of the Shanghai Telephone Company before deciding whether the "unified charge" or the "message rate" system be adopted.

"Although the scope of the committee's investigations was limited to technical matters, it is necessary that they consider political and social aspects of the matter to reach a just and fair settlement," the memorandum concluded.

The communication, according to the "Mainichi," was based on a resolution adopted at the general meeting of the Japanese Street Associations on September 30.

Report Due on October 16

The report to the Shanghai Municipal Council of the four telephone experts now studying the rate situation in Shanghai is expected to be submitted at the next Council meeting, October 16. The experts had hoped to have the report ready on Wednesday of this week, but owing to the complexity of their work a postponement was necessary.

The experts—a Briton, an American, a Japanese, and a Chinese—began their investigation in the second week of August and continue to meet daily at their rooms in the S.M.C. Administration Building. It has been announced that they are willing to hear the views of recognized groups of telephone subscribers at their offices.

Woosung Road Japanese Society

The memorandum opposing the proposed increase in telephone rates, submitted by the Shanghai Japanese Business Association on Friday, was referred to the committee of experts investigating the local telephone situation by Mr. G. G. Phillips, acting secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Japanese Residents' Corporation was advised on Saturday. The Business Association consists of store owners in the Woosung Road district.

On October 4 the English speaking world celebrates an important anniversary. Four hundred years ago there came from an unknown press, perhaps in Switzerland, the final sheets of the first printed English Bible, in the text prepared by Miles Coverdale, later Bishop of Exeter. At its meeting in Shanghai on September 20 the Advisory Council of the Bible Societies in China passed a resolution calling upon all Christian Church congregations in this country to observe Bible Sunday on December 8 or other more convenient date.

SHANGHAI'S TRADE REVIVAL MOVE

Chinese Expert Criticizes Chamber's Suggestions

Nanking, Oct. 3.

Various proposals recently put forth by the Commercial and Industrial Revival Committee of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, aiming at facilitating the financial standing of business corporations, formed the subject of an interview granted to the Central News Agency by Dr. Ma Yin-chu, the well-known Chinese economist and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Yuan.

Flotation of corporation bonds in exchange for financial bonds, which constitutes one of the major proposals advanced by the committee, is considered by Dr. Ma as impracticable. Many difficulties would confront such a step.

According to the Corporation Law, the liabilities of a company may exceed its capital. To exchange corporation bonds for financial bonds, as current capital, would place the Government in the position of creditor. This, in turn, would hold the public back from establishing investment and other business relations with such a corporation, because, should such a corporation go bankrupt, the Government automatically would become the preferred creditor, and the interests of private bondholders would be prejudiced. Furthermore, the Government would be involved in heavy losses should the Corporation declare insolvency.

Country's Finances

Financial bonds, which hold the public responsible for the payment of interest and repayment of principal, Dr. Ma, said should not be used to aid certain corporations, but should be utilized to relieve the financial condition of the country as a whole.

Turning to the other important proposal advanced by the Shanghai Committee, namely, the use of redemption drafts for mortgaged loans, Dr. Ma considered it not a bad idea, with the exception that it was a little too late to apply such a measure now that the nation was in the midst of an unprecedented business depression. Should any commercial bank, having bought in or discounted such drafts, be in need of cash, they are bound to rediscount or sell them to the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, or the Bank of Communications, but, in view of the extreme business slump, these three banks may not be willing to accept such drafts.—Central News.

The P. & O. Unlikely to Cut Out Suez

London, Oct. 5.

The P. & O. have informed Reuter that the possibility of their ships cutting out the Suez route and, instead, encircling the Cape, was remote. Owing to their mail contracts, the Company added, special Government authorization, perhaps even an Order-in-Council, would be necessary for such a change.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI BANKERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. K. P. Chen, general manager of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, on Oct. 1 was re-elected Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Bankers Association, for a second term. Eight new members of the Executive Committee were sworn into office, namely, Messrs. Li Ming, general manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank; Tu Yueh-sheng, president of the Chung Wai Bank; S. M. Chang, manager of the Bank of Communications; Wang Yen-sung, general manager of the Shanghai Silk Industry Commercial Savings Bank; Wu Yunchai, manager of the Shanghai branch of the Kincheng Banking Corporation; Pan Chiu-fen, Chi Yun-ching, and Chen Chu-ching.

Messrs. K. P. Chen, Pan Chiu-fen, Chen Chu-ching, T. L. Soong, and S. M. Chang were elected members of the Standing Committee of the Executive Committee.—Kuo Min.

Based perhaps on the success of the Daily Mail Ideal Homes Exhibition, which is held annually at Olympia in London, an exhibition run on similar lines is to be held in Shanghai next month. The exhibition, which will be known as the "Better Homes Exhibition" is being promoted by Messrs. Millington Ltd., and will be held at 31 Nanking Road, the former premises of Messrs. Hall & Holtz, starting on November 15 and concluding on November 24.

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RUSSIANS' TRIP IN SMALL BOAT

Four Hardy Adventurers to Circle Globe

In a 24-foot, four ton sail boat, four Russians sailed from Shanghai on Monday night, Sept. 30, in an endeavour to circumnavigate the world. Led by Mr. S. G. Kriloff, the hardy adventurers will take advantage of the summer weather soon to come in the southern hemisphere, and will make their trip via Australia. The three other members of the party are Mr. V. V. Sokoloff, 27, Mr. P. P. Hloodneff, 22, and Mr. A. A. Zileff, 24.

Mr. Kriloff plans to make his trip to Australia by way of Hongkong, Borneo, Sumatra, and Java. Arriving in Australia it will be decided whether or not the party will sail east to South America or west to South Africa. It has been definitely decided, however, that the boat will not go through the Suez Canal, as the party prefers to make as long a trip as possible.

The trip will be a leisurely one, and it is expected that stays of two weeks will be made at each of the islands and ports that the party visits. Provisions have been taken along for three months, re-provisioning being provided for at ports of call along the way.

The boat in which they sailed is only 24 feet, and of only four tons. Only sails will be used in the navigation of the vessel, there being no auxilliary engines on board. It is not known as yet how long the trip will take, but it is expected that it will take at least a year to circumnavigate the globe.

TOKYO ENGINEERS COME HERE

Conferences to be Held with Chinese Technical Experts

Tokyo, Oct. 3.

Some 22 prominent engineers and Government officials were named to-day by the Kosei Kai, a local industrial organization, to represent Japan in a series of conferences with Chinese and Manchoukuo technical experts and industrialists, to be held in the leading cities of China, Korea and Manchuria this month.

The delegation will be headed by Viscount T. Inoue, a member of the House of Peers and a leading member of the Kosei Kai.

The first conferences will be held in Shanghai on October 18 and 19, followed by one-day conversations in Nanking on October 21. The delegation will spend a day in Tientsin on October. 23, exchanging views with leading engineers, and two days in Peiping, from October 25 to 26. Similar conferences will be held in Dairen, Changchun and Seoul. —Rengo.

MEETING OF NATIVE BANKERS

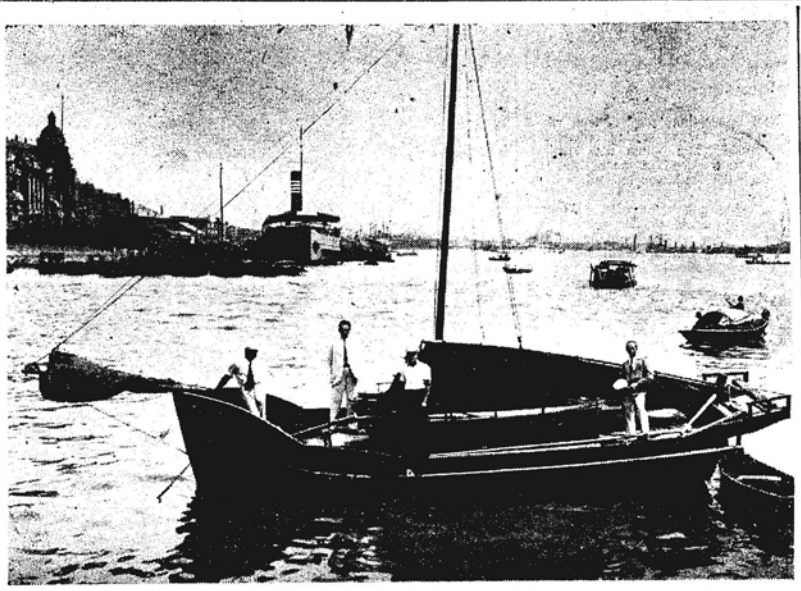
At a meeting of the Native Bankers' Association held in its offices at 276 Ningpo Road last Wednesday afternoon, the following were elected to the executive committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Ho Tsung-siao, Wang Chia-mei, Hsu Wen-ching, Chang Wen-po, Chang Dah-fu, Loh Shu-chen, Shen King-liang and Chao Soong-yuan.

The meeting began with the usual Kuomintang ceremonies and was attended by representatives from the District Kuomintang, Bureau of Social Affairs of the Shanghai City Government, and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. In his opening speech, Mr. Cheng Zung-ching, the chairman, dwelt on the economic depression and urged the members to devise adequate measures to meet the situation and also to unite in order to survive the crisis.

Altogether 184 members attended, representing 55 native banks. Those who had served two years on the executive committee and retired yesterday were: Messrs. Cheng Zung-ching, Fei Yung-ching, Yu Tse-ting, Chen Siao-san, Wang Wei-lien, Li Shu-san, Chien Yuan-seng, and Chen Zung-wu.

H. M. S. MEDWAY DUE FROM JAPAN

The British submarine depot ship Medway, together with six submarines, and the cruiser Devonshire left Weihaiwei on Tuesday, Oct. 1, reports Reuter. It is stated that the Medway and the submarine are bound for Amoy and Hongkong, while the Devonshire is going to Japan before proceeding to Shanghai. Only two British warships now remain at Weihaiwei, the cruiser Kent and the sloop Falmouth.



ROUND THE WORLD IN A FOUR-TONNER

Four Russians, Messrs. S. G. Kriloff, V. V. Sokoloff, P. P. Hloodneff, and A.A. Zileff, left in the 24-foot, four ton sailing boat Mosquito on Tuesday morning, Oct. 1, their object being to circumnavigate the world. Their diminutive little craft attracted a great deal of attention previous day as it lay off the Public Gardens on the Bund.

MASS MARRIAGE AT KIANGWAN

One Hundred and Forty-two Couples United

Streams of taxicabs and cars racing toward the Kiangwan Civic Centre last Wednesday afternoon marked the ceremony of the fourth mass wedding held in the auditorium of the City Government. The bridal cars were distinguished from those of the guests' by red flags, ribbon pompoms, streamers and even cupid dolls, each one carrying a number on its windshield.

Each mass wedding surpasses the last one in number. That day 142 couples marched before the altar to be wedded. Mayor Wu Te-chen and Mr. Wu Hsin-ya, the commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs, officiated, while Mr. Wang Sien-ching performed the duties of master of ceremonies. The procession of bridegrooms was led by Mr. Chang Ping-hui, who is also with the Bureau of Social Affairs. Mrs. Chang Ping-hiu led the brides.

The brides wore pink satin ceremonial gowns with pink veils and slippers, each carrying a bouquet of pink carnations. The grooms wore the usual dark blue gowns with black jackets. They were attended by eighteen young girls and boys from the Wan Tso Primary School.

Decoration in Red

The auditorium was completely decorated in red; lanterns, candles, ribbons and even the officials' tags carrying out the Chinese colour scheme. Thousands of guests were present to witness the ceremony, while many waited outside to catch a glimpse of the bridal couples.

The brides ranged in age from 15 to 21 years, one exception being 37. The youngest among the grooms are 18 years, the oldest being 43. It is listed that 92 of the grooms are shop assistants and clerks, 24 public officials, four newspapermen, four merchants, three college students, two middle school students, two professors and one physician.

It was the biggest mass wedding ever held in Shanghai, and according to the officials, who worked so hard to keep order, the next one, which will take place on the first Wednesday in December, will be limited to one hundred couples.

NEW CHINESE INSURANCE FIRM INAUGURATED

The Sing Hwa Insurance Co., Ltd., a Chinese concern, was inaugurated on Tuesday, Oct. 1, at Chungking, where is the head office, and a reception was also given by the Shanghai branch office, opened in the morning on the third floor of the Continental Bank building, 113 Kiukiang Road.

Established at a capital of $1,000,000, the firm was formerly a part of the Young Brothers Banking Corporation of Szechuen, In view of the success in the marine and fire insurance business, the new company was formed.

Mr. T. S. Yang, chairman, and Mr. W. N. Jen, general manager, will be stationed in Chungking, while Mr. Sidney H. Y. Yang, manager, will be in charge of the Shanghai branch office.

NAVAL TAKEOVER ON AUGUSTA

Command of American Fleet Change Hands

The command of the United States Asiatic Fleet passed from Rear-Admiral F. B. Upham to Rear-Admiral O. G. Murfin on Saturday in a ceremony on board the U.S.S. Augusta, flagship of the fleet. Before the officers and crew of the ship, as well as the officers of the other American warships in port, the two admirals each read their orders from Washington, Admiral Upham's flag was hauled down, to be replaced by that of Admiral Murfin, the two officers saluted and the take over was completed.

Admiral Murfin arrived in China on September 24 in the ss. President

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

Rear-Admiral O. G. Murfin

Coolidge accompanied by his wife and daughter. He has been in the Orient once before. The occasion was in 1915 when he was executive officer in the U.S.S. Saratoga, later known as the Rochester, and for many years a station ship in Shanghai.

He was for some time Judge Advocate General of the navy, leaving that position two years ago to take command of Battleship Division Three, with the U.S.S. Arizona as his flagship. His chief of staff in the Asiatic Fleet will be Captain W. B. Woodson, while the new commander of the Marines on board the Augusta will be Colonel John Potts, who also arrived in the President Coolidge with Admiral Murfin.

The retiring admiral and his wife left to return to America in the President Coolidge on Tuesday.

Admiral Upham will report to Washington for new duties there. He retires in another year.

The U.S.S. August left Shanghai bound for Bangkok, Singapore, and possibly the Netherlands East Indies, on Tuesday. The ship will arrive in Manila for the inauguration of the new commonwealth government of the Philippines on November 11, Armistice Day. Navy Day, October 27, probably will be spent in Singapore.

DR. H. MUELLER IN SHANGHAI

Return to Peiping by Plane: His Story

Dr. Herbert Mueller who with the late Mr. Gareth Jones, was captured by bandits but was subsequently released in order to negotiate for ransom money, paid a brief visit to Shanghai on Monday, Sept. 30. He arrived here from Nanking on Sunday night and yesterday evening from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. was the guest of Dr. Glimpf, at whose house, 75 Canton Road, a number of newspaper men gathered to meet him and, in many cases, to renew his acquaintance.

The tragic death of Mr. Gareth Jones, who was only a recent visitor to China and correspondent for the "Manchester Guardian," was the main topic of conversation. Dr. Mueller, without any restraint, retold his experiences. The general opinion appeared to be that his knowledge of Chinese saved him from a similar fate.

Dressed in a tweed coat and gray flannel trousers, Dr. Mueller cheerfully answered the many questions put to him. He is not tall in stature and thick set and wears spectacles. He has a very ready sense of humour and, as the evening wore on, reminiscences of the past were cheerily recalled. Dr. Mueller did not appear to be at all personally perturbed by his recent experiences, and at 6.30 his recent experiences, and next morning left for Peiping in the C.N.A.C. plane from Lunghwa Aerodrome.

Courage Undoubted

Dr. Mueller is known among his friends for his courage. As one remarked that day he was the first foreigner who dared to approach the Kuomintang generals after the Hankow trouble of 1927. Men, who were then under the direct influence of the Russian communist party. It was not difficult to realize the personal courage of Dr. Mueller when he casually mentioned that the bandits were rather perturbed to find him running towards them while they were firing.

Dr. Mueller himself is quite convinced that the original intention of the bandits was to kill both him and Mr. Jones outright. As it was forty rounds were fired, three of which passed uncomfortably close to him, and only the fact that the bandits' machine gun jambed, saved them from annihilation on the spot. He again confirmed that the route which they followed was pointed out to them by the Japanese authorities.

Dr. Mueller has recently been on a two weeks tour of the flooded districts of Shantung province, whence he visited Nanking for a stay of one week before coming on to Shanghai.

CHRISTIAN BROADCASTING ASSOCIATION

Miss Doris Cole, of the Lester Chinese Hospital, will be the speaker over Station XHHA, the Chinese Christian Broadcasting Association, on Sunday night, October 13, from 8.30 to 9 o'clock.

Preying on the Motorist

The Latest "Racket" In Shanghai

Scratch beneath the skin of even the most bellicose Shanghai motorist, and you will find one of the most patient, long-suffering persons in the world. Doubtless he has to be, in order to arrive home more or less sane after a harassing drive through streets teeming with somnolent pedestrians, peripatetic rickshaws, and weaving bicycles. He has for long suffered almost in silence the "look-see car master" racketeers and the men who marvellously replace some gadget or other that has miraculously disappeared from the car's internals while it was parked in a dark corner of the road.

A Latvian woman recently was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment when she assaulted a foreign sergeant in the charge-room to which she had been taken by a private motorist who found her sleeping in his car while it was parked on The Bund one evening. Other motorists, too, have complained of finding a lady—a total stranger, asleep in their cars, to their annoyed amazement and embarrassment.

Equally annoying is the 1935 Model Hitch-hiker, a Chinese, who has been seen putting his ingenious idea for a free ride into practice on several occasions. Instead of energetically waving a dirty thumb, however, after the fashion of his confreres in other parts of the world, he chooses a car with fairly large bumpers, and awaits the arrival of its owner.

When the latter arrives and drives off, he nimbly seats himself, on the back bumper, crouching down so that he cannot be seen from within the car. He then proceeds to enjoy the sweet perfume of carbon monoxide and the Shanghai air.

In the United States, this would probably be the signal for a "speed cop" to come roaring in pursuit, ticket book in hand. But in Shanghai this sort of thing is apparently considered quite all right. True, one or two Sikh constables have looked mildly puzzled, and his appearance has caused some amusement to various Chinese members of the police force, but so far he appears to have got away with it. One of these days, however, some driver is going to notice his stowaway passenger and take him for a ride in both senses of the word.

RUMOURED TRIP TO MOSCOW DENIED

Former "Ironsides" General in Shanghai

The rumour that Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, had delegated him to Moscow was categorically denied by Gen. Chang Fah-kwei, formerly commander of the "Ironsides," at an interview with press representatives on Monday. He also denied that he would be given an important post by the Government.

Gen. Chang arrived last Sunday after a three-month inspection tour in the north-west, travelling to Shantung, Hopei, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Szechuen and other provinces. He said he was much impressed by the construction work carried on in these regions. After a rest in Shanghai, Gen. Chang is to resume his inspection trip to provinces he has not yet visited.

CHILEAN MINISTER ARRIVES

Many prominent passengers arrived in Shanghai on Monday morning in the Dollar Line round-the-world ss. President Van Buren. Among them was the new Chilean Minister to China, Senor Elcazar de Vega, who, accompanied by his wife, daughter and two sons, has come from South America to take over his new duties. He will remain in Shanghai for a short time, before leaving for Nanking.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was celebrated by the local office of the firm on Tuesday, Oct. 1, with a staff dinner in the Japanese Club. Simultaneously, in all the N.Y.K. offices throughout the world, and on all the ships of the line now at sea, the Golden Jubilee was fittingly observed.

The New Royal Hotel, which was opened in Range Road by Mr. E. Velicogna in 1916, opened its first branch, bearing the same name, in the centre of the residential district on Tuesday, Oct. 1. The new building is on Bubbling Well Road near Tifeng Road. Mr. Velicogna, proprietor and manager of the two hotels, drew the plans for the new branch himself.

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THRILLS OF POLICE MUSEUM

"Things Not What They Seem" in Display at S. M. Police Headquarters

If Mr. Ripley could be let loose in the new Museum of the Shanghai Municipal Police for a matter of ten minutes he would undoubtedly emerge with a good handful of "Believe It Or Nots." At least, such was the impression of a "North-China Herald" reporter who was permitted by Headquarters on Thursday to view the various exhibits as they are now installed on the second floor of the Police Building in Foochow Road.

The genial custodian of the Museum explained some of the more interesting items—there are 274 separate exhibits on view—and the visitor was forcibly struck with the drama underlying most of them, and with the almost insane ingenuity of the *genus homo*, criminal species.

The Police Museum is to a certain extent a chamber of horrors—witness the execution swords, the rack of poisoned arrows, and the more modern instruments of death. But it is also a place where one may study the incongruities of human nature, the grotesque, the ridiculous. It is, moreover, a place where East and West meet on the common ground of criminal endeavour and where the present rubs elbows with the past.

Deceptive Appearances

Things are topsy-turvy within those four walls. Not that everything is not arranged with extreme neatness and care. But this—. You walk over to a glass case and say, "What a murderous-looking gun!" The answer comes back quickly:—"Why, that isn't a pistol! "That is wax!" Or you look at a large pocket-knife in another case and ask innocently what unfortunate person was carved with it. "That pistol was used to shoot so-and-so," is the reply.

The Police Museum has imitation pistols made of soap, of wax, of wood, of glass, and real guns fashioned like folding knives, walking-sticks and other innocent-looking articles. One diminutive pistol, labelled "Le Protector," and manufactured in Chicago, is flat and circular with a short barrel, and comes in a chamois-skin purse fitting into the smallest pocket. It was taken from a Chinese boy during a class period at a school in Baikal Road.

The largest piece of artillery is a cannon, and its mate, taken from a pirate junk, and there are 24 rifles and carbines seized from Chinese rebels and revolutionists in recent years. The cannons are old, but even older are two heavy broadswords formerly used for executions in Shanghai. One of these beheading swords was found in Chapei during the disturbances of 1927. It had been left behind by an execution squad who fled.

Relic of Old Shanghai

To the left of one of the old swords hangs a very interesting relic of early Shanghai. It is a belt of chainmail, with leather lining, used about fifty years ago by a Chinese bank messenger when transporting money. It weighs 8½ lb. and is considered a prototype of the modern bullet-proof waistcoat. It is strongly reminiscent of mediaeval coats of mail, only it is decolleté.

Near the money vest is a large tray containing a safe-breaking equipment—brace and bits and other implements used by this type of criminal specialist. Although of immense value in the profession, these tools were left behind by safe-breakers in an office in Avenue Edward VII six years ago. They were used to open two heavy safes of a foreign firm and enabled the criminals to get more than $1,000 in loot. One of the implements looks exactly like an enlarged tin-opener.

There is also an excellent set of burglar's tools found in the possession of a foreigner in 1926.

That peculiar criminal gentleman known as "cat burglar" is represented by his principal stock-in-trade. This is a sort of pilot's ladder attached to a hooked iron bar. The cat burglar throws the hook so as to make it catch on to a verandah rail or window frame. Then he mounts it and enters the house. In leaving he slides down a rope attached to the hook, as this is faster than going down the steps. The whole thing is surprisingly light and can be rolled into a compact bundle.

Literary Smugglers

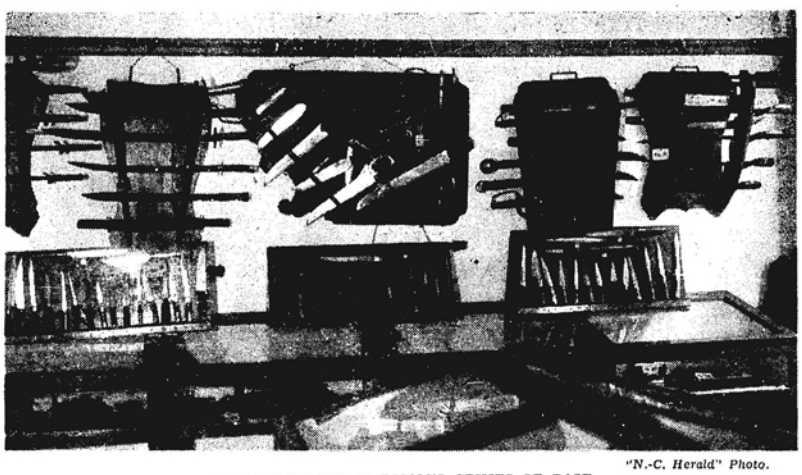
Gun-runners are represented by three large volumes in Latin, the works of one Cornelius Lapide. The pages have been cut out in the middle part of each book so as to make a hiding-place for pistols and ammunition. One of the guns seized still rests in the original hiding-place in Volume 2.

There is a wealth of equipment for making counterfeit banknotes and coins, and representative imitations also are on view. Machinery for producing narcotics, "red pills" and the like, is displayed, and there is a most interesting "pig" of lead which was used for smuggling opium into Shanghai. The opium was put into a tin and placed in the melted lead before the lead was formed into the "pig."

Gambling paraphernalia, of course, is to be seen in the Museum. There are roulette wheels, hanging wheels, and other gaming equipment. A crudely made slot-machine can be regulated so as to follow the wishes of the operator. In this category also is an elaborate dicing table. Beneath the top is a large magnet which is revolved by pulling strings. The dice are "loaded" with iron or steel and by working the magnet the operator is able to get any numbers he wants. The movement of the dice, unless one is unusually attentive, do not give the show away.

One of the most recent acquisitions of the Museum is a large bottling machine used formerly to cap whiskey bottles containing a substitute for a proprietary brand. This machine was confiscated in a raid in Wayside on June 29 last. It was manufactured in Shanghai and enabled its operators to close the bottles with an imitation capsule and thus give the impression that the bottle contained the genuine brand of whiskey. It was estimated that a large portion of the Shanghai public had been swindled by this process. The plant was hidden under the roof-space of a house containing a Chinese private school. Nine men were arrested and subsequently convicted.

By way of contrast, the bottling machine is the neighbour of a rack containing arrows (undoubtedly they had been poisoned at one time), and an ancient brass gong used by erstwhile Chinese gangs to warn all members of approaching danger.



"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

WEAPONS USED IN FAMOUS CRIMES OF PAST

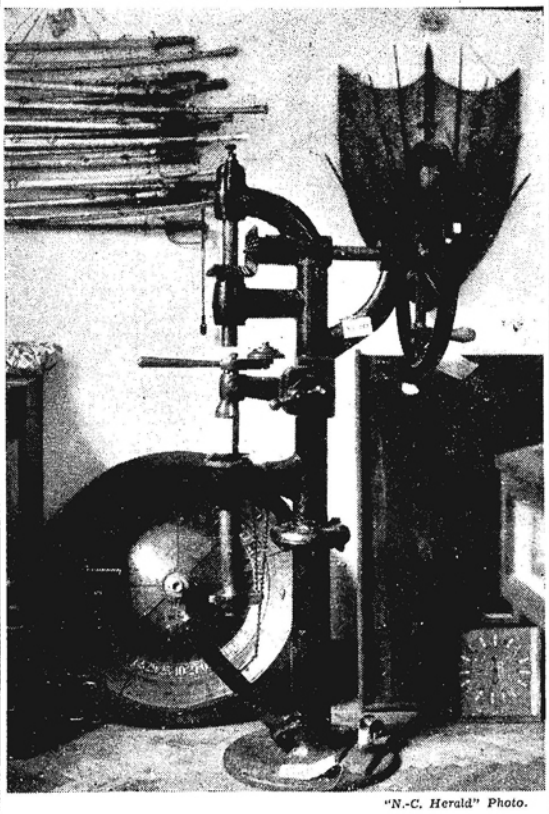
The above swords and knives are mementoes of many sanguinary crimes committed in the International Settlement over a number of years. They are displayed on the wall of the Police Museum in Foochow Road, the cases containing burglars' tools and other criminal equipment. Sword canes and gun canes also may be seen at the Museum.

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS "AT HOME"

At an informal reception, members of the Mercantile Marine Officers Club were given the opportunity of meeting Rear-Admiral F. G. G. Chilton on Monday noon, Sept. 30, in the Club's quarters in Peking Road. Accompanying Admiral Chilton to the reception were members of his staff.

Captain E. B. Green, president of the club, was the host on the occasion, and assisting him were Captain S. M. Barling, Captain H. Bancroft Clough, and Captain J. H. Jahnsen.

Besides the Admiral there were, from the Navy, Captain C. A. A. Larcom, Lieut. Commander A. D. N. Jay, Pay Commander K. W. James, and Lieut. Commander W. E. Warner.



"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

THIS SEALED A LOT OF BAD WHISKY

The bottling machine seen above was seized by the Police last summer during a raid on a plant producing bad whisky. The machine capped the bottles of a well-known brand, containing, however, a cheap and injurious substitute. Note the swords, poisoned arrows, a roulette wheel and "fixed" dicing board.

TRAINING OF FARM WORKERS

Sericulture School Begins Change Hands

A brief ceremony was held at the training school of the Sericulture Commission of the National Economic Council, at Hu Hsu Kuan, on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, in the vicinity of Soochow, on Oct. 1 when Mr. Tseng Yang-fu, the principal, and several members addressed the new class which commenced work next day.

Founded more than two years ago, the school has secured valuable advices from Dr. B. Mari, a sericulture expert invited to China through the League of Nations. After one year's work, the successful students will be sent to an experimental farm in Nanking, where Dr. Mari is stationed. It is understood the school already has sent a group of students to important sericulture centres in Chekiang and Kiangsu, to assist the farmers. Foreign seeds have been imported and successfully experimented with.

The Commission is composed of a group of bankers and sericulture experts.

INAUGURATION OF CENTRAL TRUST

Opening Ceremony Followed by Directors' Meeting

Brief speeches by Dr. H. H. Kung Minister of Finance, and Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, managing director and, concurrently, general manager, and a meeting of the directors marked the formal inauguration of the Central Trust of China, 126 Hankow Road, on Tuesday, Oct. 1, when more than 100 bankers and business leaders called on the officials to offer their congratulations.

The ceremony began at 9 a.m. with the usual Kuomintang rites on the first floor of the building, which was decorated with national flags and flowers. Mr. Chang, in his opening speech, paid high tributes to the efforts of Mr. Churtong Yih, a managing director, and Dr. H. H. Kung, for the preparation and establishment respectively of the Trust.

Dr. Kung also highly praised the preparatory work done by Mr. Yih and urged the officials to make the Trust a great success. There were many kinds of business which needed the service of a special commercial institution, he said. It was for this reason that the Trust was inaugurated. He then cited the importance of having public employees and service men insured, and informed the gathering that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was paying close attention to the question.

Capital of $10,000,000

Chartered under a special mandate from the Central Government for the transaction of trust business, the institution has a paid-up capital of $10,000,000. The business comprises the handling of savings and insurance of all public employees and service men, the purchasing of supplies for, and the underwriting of insurance of properties of, the government and public institutions, the issuance of premium savings bonds, and the transaction of trust business in general.

Special sanction has been given by the Government for the establishment of a central savings society under the Trust to operate savings with monthly drawings for the payment of principal and interest. The Trust has set aside $5,000,000 for the society, which is expected to be inaugurated at an early date.

The officials of the Trust are: Dr. H. H. Kung, chairman; Mr. Chang Kia-ngau and Mr. Churtong Yih, managing directors; Mr. T. L. Soong and Mr. Hsu Kan, directors; Mr. Jian Chen, Mr. Li Ming, and Mr. K. P. Chen, supervisors.

MONUMENT TO CHINESE AVIATOR

A monument to the memory of Mr. Huang Yuch-chen, a Chinese aviator who was killed in the hostilities in 1932, was unveiled at Hungjao aerodrome on Tuesday, Oct. 1, by Mayor Wu Te-chen. Many prominent city officials attended the ceremony, as well as a number of leading Chinese merchants of Shanghai. The Mayor made a short speech extolling the courage of the aviator, and then unveiled the monument. Present at the time was the brother of the aviator, Mr. Huang Yueh-pei.

The monument is similar to the one erected in memory of Robert Short, the young foreigner who also lost his life during the hostilities in the winter of 1932.

NINETY YEARS' WORK IN CHINA

American Church Mission Celebrates Its Birth

Exactly one hundred years ago the first missionary of the American Episcopal Church to China was appointed. He was the late Bishop William J. Boone, D.D., though it was ten years later, 1845, that Bishop Boone made a permanent base in Shanghai.

The American Church Mission on Sunday observed the anniversary of its birth by holding two services, at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the Church of Our Saviour, 502 Dixwell Road. Both services were conducted entirely in Chinese and there were many people present.

The first branch of the American Church Mission to China was established in Shanghai on June 17, 1845. Since its inauguration, 10,000 persons have been baptized. Other branches of the mission are established in the provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan, and Hupeh.

Bishop Boone died in 1864 and was succeeded by the Rt. Rev. C. M. Williams (1866-1877), the Rt. Rev. S. I. J. Schereschewsky (1877-1883), and the Rt. Rev. W. J. Boone, jr. (1884-1891). The present head of the mission in Shanghai is Bishop F. R. Graves.

St. Luke's Hospital in Seward Road, St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Avenue Road, St. John's University in Jessfield Road, and St. Mary's Hall in Brenan Road, are institutes which all have been founded in Shanghai by the American Church Mission.

EXPEDITION TO LOST CONTINENT

Rosicrucians Plan Voyage to Easter Island

The stupendous and grotesque figures on Easter Island, isolated in the South Pacific 2,300 miles west of Chile, are to become objects of investigation by a Rosicrucian expedition. Rosicrucians contend, declares Mr. Valentin Roth of 53 Route de Say Zoong, local Rosicrucian Commissioner, that Easter Island is a vestige of the once great continent of Lemuria, thought for centuries to be a mythical land. The huge sculptures and monoliths inscribed with picturegraphs, it is related, bear a remarkable resemblance in design and symbology to the ones found in the ruins of Yucatan.

There is sufficient reason to believe, according to the Grand Lodge of the Rosicrucians in San Jose, California, that at a prehistoric period the survivors of the great cataclysm reached the shores of what is now Mexico and re-established their civilization. The Rosicrucians plan, following their Egyptian expedition which begins in January of 1936, to investigate the mysteries of Easter Island, led by members of the faculty of the Rose-Croix University, an affiliated body.

Mr. Valentin Roth states he has been requested to acquaint all other members of the philosophical order in this vicinity, during the course of the year, with the particulars of the venture so that all who so desire may accompany the expedition. It is said the Azores Islands may be included in the itinerary because recent geological surveys point to the possibility that they are extinct volcanic peaks of a submerged continent.

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How and When to Expectorate

A Tuneful Method Of Instruction

A method of imparting educational information in a highly entertaining manner will be inaugurated on Saturday, when the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of China will hold a meeting. In addition to two lectures on health, a musical programme has been arranged, and special songs, arranged for the occasion and therefore highly appropriate, will be rendered.

Pupils of the Tsing Wa Middle School will sing an "Anti-Spitting Song," which, besides being tuneful, is also highly instructive, and contains more than one pearl of wisdom. A literal translation follows; no attempt has been made to set it to verse, in order that the full meaning of the original may be set forth, unhampered by the necessities of rhyme or metre:—

Brothers, you must remember,
And sisters, you must remember—
Don't spit carelessly,
Spitting carelessly will affect others with T.B.,
And T.B. germs, though tiny and small, have a serious effect.
Some (people) suffer all their lives, and some suffer and die.

* * *

T.B. germs are loathsome,
We must fight them out.
There's no other way to fight them out
Than to spit in the proper places,—
Spit in the drains in the roads,
And in spittoons at home.
If everyone did this, the T.B. germs would be gone for ever.

Slightly more stirring in its appeal, the "Anti-T. B. Song" will be rendered by the Popular Singing Club, and its message should fill the hearts of those fortunate enough to listen to it with noble resolves and resolutions. It runs:—

Health! Health!
The health of the people affects the health of the nation!
Get strong! Get strong!
The prosperity of the nation depends on the physical strength of the people!
Good spirits—and strong health—
A successful career—and good health.
One who has good health has pleasure in work and study,
With more strength to help his fellow countrymen and save his nation.
Strength! Strength!
The principle force behind a strong nation is a healthy people.
Make the country strong and make the people strong,
To the welfare and glory of the nation!

* * *

Be careful! Be careful!
T.B. germs are as dangerous as wolves!
Be watchful, be watchful,
An unhealthy body can hardly resist the attack of T.B.!
Precious life cannot be protected,
Tiny germs cannot be prevented.
Millions perish every year,
How many youths have lost their lives!
Death! Death!
The nation suffers greatly,
The loss cannot be estimated,
Look out! Look out!
Wipe out the nation's enemy and protect the people's health.

* * *

Health! Health!
To make your body strong first take up physical exercise!
Resistance! Resistance!
Only the strong body can resist the attack of T.B.!
Pay attention to hygiene
To wipe out the terrible germs,
Pay, also, attention to medical treatment
Which rescues the sick from perishing.
Hopefulness! Hopefulness!
Everyone knows the preventive measures!
Everybody knows how to keep sound and fit!
Anti-T.B.! Anti-T.B.!
The essential policy is to strengthen the nation,
And this is the best prescription to save the world!

MR. H. F. FARQUHAR RESUMES FLIGHT

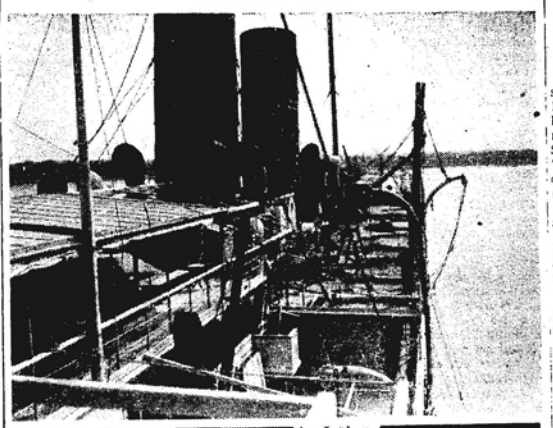
To Follow Imperial Airways Route from Singapore

Bound for London, Mr. Harold F. Farquhar and Senor F. Bieler, the British and Mexican aviators, took off in their Beechcraft cabin plane early on Monday morning, Sept. 30, from Lunghwa aerodrome. They arrived in Shanghai on September 27 after leaving Mexico City on August 20. They established a new record between Peiping and Shanghai, the last eastward lap of their journey, covering the distance in 3 hr. 32 min.

The two airmen, after reaching Singapore by way of Hongkong and Hanoi, propose to follow the regular Imperial Airways route to England, where Mr. Farquhar, formerly First Secretary of the British Legation in Mexico City, will join his family. Later, Mr. Farquhar will proceed to Helsingfors to take up his new duties.

TAKING A LINER TO PIECES

"N.-C. Herald" Photos.



The dismantling of the ss. Mantua has begun. Above may be seen the boat deck of the vessel, rapidly becoming a shambles. Below, work on the funnels starts.

NON-FICTION VERSUS FICTION

One-to-Three Ratio to Be Observed at Library

The Library Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council, in reviewing recent lists of new books submitted by the Librarian, considered the question of the proportion of purchases of non-fiction to fiction. It was recalled that, in January, 1932, members of the committee recorded the view that the proportion of works of non-fiction to those of fiction had been too high, and the Librarian was required, when submitting lists to purchase, to observe generally a ratio of three volumes of fiction to one of non-fiction.

After discussion, the Committee eliminated eleven items from the lists of new books submitted by the Librarian, in which the proportion of non-fiction was considered excessive as compared with fiction. The principle for the preservation of a ratio of three volumes of fiction to one of non-fiction will be observed by the Librarian in future.

The Librarian proposed to facilitate the identification of new subscribers and to eliminate trouble in excluding non-subscribers by the issue of identification cards. In a later report, however, he suggested the installation of a Dickman book-charger, which would modernize the whole system and, incidentally, provide a different type of identification card. This machine was offered on a three months' free trial and its inclusive cost (apart from freight and Customs duty) was G.$ 142.95.

The committee deferred consideration of the question of identification cards for borrowers, pending the installation on a three months free trial of a Dickman book-charging machine. The Council approved the minutes of the committee.

LOCAL SILK MERCHANTS' PETITION REJECTED

Nanking, Oct. 4.

The Ministry of Finance has turned down the petition of the Shanghai Silk Merchants Guild for remission of the import duty on materials required for the manufacture of artificial silk (rayon) on the ground that the remission asked for runs counter to plans for the relief of the domestic (natural) silk industry, and, therefore, in the interest of the latter, it cannot be entertained.—Kuo Min.

A PROMISING START FOR REEL CLUB

Noticeable Improvement in Scottish Dancing

The Shanghai Reel Club started another season on Monday evening, Sept. 30, in the most promising fashion, with every indication that Highland and Scottish country dances now have gained a firm hold on Shanghai. Over fifty members attended the annual meeting held in the British Forces Recreation Centre, Ferry Road, under the chairmanship of Dr. H. Couper Patrick, the President. Mr. J. D. A. Hutchison, the hon. secretary, presented a highly encouraging report, showing that the membership was only just short of 100, and there was a substantial balance in the bank. During the past season the club became affiliated with the Scottish Country Dance Society at Home. In addition to their bi-weekly instruction and practice classes, the club held three small dances last winter, all of which were greatly enjoyed. The following were elected a committee:—Dr. H. Couper Patrick (President), Messrs. A. Y. Tait (Vice-President), J. D. A. Hutchison (hon. secretary), N. Al Brown (hon. treasurer), A. Watt (hon. piper), H. K. Strachan (instructor), Jas. Macbeth, G. H. Craik, R. Fyfe, F. A. Inglis, W. M. McLennan, Miss J. Kliene, Mrs. D. Richardson, and Miss Wagstaff.

NEW GERMAN AEROPLANE FOR SHANGHAI

On September 30, a tri-motored Junkers aeroplane of the type Ju. 52/3 started for Shanghai from Berlin, destined for the Eurasia Aviation Corporation's Shanghai-Chengtu line. The machine is piloted by Flight-Captain Kaspar, a former naval aviator, who distinguished himself in the testing of the Atlantic air-service of the German Lufthansa.

The aeroplane will follow the same route (via Turkey, Persia, and India) as the last giant aeroplane which arrived at Shanghai on September 11, but will continue via Bangkok to Hanoi, Canton, and Shanghai. It is expected to arrive here on October 9 or 10.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Japanese patent medicine dealers in Shanghai have filed a petition with the Consulate-General here, asking for "appropriate steps" to prevent the enforcement of the new Chinese regulations on the sale of patent medicines effective on January 1 next.

CHINESE OBSERVE ANIMAL DAY

Slaughtering of Livestock Prohibited

In observance of Animal Day the slaughtering of livestock was prohibited in China on Friday, an order having been issued by the Government at the request of the China Society for the Protection of Animals. The Municipal abattoirs remained open, but no animals were sent there for slaughter.

Under the auspices of the society, a propaganda meeting was held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in North Soochow Road between 2 and 6 p.m. Speeches emphasizing the importance of kindness to animals were given by the members and representatives from several public organizations, including the S.S.P.C.A. Pamphlets carrying drawings hearing on the movement were distributed.

Mr. Yih Kung-chao, ex-Minister of Railways, reported that during the past year a branch society had been opened at Changan, while preparations were being made for the establishment of branch offices in Peiping, Changsha, Soochow, and other places. At the request of the Society, the City Government had changed the water in the City Temple pond in Nantao, where fish are being kept.

Songs and theatricals were given under the auspices of several public bodies and schools for the entertainment of the gathering. Several hundred persons attended.

MR. BOOTHBY NOT TO RETURN

Will Remain in England Due to Ill Health

Because of ill health, Mr. B. T. B. Boothby, for the past eight years the representative of the British and Chinese Corporation here, will not return to China as he had planned. Mr. Boothby left Shanghai last May on long leave, and although ill at that time, had intended to return here this autumn, but illness caused him to change his plans.

Mr. Boothby's first connection in China was with the Canton-Kowloon railway. He served during the war, in which he attained the rank of major. After the Armistice he returned again to China, and for five years was with the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, resigning his position there in 1924.

Shortly afterward he joined the British and Chinese Corporation, and in 1927 became its representative in China. He is well known in Shanghai.

His wife and daughter sailed yesterday afternoon in the ss. Empress of Canada en route to England by way of the North American continent to join him.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS NOTES IN CIRCULATION

The conversion of small money into big money here has been further simplified with the issue of notes of 25 cents denomination by the Central Bank of China beginning on Tuesday, Oct. 1, in addition to 10 cents and 20 cents notes which have been in circulation.

Printed by the Chung Hwa Book Co., Ltd., the new big money note bears chops of the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank on one side and the signatures of the General Manager and the Assistant General Manager of the Issue Department.

One side of the note, printed in Chinese, is crimson lake, and carries a design of the Confucius Temple in Chufu, Shantung, while the other side, printed in English, has two colours, blue and green, but no picture.

30th ANNIVERSARY OF FUH TAN

University Holds Three-Day Celebrations

As a feature of the celebration of its 30th anniversary, the Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, conferred honorary degrees on twelve statesmen and scholars at a commemoration meeting on Monday afternoon. The recipients and the degrees were:

Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, LL.D., Mr. Kuo Yuan-kuan, President of the First Special District Court, LL.D.; Mr. Wunsze King, Minister to Holland, LL.D.; Dr. Kuo Jen-yuan, President of the National Chekiang University, D.SC.; Dr. Chen Tien-fan, Ambassador to Germany, LL.D.; Mr. Eugene Y. B. Kiang, lawyer, LL.D.; Mr. P. K. Chu, Secretary-General of the World's Chinese Students Federation, M.A.; Mr. Yin Yi-wen, Principal of the Fuh Tan middle school, M.A.; Mr. Wu Shao-heng, secretary to Minister to Poland, B.A.; Mr. Hung Wei-hsiung, teacher of mathematics in Fuh Tan middle school for more than 20 years, B.A.; Mr. Yang Tze-cheng, teacher of English in Provincial Changchow middle school for eighteen years, B.A.; and Mr. Lan Shih-chao. Boy Scout Master in Fuh Tan middle school for more than ten years, B.A.

Interesting Exhibitions

The celebration started at 9 a.m., when exhibitions by departments of journalism, chemistry, biology, and civil engineering were thrown open. The exhibits in the department of journalism consist of newspapers from various main cities in the country and also from abroad. The first copy of the "Shun Pao," published more than 60 years ago, was displayed. Models, industrial products, etc., were shown in other departments.

A commemoration meeting was held on the campus in the afternoon, when the degrees were given. Dr. T. H. Lee, President, briefly reviewed the history of the institution. Dr. C. T. Wang, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, also spoke on behalf of the board of directors. Mr. Yu Ya-ching, Dr. J. Usang Ly, President of the Chiaotung University, Mr. P. K. Chu, and Mr. Y. B. Kiang were among those on the platform.

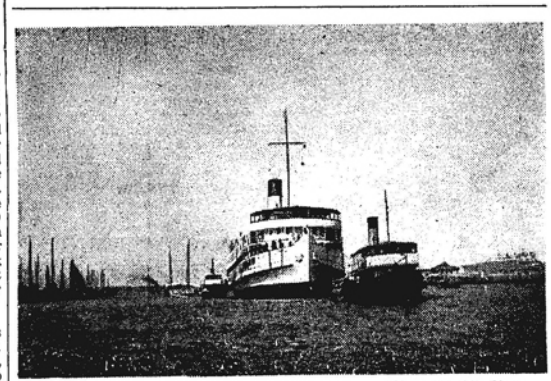
The History

Founded in 1905 as a high school for the training of Chinese scholars in modern learning, the institution changed its status to that of a university in 1919. Further expansion was recorded when the collegiate department moved to its new premises in Kiangwan, which were given by Chinese merchants, including many overseas Chinese. Beginning with only three buildings and 250 students, the school now has more than ten buildings, including the general recitation building, the science hall, the library, gymnasium, hospital, and several dormitories. The number of students has increased in fifteen years to 1,600 in the four colleges—Literature, Science, Law, and Commerce—while about 800 are enrolled in the two middle schools.

At present there are about 144 faculty members. From the establishment of the university up to the present time, 1,574 students have graduated.

Twenty Chinese coal-mining companies have approached the Ministry of Industry for financial assistance. Experts will investigate the mines before funds are allotted.

Ticket number 185371, reported to have been sold through the Kincheng Banking Corporation in Kiangse Road, drew the first prize of $250,000 on Friday at the fifteenth drawing of the National State Lottery, which took place at the Canidrome in the afternoon. As usual, a large number of spectators were present.



"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

TOWED UP TO DOCK

The China Merchants' ss. Kiang An, is towed from a yard near Pootung Point to Kiangnan Arsenal for a new coat of paint.

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SHANGHAI SCOTTISH EVENING

Mr. J. Macbeth Gives Dance for Volunteers

Scottish flags and emblems transformed the Masonic Hall in Avenue Road on Friday evening into a gay setting for the dancing party given by Mr. James Macbeth, president of the St. Andrew's Society, for members of the Scottish Company of the S.V.C The party, which took the place of the annual garden party usually given by the Society's President for the Scottish Company, was attended by nearly 200 guests, including 90 members of the Company and their guests, as well as a number of others.

Mrs. Macbeth assisted her husband in receiving. She wore a silver lamé gown with huge bell sleeves of crystal beads and sequins, with pearls at the neck and a taffeta sash of the Macbeth tartan the only decorations.

The Scottish pipers were a special attraction of the evening. Supper was served at midnight.

Among the guests were:—

Capt. T. W. R. Wilson, O.C. the Shanghai Scottish, and Mrs. Wilson; Col. and Mrs. F. R. W. Graham, Judge A. G. Mossop, President of St. George's Society, and Mrs. Mossop; Dr. A. C. Price, President of St. David's Society, and Mrs. Price; Mr. E. F. Hardman, President of St. Patrick's Society, and Mrs. Hardman; Dean A. C. S. Trivett; Mr. and Mrs. Ranald McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bain, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. MacKenzie and Miss MacKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Barraclough, Mr. and Mrs. J. Davidson, Sergeant-Major and Mrs. H. Hatfield, Dr. Doris Clay, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Smith, Miss Florence Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. O. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. B. Nicoll, Mrs. C. W. Glover, Major E. V. Burke-Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fyfe, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ivery, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Dearn, Mr. C. B. Ogilvie, Mr. G. O. W. Stewart, Mr. A. A. Ewing, Major Douglas, Sergeant-Major and Mrs. J. J. B. Farrow, Dr. Parsons, Mrs. Wellsted, Mr. and Mrs. Cumming Wynnes, Mr. W. A. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. James Scobie, Mr. and Mrs. James Munro and Miss Munro, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. A. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry, Miss Jessie Kliene, Mr. W. J. Keswick, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Sharp and Miss Sharp, Miss Patrick, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hutchison, Mrs. C. B. Blaikie, Mr. H. E. D. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Sinclair and Miss Sinclair, Mr. C. W. Porter.

WEDDINGS

Lowe-Pennack

One of the loveliest of the autumn weddings took place on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Holy Trinity Cathedral when Miss Edna Eileen Pennack and Mr. Harold Lowe were married by the Very Reverend A. C. S. Trivett.

Earlier in the day a civil ceremony was held at the British Consulate, with Mr. J. D. O. Davidson officiating.

The bride, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pennack, was given away by her brother, Captain Charles Pennack. She was attended by Mrs. Charles Pennack, matron of honour, and Miss Helen Wilson, bridesmaid.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Cathay Hotel. The honeymoon is to be spent in Tsingtao.

Mr. Lowe, the son of the late Mr. James Lowe and Mrs. B. Lowe, had Mr. Reginald N. Bryson as best man and Mr. J. B. Yeamans as usher.

The bride came out to China a short time ago to visit her sister, Mrs. J. B. Bloomfield, whose husband is connected with the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company in Hankow. Mr. Lowe also is of Hankow.

Pfanner-Allan

The wedding of Miss Katherine W. Allan and Mr. Pierre Pfanner took place at 3 p.m. on Saturday, in St. Pierre's Church, with Father Jacquinot officiating at a very quiet ceremony. The civil service was held at the Swiss Consulate at 10 a.m., with Mrs. Louise Ellis, sister of the bride, and Mr. J. Cameron Hawkins as the witnesses.

The honeymoon is being spent in a motor trip to Hangchow and surrounding territory. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pfanner have many friends in Shanghai. Mr. Pfanner is connected with Messrs. Charles Rudolph & Co.

Rapex-Polesello

The wedding of Miss Reginitta Polesello, daughter of Cav. Carl Polesello, and Commandant Dr. R. Rapex, consular judge of the Italian Embassy, took place on Monday morning at the Church of Christ the King. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of the friends of the couple, including many members of the Italian colony.

As is the Italian custom, both the bride and bridegroom were attended by best men, the bride having Cav. A. de Luca who acted as proxy for Com. Remy Amira, of Milan, Italy, whilst the bridegroom's attendant was Com. L. Neyrone, Italian Consul-General in Shanghai.

A reception took place in the ss. Conte Verde between 6 and 8 p.m., several hundred guests being in attendance. The bride's father is general agent for the Lloyd Triestino Steamship Co. and for this occasion the ship was berthed at the China Merchants Lower Wharf, thus enabling guests to board without any inconvenience. The ship was specially decorated for the occasion and Commandant and Mme. Rapex received their guests in the flower-filled lounge.

Collins-Robinson

Miss Ululani Robinson, of Honolulu, and Mr. William C. Collins, of Shanghai, were married on Monday at 9.30 a.m. in a quiet ceremony at the British Consulate-General. The bride wore a dark blue street ensemble and an Hawaiian lei around her neck took the place of the customary corsage. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schoos were the only attendants.

RETIREMENT OF MR. P. CAMPBELL

British Chamber's Secretary to Join Illinois Ranch

For the last ten years secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce, Mr. P. Campbell left on Tuesday for America on a well-earned retirement, and plans on joining his cousin on her ranch in Illinois.

Mr. Campbell, who was born in October, 1889, was educated at Bolton le Moors and Manchester, and later studied journalism under Mr. (now Sir) Phillip Gibbs on the first halfpenny evening paper in Great Britain. He came out to the Far East in 1911, joining the "Shanghai Times" as assistant editor. After holding this

Mr. P. Campbell

position for three years, he was appointed editor.

After being refused four times permission to serve in His Majesty's forces during the Great War, he joined the British Chamber of Commerce in 1916 as assistant secretary, being made secretary nine years later.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in May, 1924, following a lengthy 6,000 miles journey alone through China, in which he travelled in every form of conveyance from sedan chairs to sampans. A member of the Shanghai Scottish since 1916, he holds the S.V.C. Long Service Medal with one bar, and has shot in a number of Scottish interport matches against Hongkong and Singapore. He is the proud but modest owner of a number of prizes for both rifle shooting and tennis, and was a keen rider for many years.

Special Instruction Course

In 1925, he was sent to the Musketry School at Hythe, Kent, by the Municipal Council for a special course of instruction in rifle, hand-grenades, rifle-grenades, revolver, and bayonet-fighting (in which he specialized), and has passed with distinction in the local Volunteer examinations for the rifle.

A life member of the S.V.C. Club, he has also been a member of the Shanghai Club, and the Shanghai Cricket Club and for a short period was secretary of the St. Andrew's Society. He joined the Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 501 E.C., of the Masons in 1918, and became a Master in 1928. In addition, he has held duties in Grand Lodge offices, and is a member of the Zion Chapter.

For the past year, Mr. Campbell has not been in the best of health and, seizing the chance given him by a legacy, is retiring at the comparatively early age of 46. The good wishes of his many friends here will go with him on his retirement. The question of a successor has yet to be settled, but meanwhile Miss P. Ayrton has been appointed acting secretary.

OBITUARIES AND FUNERALS

Mr. Francis Zia

The death occurred on Friday, in his French Concession residence, of Mr. Francis Zia, a veteran journalist, who had been identified with several Chinese and English daily papers here and was the publisher of several English magazines, the latest being "Zia's Journal." He is survived by his widow, three sons, and three daughters.

Born in Naihan, Kuangtung, Mr. Zia received his early education in Shantung, and graduated from St. Francis Xavier College. He had been secretary to the "Shun Pao," local Chinese daily, and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. As the publisher and editor of the defunct "China Courier," Mr. Zia had a thrilling experience in Shanghai in 1927, when he was arrested by Gen. Li Pao-chang then Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Woosung, because of his severe criticisms of Gen. Sun Chuan-fang. He was court-martialled at Lunghwa and ordered to be executed, but was saved by local business leaders, foreign and Chinese.

An excellent orator and interpreter, Mr. Zia was a linguist of no mean ability. As the possessor of an amiable and generous disposition, he was very much liked by those who came to know him.

Major G. Thieme

The death occurred on Sunday afternoon at his home, 175, House 14, Seymour Road, of Major German Thieme at the age of 43. Major Thieme was well known in Shanghai, having commanded the Russian Unit of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps from 1927 to 1933. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Major Thieme had a distinguished career with the Russian forces during the Great War, rising to the rank of colonel. At the revolution he left the country, like a number of his compatriots, and after some time here, was appointed to the command of the Russian unit shortly after it was recruited. On relinquishing the command he joined a business house locally, and was still employed by them at the time of his death.

He leaves a wiffe and family here to mourn his loss.

Mr. Star Talbot

A Requiem Mass was held on Thursday morning, at St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church, 734 Kiaochow Road, for the late Mr. Star Talbot. Interment took place in the family plot in the Bubbling Well Cemetery. The Requiem Mass and the service at the graveside were conducted by the Rev. Father Pius Moore. The casket, upon which rested a cross of flowers from his wife, was carried to the graveside by Messrs. A. J. Waller, C. L. Tebbutt, A. V. White A. Eveleigh, F. R. Rowland, Wm. Yinson Lee, P. Symons, and A. Zimmern.

Mr. Lyle Eugene Edwards

A funeral service was conducted on Saturday morning, on the lawn of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road, for the late Mr. Lyle Eugene Edwards, a member of the staff of the 4th U.S. Marines Hospital.

LIQUIDATION OF SING TUNG BANK IN PROGRESS

Depositors of amounts below $200 will be paid in full, while those with deposits over this amount will be paid a portion as soon as possible, according to an announcement made by Mr. Wu Kuo-chang, a lawyer, and Mr. Chao Tso-wei, an accountant, who have been retained for the liquidation of the Sing Tung Commercial & Savings bank which closed recently. It was reported that savings amounted to $93,821.02 and deposits to $23,887.21, while loans by the institution amounted to $170,000. As soon as the savings securities deposited with the Central Bank are returned, the liquidators will begin to pay back the small depositors, it is reported.

The Commissioner of Public Health, S.M.C., reports that a number of laodahs from the Minghong area have been sent by various persons to the Municipal Laboratory and have been found to be suffering from malignant tertian malaria. Certain cases of malaria among foreigners are known, but the investigations, which are being expedited, have not yet been completed by the Health Department.

The Research Department of the Bank of China has issued an analysis of the Accounts of the principal Chinese Banks for 1934. This supplements the Department's useful "Analysis of the Account of the Principal Chinese Banks, 1921-31" and the relevant supplements for 1932 and 1933, thus bringing the information contained in those publications completely up-to-date. The basis of the work is either the bank's published accounts or information officially given by the bank concerned.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. H. Browett celebrated his 73rd birthday anniversary on Sunday.

General Pabst, Netherlands Ambassador to Japan, arrived here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Hoste returned here last Wednesday from Chefoo where they have been spending the summer.

Sir Alexander Cadogan left on Tuesday night, Oct. 1, for Peiping. He is expected to return to Shanghai in about ten days' time.

Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Ambassador to Soviet Russia, has returned to Moscow, after attending the League of Nations Council sessions.

The Rev. W. R. Johnson, Chairman of the Kiangsi Christian Rural Service Union, arrived here from Nanchang on Tuesday, Oct. 1.

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

BARON H. H. VON KOHORN,

textile technician, who is here for a short stay to investigate the possibilities of factories here for making rayon. He and his father, have been in Japan recently starting and operating for the Japanese rayon merchants a number of factories throughout the country.

Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, former commander of the "Ironsides", arrived here from Nanking on Sunday after an extensive tour of the northern and north-western provinces.

Capt. Louis Fabre, Director of the French Concession Police, is returning from leave in France and is expected to arrive here in the ss. Marechal Joffre on Tuesday.

Upon the expiration of his term of service, Signor A. Lazagna, Italian adviser to the Ministry of Justice, has tendered his resignation and left for Italy by the ss. Conte Rosso to-day.

Mr. H. H. Read last Wednesday celebrated the 72nd anniversary of his birthday. It was only recently that he attained his fiftieth year of membership of the Shanghai Race Club.

Mr. Paul Palamountain of the "Shanghai Times," left on Tuesday, Oct. 1, in the Rajputana for Hongkong from where he will continue to Australia where he intends to spend long leave.

Lady Elizabeth Davis, wife of Cmdr. Davis of H.M.S. Kent and daughter of the Marchioness of Normanby, left on Sunday in the Empress of Canada to return to England.

After being confined in the Country Hospital for ten days with an attack of pneumonia, Mr. Jabin Hsu, Director of General Affairs, Ministry of Finance, returned home to recuperate on Tuesday, Oct. 1.

A memorial service for Mr. Robert Roy Service, who died here on Sunday, Sept. 29, at the age of 56, was held on Friday by his intimate friends, with the Rev. Carleton Lacy, of the American Bible Society, officiating.

Mr. K. P. Chen, re-elected chairman of the Chinese Bankers Club, Mr. Pan Chiu-fan, Mr. Chen Tsa-ching, Mr. T. L. Soong and Mr. Chang Pei-shun, members of the Standing Committee, have assumed their posts.

Mr. A. H. Boissevain, the new Netherlands Consul-General in Shanghai, has been appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the Sino-Netherlands Boxer Indemnity Fund Commission, to succeed Mr. F. E. H. Groenman.

Mrs. Masako Sakamoto, mother of Dr. James G. Sakamoto of the Japanese Embassy who was formerly the Senior Professor of the Tung Wen College of Shanghai, passed away on September 29 in her home in West Los Angeles, California, at the age of 89.

Among the many passengers who arrived on Monday in the s.s. President Coolidge, was the new commander of the U.S.S. Tulsa, Commander H.D. Bode, who, with his wife, has come from Europe. While there, he was assistant Naval Attaché to the American Embassy in Berlin. This is the Commander's fourth trip to the Far East, but his first visit to Shanghai since 1911. He expressed great surprise at the changed appearance of the city.

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China, returned to Peiping from the south on Sunday morning by train.

Bishop and Mrs. Herbert Welch arrived here on Sunday, Sept. 29, in the ss. Shuntien from Tientsin. They were accompanied by Miss Welch.

Mrs. E. Boyd, of the Little Shop, returned from England on the Empress of Asia, which arrived a few days ago. She has recovered from her serious illness.

Viscountess de Vesci, the mother of the Hon. Desmond Parsons is expected in Peiping at the end of October to pay a brief visit. Viscountess de Vesci is travelling from Canada.

More than 600 members of the German community gathered in the compound of the Kaiser Wilhelm Schule in Great Western Road on Sunday to celebrate the third annual German Thanksgiving Day. Two years ago the Reichsfuhrer proclaimed a thanksgiving day when all Germans should give thanks for food.

Mr. A. Ariyoshi, the Japanese Ambassador, left Shanghai on Saturday afternoon for a week-end in Soochow. He was accompanied by Mrs. Ariyoshi, Mr. T. Horiuchi, First Secretary; Mr. T. Hagiwara, Third Secretary, and Mrs. Hagiwara; Mr. K. Yokokawa, Chancellor, and others. The party expects to return to-morrow.

Gen. Abelardo Rodriguez, Mexico's former President, and Mme Rodriguez, who sailed on Tuesday morning for Hongkong and Manila in the ss. Pres. Van Buren, after a brief visit in China, met a number of Shanghai residents on Monday at a noon-time reception given by Senor Mauricio Fresco, Consul for Mexico, in the Mexican consulate.

The Rev. George W. Shepherd, General Secretary of the Kiangsi Christian Rural Service Union, returned here on Tuesday, Oct. 1, in the Dollar ss. President Jackson, accompanied by Mrs. Shepherd and their four daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd and their family have been on leave in the United States. They left in the ss. Tuckwo for Kiukiang.

Miss Muriel Lester bade farewell to Shanghai for awhile on Oct. 3 to go on a speaking tour which will take her to Hupeh, Honan and Fukien. She will return to Shanghai at the end of the month and stay here for sometime before leaving for Canton, Hongkong and eventually India where she will visit Mahatma Ghandi and attend the National Convention of Women in Bombay.

A group of fifteen goodwill tourists from the Philippines were passengers in the President Coolidge. These were under the guidance of Mr. Pedro. J. Ocampo, secretary-treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce in Manila. The party are en route to Japan, where they will meet Mr. L. R. Aguinaldo. Besides Mr. Ocampo, the party included Mr. Antonio G. Perez, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Mr. Vincente Lopez, president of the International Chamber of Commerce in Iloilo, and Miss Conchita Sunico, recently elected "Miss Philippines."

After nine months absence from Shanghai Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Bryson returned here on Sunday in the P. & O. liner Cathay. During their holiday in Europe they travelled extensively, and in addition to spending some time in the United Kingdom, visited France and Italy. Sir Meyrick Hewlett, recently retired from H. M. Consular Service, formerly having been Consul-General at Nanking, later transferring to the post at Hankow, also arrived in that ship and expects to stay in Shanghai for a short time before leaving for other parts. He has not decided as yet upon his programme.

"There is no unemployment in Mexico," was the happy statement made by General Abelardo Rodriguez, former President of Mexico, during an interview with newspaper representatives at the Cathay Hotel on Sunday. He told his interviewers that he has now retired from political life. President of Mexico during the years 1932, 1933, and 1934, General Rodriguez said he was now on "leave of absence." He and his wife left Mexico last March and, after spending some time in America, sailed from San Francisco to the East and they have been recently in Peiping for a few days.

Dr. Cheng Tien-fong, newly appointed Ambassador to Germany, was the guest of honour to Chiao-tung University at a tiffin given by the President, Dr. J. Usang Ly, at the university campus to which the deans of the different schools were also invited. Before tiffin, His Excellency addressed the students in their regular weekly Sun Yat-sen Memorial Service in the course of which he traced the development of the Italo-Abyssinian war and predicted three possibilities, namely, (1) an early defeat of the Abyssinians because of inadequate armament; (2) the reaching of a compromise after hostilities had started; and (3) the involving of other nations and the consequent prolonging of the war.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1935

Bar Silver 29½
Chi. dollars, per $100 .....¥71.50
Native interest per day on ¥1,000...¥13
Copper cash per $1 341

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES

London—tel. transfer 1/6¼
New York—tel. transfer 37 7/16
Paris—demand .....Francs 565
India—demand .....Rupees 100½
Batavia—demand .....Gulden 55
Hongkong—demand ....Dollars 74 nom.
Yokohama—demand .....Yen 130
Singapore—demand .....Dollars 64¾

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/6 5/16 .....$ 13.11
U.S. $100 @ 37⅜ $267.56

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/6½ $12.973
U.S. $100 @ 37¾ $264.90
London—demand 1/6½
4 months' sight credits 1/6 9/16
4 months' sight docts 1/6 11/16
6 months' sight credits 1/6⅝
6 months' sight docts 1/6¾
New York—demand .....U.S. $37¾
4 months' sight credits 38
Paris—4 months' sight docts Fcs. 590

CLOSING RATE

Sterling 1/6⅜
U.S. Dollar 37½

National City Bank of New York

MARKET SELLING RATE 10 A.M.

U.S. $1 S'hai $2.6891
Stg. £1 S'hai $13.196

MARKET BUYING RATE 10 A.M.

U.S. $1 S'hai $2.6359
Stg. £1 S'hai $12.929

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 4.57 S'hai $1
Swiss Frs. 1.15 S'hai $1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 2.22 S'hai $1
Belgas 28.90 £1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin-H'burg T.T. S'hai $100=Rm. 92.00

Central Bank of China

Equalization percentage 3¾ per cent.

	London	New York
Bar silver spot	29½	65⅜
Bar silver forward	29⅝	—
Bar Gold, per fine oz.	£7.2.0	$35.00

Shanghai gold bar basis $917.40
Native interest 13
Customs gold unit $1.812
" " " versus £ Stg. 33.0625 Pence
" " " versus U.S. $ 67.625 Cents

Central Bank's opening selling rates for T.T.

London 1/6¼
New York 37¼
Paris 564
Berlin 92
Japan 130
Hongkong 74

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Kiangnan silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.00. p.m. 500=$83.00.
Canton silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$75.60; p.m. 500=$75.70.
Copper:—a.m. 339 coppers=$1
6 silver 20cts. and 30 coppers=$1
25 coppers=10cts. silver
10cts. silver and 8 coppers=10cts. bldg money

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK DECEMBER DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	1/5 13/16	1/5⅞
U.S. G.$	36 7/16	36⅜
Yen	128½	128

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

Cash

	SELLING		BUYING
£ T.T.	1/6 5/16	4 m/s. l.c.	1/6 3/16
G.$ T.T.	37⅜	4 m/s. l.c.	37⅛
Fcs. T.T.	568	4 m/s.	581
Rs. T.T.	101	7 d/s.	103

BAR SILVR

	Ready	For's
London pence per std. oz.	29½	29⅝
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	65⅜	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	68.06	—

Bombay offtake 5 bars. Market closed easy.

London silver was ⅛ down ready and forward at 29½d for spot and 29⅝d forward. It was reported that China sold, speculators were the only buyers and the market was quiet. After the official fixing the market was rather dull. New York silver was unchanged at 65⅜ cents and Bombay 6 annas down at Rs. 68.06.

The local exchange market opened yesterday morning with nominal sellers for cash at 1/6 7/16 sterling, 37⅝ U.S.$ and 131¾ yen, declining immediately after the opening to 1/6⅜, 37 5/16 and 131½. Throughout the day the market remained on about this basis, but forward rates were easier and the tendency was for forward rates to ease off and near deliveries remain steady. At the close there were still sellers on the basis of 1/6⅜, 37½ and 131½ for immediate delivery.

CANADIAN EXCHANGE

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China opening selling rate yesterday:—

Can. $100 at 37⅜=S'hai $267.56

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Shanghai, Oct. 5.

At the close of business on the 3rd instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 8,090,000, $296,690,000 and 7,980 Bars.

These figures include Tls. 50,000 and $262,590,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 7,980 bars.

BAR SILVER

There were no movements.

SYCEE

There were no movements.

DOLLARS

Imports:—
Nil.
Exports:—
$100,000 to Central Bank—Peiping.

Silver

London quotations come to-day 29 7/16d. ready and 29½ forward, a rise of 3/16d. for ready and ¼d. for forward as compared with last week.

America and India bought. China bought and sold.

Exchange

The official T. T. rate is 1/6¼d. as against 1/6⅛d. a week ago.

Selling T.T. 1/6 7/16d. U.S. $37 5/16.
Buying 4 m/s. l.c. 1/6 11/16d. U.S. $38¼.

$10,000,000 IN TELEGRAPH BONDS FOR $6,000,000

Nanking, Oct. 2.

According to a high official of the Telegraph Administration Department of the Ministry of Communications, the $10,000,000 Telegraph Bonds issued yesterday under the joint auspices of Ministries of Finance and Communications have been mortgaged for a cash loan of $6,000,000, to be shortly concluded between the Ministry of Communications and a banking syndicate in Shanghai. It is learned that more than $3,000.000 of the loan has been earmarked for the payment of all the loans of the Ministry in arrears, while the balance will be used for readjustment and expansion of the various telegraphic services.—Chekiai Agency.

SHANTUNG BANS SILVER EXPORTS

Tsinan, Oct. 4.

The Shantung Provincial Government has issued a proclamation restricting the export of silver. Passengers passing through Shantung by railway must not carry more than $50 in cash. Any sum exceeding that amount is liable to be confiscated. Bank notes are not subject to this ruling.—Chekiai.

SHANGHAI MARKETS' WEEKLY REVIEW

Italo-Abyssinian Dispute Affects Some Branches of Local Business: Rice Prices Improve

Shanghai, Oct. 5.

The Yuenfong Auctions, Wheat, Silk, and Paper Markets all report repercussions from the Italo-Abyssinian conflict. Generally speaking, the policy adopted at present is to watch subsequent developments. Business in other markets showed a general small improvement, but conditions still are far from normal.

PIECE GOODS

The Piece Goods Market remains extremely quiet and there is little inquiry. Clearances are poor.

Yuenfong Auctions

One hundred and twenty packages were sold at the Yuenfong Auctions this week, the result being that practically all qualities showed a decline. Black Italians were down 13 cents a piece, Venetians 20 cents a piece, and Velvets 83 cents a piece. Black Coatings, on the other hand, advance 23 cents a piece. The main feature of the auction was that the Changsha Market showed a little more interest. The general decline probably was caused by increased quantities and also, possibly, the rise in exchange owing to Italo-Abyssinian dispute.

SILK

With small stocks in the hands of filatures and somewhat less satisfactory news from abroad, the local Raw Silk Market has been quiet. Prices are fairly well maintained, as local manufacturers are prepared to lay in stocks at present prices.

TIMBER

The Timber Market improved slightly during the past week and one or two small orders have been placed. There are still, however, no signs of a general revival at present. Prices on the Pacific Coast are reported to be firming up, due, it is considered, to an increase in freight rates.

PRODUCE

The slight improvement which was reported in the Produce Market last week has been maintained, although in some articles, such as Sesamum Seed, the native dealers have advanced their prices beyond the ideas of buyers abroad and, in consequence, business is now suspended. Wood Oil rates abroad are practically unchanged and the recent rapid increase in prices now appears to have been arrested.

PAPER

Rumours of an impending change in the Customs tariff, coming on top of the fact that fairly large stocks are still undisposed of in Shanghai, have had a deterrent effect on the Paper Market. Dealers, therefore, are holding back their orders, pending the final decision of the Customs authorities. The money stringency is felt severely also, and is a cause for the market being dull and uninteresting. Deliveries have fallen off a little during the past week, owing to lack of demand. It has been reported, however, that orders for White and Coloured Cap have been placed recently with Japanese suppliers. The possibility of a disruption of shipments, should war occur in Europe, has inclined local buyers to favour Japanese and Canadian supplies.

TEA

Black Tea:—

Keemun.—Two small settlements have been made, amounting to 210 half-chests.

Congou.—Business continues steadily and 7,175 half-chests have been settled since last week. Stocks are mainly of very common tea, but declining arrivals keep prices firm.

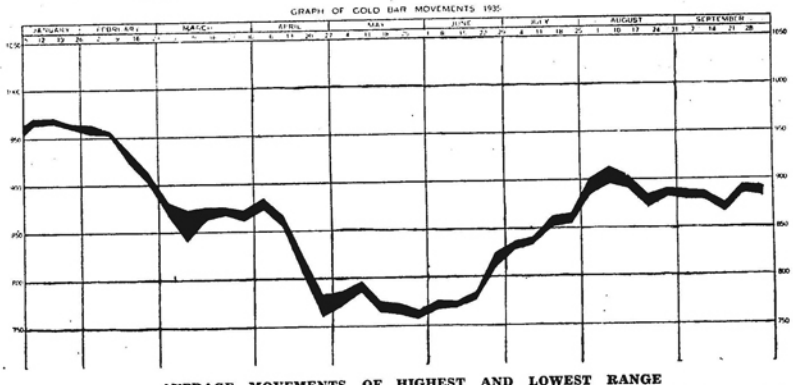
Green Tea:

Chunmee.—A somewhat better business has been done during the past week, and 3,300 half-chests are reported settled. Fine teas have been in demand and are now very scarce.

Sowmee.—This market has been quietly steady, with 1,100 packages settled.

Gunpowder.—A very quiet market. Stocks of better grades are nearly exhausted.

WAR RUMOURS SUSTAIN GOLD BAR MARKET LEVEL



AVERAGE MOVEMENTS OF HIGHEST AND LOWEST RANGE

The graph shows the average highest and lowest prices for each week of the Shanghai Gold Bar Market, the black area displaying the range of movements.—By Courtesy Dah Fah Yung.

GOLD BAR MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW

By Courtesy Dah Fah Yung

For the greater part of the week uncertain conditions prevailed, resulting in the market being in a state of inactivity, with slow fluctuations limited to a narrow margin, between $887.50 and $879.20, during the first four days, and the total volume of business during this period was consequently well below normal, but at the end of the week various rumours brought a heavy upset in the market, advancing the price to above the $900 level.

Dullness prevailed on Monday and Tuesday, resulting in a narrow and featureless market. Fast fluctuations were scarce and the range confined to within $10 only, between $887.50 and 879.20.

Weakness in the Exchange market induced buying tendency and forced shorts to cover on Wednesday, when the local Gold Bar market advanced from $880.70 at the opening to $887.10 toward the end of the day's session.

No panicky selling was created on Thursday by the news that war had already begun in Abyssinia. Long commitments continued to hold on their overnight positions as it was circulated that cash bar purchases were being done by a certain bank. These contradictory factors brought about a steadily quiet market. The prices ranged from $881 to $884.50.

But on Friday various rumours of inflation, supported by the purchase of 1,400 cash bars by a large local bank, were responsible for a strong uprise in the market. Bulls predominated practically the whole morning. By 11.30 a.m. the high of the day, $903.80 was reached, when the upward trend was checked by the Bombay forecast news which reported a rise of 9 annas in their silver market, thereby causing a sharp drop to $895. In the afternoon session heavy buying subsided and the price remained between $902.50 and $895.50.

With foreign silver markets strong, trading commenced at below the price of the previous closing, but owing to the large rise yesterday nervous shorts began to cover, sending the market up again from $896 to 899.70 at the official opening and to $904, five minutes after. The market dropped so as soon as buying activities abated and remained between $896 and $899 for the rest of the session.

JOINT RESERVE BOARD

Member Banks' Clearings

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 1935

Inter-member bank clearings	$ 9,517,000.00
Collections from non-member banks native banks and firms	$ 2,893,000.00
Total	$12,410,000.00

THURSDAY, OCT. 3, 1935

Inter-member bank clearings	$11,014,000.00
Collections from non-member banks, native banks and firms	$ 3,340,000.00
Total	$14,354,000.00

FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1935

Inter-member bank clearings	$13,876,000.00
Collections from non-member banks native banks and firms	$ 2,520,000.00
Total	$16,396,000.00

SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1935

ings	$10,341,000.00
Collections from non-member banks native banks and firms	$ 4,601,000.00
Total	$14,942,000.00

MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1935

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$12,231,777.57
Collections from Non-Member Banks Native Banks and Firms	$ 5,704,111.28
Total	$17,935,888.85

TUESDAY, OCT. 8, 1935

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$10,921,000.00
Collections from Non-Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 4,381,000.00
Total	$15,302,000.00

EQUALIZATION CHARGE

The equalization charge remained unchanged throughout the week at 6¾ per cent.

REGISTRATION OF BROKERS IN CHINA

Nanking, Oct. 7.

It was announced here to-day that the Ministry of Industry will shortly order the registration of all brokers and stock and commodity exchanges in China.—Reuter.

COTTON, YARN, ETC.

(Weekly report by courtesy of Messrs. J. Spunt & Co.)

Chinese Cotton: The market during the past week registered further advances in sympathy with the raising markets in America and India, and, as a more bullish sentment was generated among the speculative element, a general covering of shorts eventuated evolving at the close a nett advance of about $1.75 bigher than that last recorded. Receipts from the interior are not as plentiful as heretofore and, while it is presumable that a withholding movement is contemplated, such a policy at this early stage of the season may not prove so successful as to satisfy anticipations. For the time being, the market inclines more to the bullish side, and, as reactions may set in at any time, great vigilance should be exercised in effecting purchases on recessions.

Yarn: There having been further improvement during the past week in the demand for yarn, further appreciation in the values of mills' output has been registered, evolving a nett advance of about $4 to $5 per bale when compared with that last reported.

SHANGHAI MARKET

Shanghai, Spot ex-mill	$38.00
Tungchow, Spot ex-mill	$40.00
Shensi, Spot ex-mill	$40.50
Ningpo, Spot ex-wharf	$35.60

Tone of the market:—Firm.

WHEAT AND FLOUR

World Wheat Market prices have steadily advanced during the past week, owing to political news and continued unfavourable crop news, especially from the Argentine. Exporting countries are very reluctant sellers.

Business to China is still out of the question, buyers only following the advance slowly.

There has been a moderate trade on the Shanghai Flour Market and prices have advanced several cents in sympathy with the advance in price of native wheat and better foreign markets.

RICE

The market for Foreign Rice advanced during the last week in sympathy with prices rising in producing countries. The market for Native Rice has also improved on account of large bookings by local dealers. Present quotations are Saigon Rice $10.48, Chinese White Rice $12.20.

REPAYMENT MADE ON N.-S.R. LOAN

Nanking, Oct. 3.

A sum of $117,152.54 (equivalent to £9,000), towards a reduction of the loan obligations of the Nanking-Shanghai Railway, was remitted to the British and Chinese Corporation by the Ministry of Railways through the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on September 28.

This amount towards payment of the instalment, due in September, for the purchase of railway materials.—Kuo Min.

U.S. TRADE WITH CHINA

Washington, Oct. 2.

The value of United States exports to China during the month of August, 1935, as published by the Department of Commerce, with comparisons:—

Exports:	Aug. 1934	July 1935	Aug. 1935
	(In $, final 000's ommitted)		
China Proper	6,025	2,251	1,724
Hongkong	1,156	589	669
Kwangtung	326	170	380
	7,507	3,010	2,773

—Reuter.

Announcement was made last Wednesday to the effect that the United States Life Insurance Company of New York had opened its first Far Eastern branch office in 17 The Bund under the managership of Mr. R. S. Litchfield.

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations, October 4, 1935

REPORT No. 40/1935 for week ending October 4, compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Comparative Opening Cash Prices: This Friday Morning October 4, 1935 – Buyers	Seller	Nom.	Last Friday Morning September 27, 1935 – Buyers	Seller	Nom.	Business Recorded During Week Closing To Day, Friday Noon: Highest – Cash	Highest – Oct	Highest – Nov	Lowest – Cash	Lowest – Oct	Lowest – Nov	STOCK	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value (or Face Value)	Fin. year ends	Last Dividends, etc.	Paid or due	Business Done Year 1934 – Highest	Business Done Year 1934 – Lowest	Business Done Year 1935 – Highest	Business Done Year 1935 – Lowest	Total No. of Shares Done for – Last Week	This Week	Total Amount of Sales Reported Jan. 1—Oct. 2 – 1934	1935
												Banks, Finance Companies														
		14.50			14.50							Central Properties, Ltd.	5,000,000	180,000	$10	Dec.	Div. 10% 1934	18-2-35	18 Apr	16.50 Nov					4,000	
		1.50			1.50							China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Spec. Tax Div. Tls. 0.27½ = $0.39, 1931	14-3-32	4.20 June	1.80 Dec.					13,200	
		*1,010			*1,010							Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	400,000	160,000	H $125	Dec.	Int. £2.10.0 a/c 1935 Less I/T (£6, 1934)	12-8-35	1,877 May	1,605 Oct	1,605 Jan	995 May	10		546	
		8.50			8.50							Inter. Invest. Trust Co., of China Ltd.	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Div. $0.75, 1934 (Nil 1935)	4-5-34	13.40 Feb	11.40 July	9 Feb	9 Feb			16,400	152
		5.25			5.25							Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.25 a/c 1934	25-2-35	6.95 Jan	5.40 May					119,196	100
		23.50			23.50							Union Mobiliere	100,000	100,000	$20	Dec.	8% for 1934	9-4-35	27 Mar	24.50 Aug	24 Apr	23 Apr			1,860	
		8.25			8.25							Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Mar.	Divd. $0.60 1934 (Nil 1935)	4-5-34	11.10 Jan	8 Sept					40,610	400
		14			14							China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	200,000	100,000	$10	Dec.	Fin. 4% (Mkg. 10% 1934)	11-3-35	15.50 Oct	11.50 Mar					11,730	
												Insurances														
		18.90			18.90							American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.40, 1934	15-5-35	22.50 Dec.	21.75 May					600	
		79			79							Asia Life Insurance Co.	100,000	40,000	G$5	Dec.	Int. Div. 15% = G$0.75, 1934 (Final Nil)	27-12-34	86 Nov.	85 Nov						
Fcs.		95			95							Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	Div. 5%, 1934	14-5-35								
		4.50			4.50							International Assurance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	600,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.30, 1933 (Nil 1934)	18-5-34	6.50 Mar	5 Dec.	4.75 Jan	4.60 Feb			131,525	2,300
		*375			*375							Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Div. £2, 1934	24-5-35	620 May	502.50 Dec	517.50 Jan	347 June			1,795	423
												Lands														
		350			350							Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Int. Div. $4-a/c 1935-36 ($15.40 1934-35)	4-10-35	375 Mar	375 Mar					15	
		75			75							Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord.)	20,000	15,904	$100	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932	6-2-33	120 Feb	120 Feb					6	
		10			10							do. "B"	150,000	53,812	$20	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932	6-2-33	20 Feb	20 Feb					6	
		8			8							Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final 2% = $0.28 (Mkg. 6% 1933) (Nil 1934)	5-4-34	16.75 Jan	9 Nov					17,600	
		7			7							China Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	800,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $0.15 a/c 1934	20-2-35	16.30 Feb	11.90 Nov	10.90 Jan	10.60 Jan			14,617	800
		240			240							Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	20,000	20,000	T100	Dec.	Div. 10% (Tls. 10 = $13.99) 1934	14-2-35	275 June	275 June					50	
		10			10							Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	500,000	39,800	T10	Sept.	Div. $0.80, 1934	28-11-34								
		10			10							do. "B"		155,018	T10	Sept.	Div. $0.80, 1934	28-11-34	13.25 Feb	12 Aug					1,630	
		80			80							Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A"	5,000	3,648	$100	Dec.	Fin. 2½% (Mkg. 4½%, 1934)	19-3-35								
		7			7							do. "B"	150,000	147,892	$10	Dec.	Fin. 2½% (Mkg. 4½%, 1934)	19-3-35	10 Apr	9.40 Feb	7 Feb	7 Feb			1,700	360
		10			10							San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	805,007	T10	Mar.	Div. 2% = $0.28, 1933	16-3-33								
		20.30			20.30							Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Fin. 4% = $0.28 (Mkg. 10% = Tls. 0.50) 1934	25-4-35	31 Jan	23.75 Feb	24 Jan	20.50 Feb			96,670	2,550
		69			69							Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	120,000	64,281	$50	Dec.	Final 2% (Mkg. 8% 1934)	28-2-35								
		2.50			2.50							West End Estates, Ltd.	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7% = $0.98 1926	23-4-27	5 June	4.75 Dec					5,750	
												Docks, Wharves and Transport														
		7.50			7.50							Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc., Shanghai	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.										
		5			5							New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42 1932 (Nil, 1934)	14-3-33	6.80 Jan	4.75 Aug					21,705	
		108			108							Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Div. 3% Tls. 1.50 = $2.10 1934-35	25-7-35	148.50 Jan	115.50 Aug					2,799	
		267.50			267.50							Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., Old	80,000	50,000	T100	Dec.	Int. Div. $2.50, 1935 ($10.50 Old, $7 New, 1934)	Pending	358 Jan	340 Apr					3,481	
		267.50			267.50							do. New		10,000					320 June	295 May					292	
		13.25			13.25							Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	215,172	T10	Mar.	Int. Div. $0.50, 1935-36	Pending	15.25 June	13.25 June	13.90 Jan	13.25 Jan			30,196	1,000
												Utilities														
		11.50			11.50							China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	200,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.90 = $1.26 1930	25-2-31	14 May	13 Sept	12 Feb	12 Feb			6,115	191
		10			10							Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	700,000	560,000	$10	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 2 = $2.80 (Mkg. Tls. 4, 1934)	27-5-35	140 Mar	120 Dec	10 Sept	10 Sept			317	142
		69.50			69.50							Shanghai Telephone Company	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.			80 Aug	50 Feb	70 Jan	69 Feb			3,800	306
		30.50			30.50							S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	700,000	670,000	£1	Dec.	Final 9% (Mkg. 13% 1934) Coupon No. 49	16-4-35	48.75 Jan	38 Jan	31 Mar	30 July			858	805
		30.50			30.50	30.50			30.50			do. "Bear"							50 Jan	35.50 Dec	35.50 Mar	28 Mar	200	200	55,625	11,950
		458			478	458			458			S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Int. Div. 3¾% = 15/–, 1935 (39/9d. 1934) Coupon 43	27-9-35	556 May	500 Sept	540 Jan	450 June		40	913	465
		18			18.50							do. "B"		108,505	£1	Dec.	Int. Div. 9d, 1935 (1/7.5d, 1934) Coupon 16	27-9-35	22.50 Jan	21 Sept	21 Feb	17.78 May			1,164	3,114
		18.50			19							do. "C"	359,280	250,000	£1	Dec.	Int. Div. 9d, 1935 (1/7.2d, 1934) Coupon 12	27-9-35	23 Jan	21 Oct	20.75 Feb	20 Feb			5,131	750
												Miscellaneous														
		6			6							Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. $0.60, 1933 (Nil 1934)	5-4-34	8.25 Mar	6.25 Oct					8,671	
		13.50			13.50							Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"	50,000	49,980	$10	Dec.	Final $0.30 (Mkg. $0.80, 1934)	11-3-35	16.25 June	14.50 Mar	15 Jan	14.50 Jan			3,750	400
		77			77							B.A.T. (Securities) Co., Ltd. "A" (ord.)	190,000	88,662	$100	Jan.	Final Div. 3½% (Mkg. 6½% a/c 31-1-35	12-2-35	90 July	84 Nov	83 Jan	77 Mar			312	110
		19.50			19.50							Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Divd. $1.40 for 1934	28-3-35	21.50 July	20 Dec	21 Jan	21 Jan			4,570	300
		7			7							China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	200,000	20,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 1 = $1.40 for 1930	8-4-31								
		14.75			14.75							China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	500,000	216,000	T10	Feb.	Div. $1.15% 28-2-34 (Nil 1935)	31-5-34	15 Sept	14.25 June					3,250	
		9.50			9.50							Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Int. 2½% 1932-33 Free of I/T Coupon No. 42 (F/NIL).	5-5-33	20.25 Feb	13.50 Dec	13 Jan	9 June			12,470	1,264
		25			25							Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	750,000	500,000	£1	June	Final 4½d (Mkg. 3/– a/c 1934)	12-10-34								
		45			45							Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T10	June	Div. $3, 1933-34	31-10-34	62 Feb	60 Dec					4,225	
		45			45							Champ Course Francais French	30,000	30,000	$20	Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934	1-3-35	68 Jan	60 Nov					150	
		45			45							(French Race Course) non-French				Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934	1-3-35	78 Apr	60 Oct	60 Jan	60 Jan			200	15
		90			90							do. Founders		6,490	Free	Dec.	Div. $4.62 a/c 1934	1-3-35	155 June	120 Nov	120 Jan	120 Jan			157	5
		19			19							Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	26,342	$20	Feb.	Div. 5% = $1, 1934-35	30-5-35	40 May	25 Nov					3,188	
		*4.50			*4.50							Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,500,000	1,193,867	H $10	Dec.	Div. H. $0.40 on Old : H. $0.20 on New, 1932 (Nil 1934)	22-3-33	6.40 Jan	4.90 Nov					6,200	
		21			21							Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	75,000	45,000	$10	Feb.	Fin. $1-(Mkg. $1.50 a/c 28-2-1935)	18-6-35	20 Mar	20 Mar	22 Feb	20 Feb			150	500
		50			50							Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	2,500	2,500	$100	Feb.	Bonus $6, 1932	27-6-32	60 Feb	60 Feb					60	
		10			10							Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 2½% = $0.35, 1934	11-3-35	10.70 Oct	10.60 Aug					50	
		1			1							Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	$4	Dec.			2.25 Apr	1.50 Oct	1 Feb	1 Feb			100	300
		5			5							Office Appliane Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T8.50	Dec.	Div. Tls. Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, a/c 1932	21-4-33								
		4.29			4.29							S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	600,0000	597,251	T2.50	Dec.	Div. $0.21, 1934	12-6-35	5.40 Oct	4.50 Feb					368,688	
		10			10							S'hai Vacuum Cleaning & Storage Co.. Ltd.	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 10% (Tls. 1 = $1.40), 1934	27-2-35			13 Jan	13 Jan				200
		3.35			3.35							S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	301,765	T1	Dec.	Div. 10% (= $0.14) 1934	15-4-35	3.70 Jan	3.10 Aug	3.60 Feb	2 June			6,810	5,734
		15			15							Union Brewery, Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.25, 1935 (Nil 1934)	27-5-34	18.40 Mar	15.50 Oct					8,925	
		1			1							United Theatres, Inc.	1,000,000	600,000	T5	..			1.50 May	1.25 Aug					8,500	
												Bonds and Preferences														
		135			135							American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4% = $5.59 for ½ year ended Dec. 31, 1934	31-12-34								
		125			125							do. Cum. Pref. 7%	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½% = $4.89 for ½ year ended 31-3-35	1-4-35	135 Aug	130 Aug	129 Jan	129 Feb			2,060	23
		90			90							Asia Realty Co., Pref. "A" 8%	10,000	10,000	$100	Dec.	8%, for year 1934	31-12-34	98 Sept	95 May					257	
		75			75							do. Pref. "B" 6%	50,000	16,752	$100	Dec.	3%, for half year ended Dec. 31, 1934	31-12-34	89 Aug	80 May					638	
		13			13							Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 8% = $1.12 for 1934	28-3-35	20 Oct	18.75 Apr	16 Feb	13 June			1,325	4,800
		4			4							Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	600,000	205,125	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1933	30-12-33	5 Apr	4.10 Dec					1,545	
		85			87.25	85			85			City Loan 7% 1932 (20 years)	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$100	..	3½% for half year ended June 1935	15-6-35	103.75 Apr	94 Dec	96.50 Jan	82 Aug		8,000	1,180,000	198,600
		82			82.50	82			82			City Loan 7% 1934 (12 years)	$3,500,000	$3,500,000	$100	..	3½% for half year ended June 1935	30-6-35	100.75 Aug	90 Dec	95 Jan	82 Oct		2,000	802,100	51,600
		140			140	140			140			Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Div. Tls. 8 = $11.19, 1934	3-4-35	200 Feb	180 May	158 Feb	140 Oct		50	602	907
		5			5							New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, 1933 (1934 Nil)	4-4-34	8.50 Jan	7 Oct	6.60 Jan	6.60 Jan			8,389	125
		4			4							Realty Invest. Co., 7½% cum. pref. "A"	400,000	106,238	$5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. 7½% p.a.	1-4-35	5 Aug	4.90 Oct					120	
		101			102.50	102.50			100.50			S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	3rd Quarterly Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.10, 1935	1-10-35	142.75 Sept	132.50 Dec	134 Jan	98 Aug	55	192	23,659	18,154
		69			69							Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref.	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Tls. 3.50 = $4.89 1934	29-3-35	80 Mar	74.75 Jan	69 Apr	69 Apr			365	30
		14			14.50							S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½% = $0.49 for half year ended 30-6-35	27-9-35	17.60 Jan	16 Dec	16.25 Feb	14 July	380		242	4,582
		13			13.50							do. 6½% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3¼% = $0.45 for half year ended 30-6-35	27-9-35	17.50 Mar	15.50 Dec	16 Jan	13.50 Sept			2,730	6,255
												Cottons														
		8.50			8.50							Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	2,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.30 1934	3-4-35	13.50 Jan	8.90 Dec	9.40 Jan	8.40 Apr			145,436	16,802
		66.25			66.25							Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	240,000	120,000	$50	Oct.	Div. $2.50 & Bonus $1.25 for half year ended 30-4-35	30-5-35	76.50 Mar	73 June	74 Jan	70 Apr			1,880	300
		41.25			41.25							do. (New)		120,000	½ pd. $25	..	Div. $1.25 & Bonus $0.625 for half year ended 30-4-35.	30-5-35	46.75 Nov	42.25 June					3,900	
		9			9							Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	T10	June	Div. $0.80 a/c 1934-35	Pending	9.50 Oct	9.50 Oct	9 June	9 June				200
												Plantations														
		12.25			12.25							Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Int. $0.25 a/c 1935 ($1, 1934)	25-6-35	15 Sept	6.50 Jan					14,624	
		4.85			4.85							Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s (T4½)	Dec.	Div. $0.15, 1934	24-4-35	8.80 Sept	2.30 Jan					109,827	
		7.75			7.75							Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Fin. $0.25 (Mkg. $0.55, 1934)	25-4-35	12.25 Oct	4.40 Jan	8.50 Jan	7.90 Mar			131,305	3,925
		2.35			2.25	2.35			2.35			Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	2nd. Int. Div. $0.05 (Mkg. $0.15 1935) ($0.35 1934)	27-9-35	4.75 Aug	2.50 Feb	2.70 Jan	2.70 Jan		2,733	31,312	6,779
		0.45			0.45							Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.03 a/c 1934, Final Nil	7-11-34	0.78 Sept	0.38 Mar	0.50 Jan	0.50 Jan			437,076	2,000
		1.50			1.50							Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	35[illegible]198	[illegible]	Dec.	Div. $0.07 1934	22-[illegible]-35	2 Sept	0.60 Jan					217,605	
		[illegible]			[illegible]							Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	

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....	....	0.45	....	....	0.45	....	....	....	....	....	....	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.03 a/c 1934, Final Nil	7-11-34	0.78 Sept	0.38 Mar	0.50 Jan	0.50 Jan	....	....	437,076	2,000
....	....	1.50	....	....	1.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	35[illegible]398	[illegible]	Dec.	Div. $0.07 1934	22-[illegible]-35	2 Sept	0.60 Jan	....	....	....	....	217,605	....
....	....	0.60	....	....	0.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	80[illegible]	T0[illegible]	Dec.	Fin. $0.01 (Mkg. $0.05, 1934)	28-3-35	0.96 Sept	0.36 Jan	0.71 Jan	0.70 Feb	....	....	417,153	15,500
....	....	0.48	....	....	X. D. 0.48	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June	Div. $0.02, 1934-35	26-9-35	0.70 Oct	0.36 Jan	0.55 Jan	0.55 Jan	....	....	994,928	5,000
....	....	2.88	....	....	2.88	....	....	....	....	....	....	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	484,837	T0.75	Dec.	Fin. $0.12 (Mkg. $0.22, 1934)	17-4-35	4.25 Aug	0.97½ Jan	....	....	....	....	312,483	....
....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Final $0.07 (Mkg. $0.17 1934)	22-3-35	5.20 Aug	0.80 Jan	....	....	....	....	178,702	....
....	....	11.50	....	....	11.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests. Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 5% 1934, less I/T 4/6d. in £ (Coupon 31)	27-3-35	17 May	13.25 Oct	12.50 May	12.50 May	....	....	298	380
....	....	1 35	....	....	1.35	....	....	....	....	....	....	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Div. $0.05, 1934	16-4-35	2.30 Sept	0.80 Jan	1.62 Jan	1.40 Feb	....	....	555,750	3,000
....	....	13	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.10 1929	16-4-30	15 Nov	6.75 Mar	....	....	....	....	2,675	....
....	....	1.45	....	....	1.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	500,000	461,804	T0.75	June	Div. $0.05 a/c 1934-35	27-9-35	2 Sept	0.30 Jan	....	....	....	....	285,477	....
....	....	0.60	....	....	0.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	Final Div. $0.03 (Mkg. $0.07, 1934)	5-4-35	0.88 Sept	0.33 Jan	0.63 Jan	0.58 June	....	....	1,604,445	69,000
....	....	14	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	Langkat	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70, 1928-29	3-3-30	22 June	16.50 Feb	....	....	....	....	47,000	....
....	....	0.65	....	....	0.65	....	....	....	....	....	....	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. $0.05 1934-35	24-7-35	1.80 July	0.40 Feb	0.75 Feb	0.75 Feb	....	....	476,280	2,000
....	....	6.50	....	....	6.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Fin. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.30 a/c 1933-34)	6-3-35	9.65 July	2.75 Mar	....	....	....	....	21,038	....
....	....	0.60	....	....	0.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests. Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.	Div. $0.03, 1934	3-4-35	0.81 Sept	0.30 Jan	0.65 Jan	0.60 Jan	....	....	504,585	4,000
....	....	3.50	....	....	3.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	541,000	T1	Sept.	Div. $0.25, 1934	4-12-34	5.10 Oct	0.65 Jan	3.75 Jan	3.60 Jan	....	....	186,011	9,250
....	....	0.30	....	....	0.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	1,011,000	T0.10	Sept.		....	0.58 Sept	0.33 Jan	0.34 Feb	0.33 Feb	....	....	416,325	1,500
....	....	0.35	....	....	0.35	....	....	....	....	....	....	Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	900,000	900,000	T0.10	Dec.		....	0.58½ Sept	0.20 Apr	....	....	....	....	165,771	....
....	....	0.63	....	....	0.63	....	....	....	....	....	....	Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd.	1,140,000	1,140,000	T0.10	Jan.	Div. $0.02, 1934	7-5-35	0.86 Oct	0.40 Jan	0.70 Jan	0.70 Jan	....	....	1,020,025	15,000
....	....	3.95	....	....	3.95	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Int. Div. $0.05 a/c 1934-35 ($0.30 a/c 1933-34)	5-7-35	6.10 July	1.20 Jan	....	....	....	....	156,165	....
....	....	0.23	....	....	0.23	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	1,400,000	1,400,000	T0.10	Dec.		....	0.38 Sept	0.19 Mar	0.25 Jan	0.22 Feb	....	....	1,869,694	67,500
....	....	0.65	....	....	0.65	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.05 = $0.07 (Mkg. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1929)	11-3-30	1.25 Sept	0.57 Feb	0.70 Jan	0.70 Jan	....	....	126,200	2,000
....	....	12	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Malay Rub.) ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 (Mkg. Tls. 1 = $1.40, 1929)	31-3-30	12.50 Nov	2 Jan	....	....	....	....	5,374	....
....	....	18	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ests., Ltd.) 8% cum. part. pref.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	8% = $1.12, 1929	31-3-30	15.50 July	4 Jan	....	....	....	....	2,052	....
....	....	1.97	....	....	1.97	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	300,000	235,900	T1	June	$0.03 a/c 1934-35	20-9-35	2.75 Aug	0.45 Jan	....	....	....	....	117,950	....
....	....	1.20	....	....	1.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.08, 1934	21-3-35	1.80 July	0.80 Jan	....	....	....	....	311,375	....
....	....	11	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Div. $0.40 a/c 1933-34	15-3-35	14 Sept	4.50 Mar	....	....	....	....	11,686	....
....	....	1.10	....	....	1.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.06 = $0.08, 1928	5-1-29	1.65 July	0.40 Jan	....	....	....	....	75,345	....
....	....	1.86	....	....	1.86	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	180,000	180,000	T1	Mar.	Div. $0.14 a/c 1934-35	4-6-35	2.50 Oct	0.75 Jan	....	....	....	....	98,781	....
....	....	14.85	....	....	15.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Final Div. $0.75 (Mkg. $1.15, 1934-35)	27-9-35	21 Oct	9 Feb	....	....	....	....	8,700	....
....	....	1.34	....	....	1.34	....	....	....	....	....	....	Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Fin. $0.06, (Mkg. $0.11 a/c 1934-5)	24-5-35	2.07½ Aug	0.90 Jan	1.54 Jan	1.52 Jan	....	....	2,366,565	13,500
....	....	0.44	....	....	0.44	....	....	....	....	....	....	Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4,000,000	4,000,000	T0.10	Jan.	Fin. $0.02 (Mkg. $0.05, 1934-35)	7-5-35	0.71 Sept	0.39 Jan	0.52 Jan	0.46 Feb	....	....	2,234,886	49,700
....	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s. (T4.12)	Dec.	Fin. Div. $0.40 (Mkg. $0.80, 1934)	29-4-35	11.65 Sept	5 Feb	8.25 Jan	7 June	....	....	105,113	2,000

*Quoted in Hongkong Dollars

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year		Output for month of August 1935 (lb.)	Output from start of last and present financial years up to and including August	
		Year ended	Quantity (lbs.)		Last Fin. Year	Present Fin. Year*
Alma	$ 881,119	30-9-34	488,635	41,000	440,000	439,000 (11)
Anglo-Dutch	" 2,202,797	31-12-34	1,483,300	NIL	1,124,700	755,000 (7)
Anglo-Java	" 2,927,288	31-12-34	3,238,100	NIL	2,235,000	1,637,700 (7)
Ayer Tawah	" 469,229	30-9-34	754,500	54,000	696,200	587,000 (11)
Batu Anam	" 134,266	31-12-34	420,500	41,000	268,000	292,000 (8)
Bute	" 494,682	31-12-34	376,435	39,000	206,435	295,500 (8)
Chemor United	" 111,888	31-12-34	430,540	31,000	260,000	302,000 (8)
Cheng	" 147,054	30-6-35	451,100	30,000	83,000	60,000 (2)
Consolidated (1914)	" 409,091	31-12-34	1,109,500	96,500	734,500	758,700 (8)
Dominion	" 279,720	31-12-34	677,024	49,797	454,950	416,156 (8)
Gula-Kalumpong	£ 665,000	31-12-34	3,110,000	—	—	—
Java Consolidated	$ 909,249	31-12-34	974,752	NIL	673,800	457,200 (7)
Kapayang	" 206,993	31-12-34	197,500	16,000	126,000	117,000 (8)
Kota Bahroe (1921)	" 484,410	30-6-35	648,580	44,220	115,750	98,900 (2)
Kroewoek	" 307,692	31-12-34	1,037,259	NIL	717,700	506,100 (7)
Langkat	" 2,552,448	31-10-34	1,070,427	67,000	874,500	742,000 (10)
Padang	" 699,301	30-4-35	349,615	27,486	41,334	101,966 (4)
Permata	" 316,902	31-10-34	133,339	9,411	113,045	100,259 (10)
Repah	" 188,811	31-12-34	601,500	42,000	396,000	322,000 (8)
Samagaga	" 141,399	30-9-34	318,008	35,000	286,000	324,000 (11)
Semambu	" 125,874	31-12-34	361,800	26,000	241,000	204,000 (8)
Senawang (1921) {Ord. / Pref.	" 206,913	31-1-35	587,100	47,000	320,000	319,000 (7)
Shanghai Kedah	" 419,580	30-9-34	812,960	52,500	755,640	663,610 (11)
S'hai Kelantan (1925)	" 195,804	31-12-34	368,784	29,095	238,553	211,490 (8)
Shanghai Klebang	" 438,620	31-12-34	157,514	10,000	104,000	84,000 (8)
Shanghai Malay {Ord. / Pref.	" 802,517	31-12-34	591,085	43,000	369,000	341,000 (8)
Shanghai Pahang	" 329,930	30-6-35	378,600	41,400	61,000	75,400 (2)
Shanghai Seremban	" 454,545	31-12-34	320,120	23,000	206,000	175,000 (8)
Shanghai Sumatra	" 538,154	31-10-34	689,000	39,000	580,000	427,500 (10)
Sua-Manggis	" 377,622	31-12-34	217,000	14,100	131,650	119,400 (8)
Sungala	" 251,790	31-3-35	238,333	23,060	84,223	113,530 (5)
Sungei Duri	" 475,524	30-6-35	528,000	45,000	84,400	87,000 (2)
Tanah Merah (1916)	" 1,818,182	31-3-35	1,108,947	96,791	472,442	443,951 (5)
Tebong	" 559,441	31-1-35	1,360,000	105,000	766,000	685,000 (7)
Ziangbe	" 1,440,619	31-12-34	1,432,577	NIL	966,700	700,900 (7)

*Numbers in brackets indicate the number of months under comparison in said totals

Rubber Prices

September	27th	28th	30th	Oct. 1st	2nd	3rd
London Spot	5.11/16d	5.3/4d	5.3/4d	5.11/16d	5.5/8d	5.11/16d
Oct./Nov.	5.11/16d	5.11/16d	5.3/4d	5.3/4d	5.5/8d	5.3/4d
Oct./Dec.	5.3/4d	5.3/4d	5.13/16d	5.13/16d	5.11/16d	5.13/16d
Market	Quiet	Steady	Quiet	Dull	Easier	Quiet
Singapore Spot	19.1/4	19.1/8	19.3/8	19.3/8	19	19
Oct./Dec.	19.1/2	19.3/8	19.5/8	20	19.3/4	19.5/8
Market	Very Dull	Dull	Quiet steady	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet steady
New York Futures						
December	11.95	11.97	12.05	12.00	11.92	12.01
January	12.02	11.05	12.12	12.07	12.00	12.09
March	12.17	12.22	12.28	12.22	12.15	12.24
May	12.32	12.34	12.41	12.35	12.28	12.37

Forward Settlements for 1935

October 29th, Tuesday   November 26th, Tuesday   December 23rd, Monday

Debentures

OPENING PRICES October 4th, 1935			Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	Last Done		Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of	Total amount of sales reported Jan. 1—Oct. 2	
						Price	Date			1934	1935
Shanghai Municipal Council	6% 1925 (10/30)	Tls.	..	..	97½	97½	2-10-35	Tls. 2,000,000	June-Dec.	Tls. 130,800	Tls. 186,800
" " "	6% 1926 (")	"	..	..	97½	97½	4-10-35	1,860,000	do.	114,400	130,200
" " "	7% 1927 (10)	"	..	..	100½	100½	1-10-35	1,750,000	do.	256,500	159,500
" " "	5% 1934 (10/30)	$	..	..	91	91	3-10-35	$7,000,000	do.	1,421,500	709,600
French Municipal Council	6% 1911 (")	T	..	..	93	93	31-7-35	304,900	May-Nov.	—	4,000
" " "	5½% 1914 (")	"	..	..	90	90	3-9-35	457,500	June-Dec.	6,500	7,500
" " "	5½% 1916 (")	"	..	..	90	100½	31-1-34	316,200	do.	3,500	—
" " "	8% 1921 (")	"	..	..	100	100	21-9-35	1,956,300	do.	15,200	22,600
" " "	6% 1923 (")	"	..	..	93	93	16-7-35	800,000	May-Nov.	4,900	2,900
" " "	7% 1924 (")	"	..	..	98	98	24-9-35	800,000	Mar.-Sept.	15,000	53,500
" " "	6½% 1925 (20/30)	"	..	..	95	95	4-7-35	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	21,000	30,500
" " "	6½% 1926 (")	"	..	..	95	95	5-7-35	1,000,000	Jan-July	22,000	42,000
" " "	6% 1930 (10/25)	"	..	..	93	93	3-9-35	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	10,000	1,400
" " "	6% 1931 (")	"	..	..	93	93	3-9-35	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	174,500	49,900
" " "	6% 1933 (10/30)	"	..	..	93	93	23-7-35	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	72,900	27,800
" " "	5% 1934 (")	$	..	..	90	90	24-8-35	$5,000,000	July-Jan.	598,000	63,400
American Club	7% 1933 (5/20)	T	..	..	90	100	25-1-35	750,000	1/4-1/10	23,400	23,900
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co.	6% 1931 (10/20)	"	..	..	99	99	25-1-35	1,000,000	June-Dec.	70,000	5,000
Asia Realty Co.	6% 1930 (10/30)c	"	..	..	80	90	7-2-35	720,800	1/3-1/9	} 1,908,400	17,800
" "	6% 1930 (10/30)r	"	..	..	80	90	7-2-35	3,000,000	1/4-1/10		
Cathay Land Co.	6% 1930 (5/20)	"	..	..	90	98	7-2-35	3,000,000	June-Dec.	162,000	10,000
" " "	6% 1932 (10/20)	"	..	..	90	98	31-1-35	1,000,000	do.	53,000	—
" " "	6% 1933 (")	$	..	..	90	98	11-2-35	$1,500,000	do.	244,500	4,000
Central Properties	5½% 1934 (10)	"	..	..	84	94	25-1-35	$18,000,000	do.	4,367,000	18,000
China Realty Co.	8% 1930 (5/10)	T	..	..	27½	28	4-10-35	3,000,000	1/4-1/10	} 1,184,300	148,400
" " "	8% 1931 (")	"	..	..	27½	28	4-10-35	4,500,000	1/4-1/10		
China Transport	8% 1931 (4/20)	"	..	..	100	100	15-5-34	600,000	June-Dec.	7,000	—
Columbia Country Club	7% 1933 (1/12-20)	"	..	..	93	102	10-12-34	350,000	do.	4,500	—
Country Club	6% 1901 (Perpl)	"	..	..	93	103	25-10-34	122,100	do.	4,000	—
Fonciere & Immobiliere	{6% 1930 (10/15)	"	..	..	90	105	9-10-34	1,000,000	do.	} 320,000	—
	{6% 1933 (10/15)	"	..	..	90	105	9-10-34	1,000,000	do.		
" "	6% 1934 (")	$	..	..	90	90	19-9-35	$2,000,000	do.	94,000	22,000
French Club "	7%	T	..	..	90	97	11-2-35	500,000	do.	54,500	500
International Investment Trust	6% 1930 (10/25)	"	..	..	80	93½	12-1-35	2,000,000	1/4-1/10	} 149,900	5,000
" " "	6% 1931 (")	"	..	..	80	93½	12-1-35	1,000,000	1/4-1/10		
G. E. Marden & Co.	6% 1930 (10/15)	"	90	..	..	95	22-2-35	500,000	June-Dec.	10,000	6,000
Metropolitan Land Co.	6% 1933 (10/20)	"	..	..	90	93	27-3-35	$2,000,000	do.	752,100	6,500
Race Club	6% 1934 (10/25)	"	95	..	..	90	22-8-35	$2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	259,500	115,300
Realty Investment Co.	6% 1934 (10/30)	"	..	..	90	102	6-11-34	$500,000	June-Dec.	111,300	—
S'hai Land Investment Co.	6% 1926 (20/30)	T	..	..	90	92	17-5-35	500,000	Mar.-Sept.	11,500	22,000
" " " "	5% 1930 (15)	"	..	..	90	99	9-11-34	5,000,000	31/5-30/11	19,500	—
" " " "	6% 1931 (10/20)	"	..	..	90	90	2-10-35	3,000,000	June-Dec.	77,500	99,000
" " " "	6% 1933 (5/20)	"	..	..	90	96	6-3-35	1,000,000	do.	12,000	4,000
" " " "	5% 1934 (5/40)	$	..	..	90	96	6-3-35	$2,800,000	Apr.-Oct.	—	2,000
Shanghai Power Co.	5½% 1933 (10/40)	"	..	..	81	81	4-10-35	$88,000,000	10/2-10/8	16,258,360	4,851,180
Shanghai Telephone Co.	6% 1932 (10/25)c	T	..	..	87½	87½	2-10-35	} 5,000,000	1/2-1/8	} 597,800	364,000
" " "	6% 1932 (10/25)r	"	..	..	87½	87½	2-10-35		1/2-1/8		
" " "	6% 1933 (9/21)c	$	..	..	87½	87½	3-10-35	} $10,000,000	1/2-1/8	} 2,828,400	671,700
" " "	6% 1933 (9/24)r	"	..	..	87½	87½	3-10-35		1/2-1/8		
Tientsin Land Investment Co.	7% 1929 (12/22)	T	..	..	90	103½	22-12-33	1,422,100	June-Dec.	—	—
Shanghai Waterworks Co.	6% 1925 (10/30)	"	..	..	99½	106	21-6-34	500,000	do.	35,000	—
" " "	6% 1932 (")	"	100½	..	..	101	3-10-35	2,800,000	do.	51,400	632,500

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE:

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Official Selling Rates (T/T) Opening 4th October, 1935

London £1 at Exch. 1/6½ = Sh$13.15   New York G$100 at Exch. 37-5/16 = Sh$268.01   Hongkong $100 at Exch. 75 = Sh$133.34

Chinese Government External Bonds

		London Nominal Prices 26th Sept.			3rd Oct.		
5	per cent Reorg. Loan 1913, British Issue	£ 89	10	0	£ 90	5	0
4½	" Gold " 1908	£ 99	10	0	£ 99	0	0
5	" Gold " 1912	£ 80	10	0	£ 78	10	0
5	" Gold $ Loan 1925, stamped (Per G$500)	£ 93	0	0	£ 93	10	0
5	" Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£ 68	0	0	£ 68	0	0
5	" Hukuang Railway Bonds	£ 40	0	0	£ 39	0	0
5	" Lung Tsing U Hai Railway Bonds	£ 13	0	0	£ 13	0	0

Company's Notices

Wheelock & Co., Ltd.—An Interim dividend of $0.50 per share has been declared by the Directors and will be paid to Shareholders on October 16th. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 7th to 16th, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.—An Interim dividend of $2.50 per share has been declared payable to shareholders on October 8th. The Transfer Books will be closed from September 30th to October 8th, both days inclusive.

Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.—The 16th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Friday, October 11th, at 12.15 p.m. at No. 20 Ningpo Road, Shanghai, when a dividend of $0.80 per share will be recommended to shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 4th to October 11th, 1935.

Share Report

Share Market Report.—(Up to Friday noon). Business has again been on the dull side and the total number of shares changing hands only amounted to 429 as against the previous week's 635. Power Prefs. remained fairly steady business being done at $102.50 cum div. and $100.50 ex div. Waterworks "A" were booked at $458: Trams "B" at $30.50 and Ewo 8% Prefs. at $140.

The Rubber market recorded two transactions when 2,733 Ayer Tawah shares were placed at $2.35. All other issues were neglected.

The Debenture market has been steady and fairly active with a turnover of around $230,000. Shanghai Powers opened the week at $81, moved up to $81.50 and then closed at the opening rate of $81. Telephones were booked at $88, then dropped half a point to $87.50. S.M.C. 6% issues remained firm at Tls. 97.50 and the 7% issue advanced a quarter to Tls. 100.25 China Realty were done at the beginning of the week at Tls. 25, but on the announcement of the appointment of a Trustee firmed up and were done at Tls. 27.50, then Tls. 28. One small parcel of Shanghai Land 1931 was placed at Tls. 90. Waterworks 6% 1932 changed hands at Tls. 101: City Loan 1932 at $85 and the 1934 issue at $82.

Rubber Review, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.

Rubber Review.—The following information has been courteously supplied by Reuters.

London, September 27:—

"During the past week the rubber market opened rather hesitant, with moderate business done mainly on Continental and American account, but traders were inclined to hold off, pending the meeting of the committee.

The unexpectedly reassuring quota announcement, which exceeded the most optimistic hopes sent up prices immediately, but after fair business being done at the top levels, values reacted under profit-taking and the advance was partly lost, while the weakness of the guilder also, later depressed the market.

Prices closed steadier, with the undertone very satisfactory. The formidable warehouse fire probably accounted for the destruction of some 4,000 tons of rubber, but the market is generally unaffected, owing to the lack of official estimates."

London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on September 28th totalled 176,958 tons, showing a decrease of 759 tons during the week. Deliveries during the week totalled 2,854 tons compared with 1,606 tons for the previous week. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices.

	London		Singapore		New York Futures		
	Spot	December	Spot	December	Dec.	Jan.	Mar.
Sept. 26	5½	5½	19½	19½	——	12.02	12.10
Oct. 3	5.11/16	5.13/16	19	19½	12.01	12.09	12.24
	Quiet		Quiet, Steady				

Chinese External Loans.—The London market has been unsettled with irregular movements. British Reorgs. up 15/- to £90½: Crisps up 5/- to £78½ (ex coupon): Shanghai-Nanking Railway unchanged at £68: Hukuang Railway down £1 to £39 and Lung Hai unchanged at £13.

The Information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable.

Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested kindly to notify J. P. BISSET & CO. 12 The Bund, Shanghai (Compilers of this Report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange) of any errors or omission.

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U.S. GOLD STOCKS "A MENACE"

National City Bank Review on Recent Heavy Importations

New York, Sept. 29.

The vast influx of gold shipped to the United States since the outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopian difficulties constitutes a menace to American economy, the National City Bank of New York declared to-day in its monthly survey of business conditions.

Gold imports for the first 26 days of September, the Bank pointed out, totalled $82,546,000, as compared with $45,983,000 for the entire month of August and $16,229,000 for July, with $14,645,000 additional en route to the United States from European countries at the present time.

The Bank called attention to the fact that these shipments have increased the net United States gold imports for 1935 to more than $1,000,000,000 and have raised the monetary gold stocks of the nation to more than $9,400,000,00.

"The United States gets no lasting benefit from these gold receipts, because of the fact that the capital may be withdrawn as rapidly as it is sent," the report declared. "Moreover, the gold is not needed, and in fact is a menace, as bank reserves are already sufficient to support a credit expansion far greater than the United States has ever known."

The additions to the gold stocks, the report continues, "therefore only increase the temptation and the pressure to put it to inflationary uses."

The report said that the result of a war must be "the paralysis of all co-operative adjustment, the renewal of currency disorders and the further blockade of trade, all tending to mutual impoverishment."

In examining the recent trend toward shipment of gold to this country, however, the bank found many reasons why the flow of the metal to the United States would probably continue in the coming weeks and months.—United Press.

LONDON STOCKS

By Courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz by Reuter

Monday's Closing Quotations

	Oct. 4	7
War Loan. 3½% (Red.)	103	103⅜
CHINESE BONDS		
4½% Bonds, 1898	101¾	101¾
4½% Loan, 1908	99	99
5% Loan, 1912	77½	77½
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	90	90
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	93½	94½
5% Shanghai-Nanking Rly.	68	68
5% Tientsin-Pukow Rly.	22	22
5% " " (Supl. Loan)	23½	23½
5% Honan Railway	24	25
5% Hukuang Ry. 1911	39	39
5% Lung Tsing U. Hai Rly.	11½	11½
FOREIGN BONDS AND BANKS		
German 7% Int. Loan, 1924	56½	58
Japan 5% Sterling Loan, 1907	77½	77½
Japan 6% Sterling Loan, 1924	90½	90½
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	103	104
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	13	13
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL		
Allied Ironfounders	37/9	37/9
Associated & Elec. Indus.	33/9	34/-
Austin Motors, Ord.	47/6	42/6
Boots Pure Drug	47/7½	48/-
British-American Tob.	108/9	110/-
Canadian Celanese	77/6	77/6
Chinese Eng. & Min.	10/6	10/6
Courtaulds	52/-	53/6
Distillers	89/3	90/3
Dunlop Rubber	35/3	35/3
Electrical & Musical Indus.	24/9	25/3
General Electric (England)	61/9	62/-
Hawker Aircraft	31/-	31/6
Imp. Chemical Industries	34/3	35/1½
O.K. Bazaar	32/3	34/3
Imp. Tobacco	133/1	131/3
Rolls-Royce	150/-	153/1½
Shanghai Elec. Cons.	44/-	44/-
Tate & Lyle	77/3	79/3
Turner & Newall	54/4½	55/6
United Steel	31/7½	32/4½
Vickers, Ord.	19/-	19/6
Watney Combe, Reid, Def.	71/-	71/-
Woolworths	109/-	109/9
MISCELLANEOUS		
Anglo Dutch	20/7½	21/3
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	19/3	19/3
Pekin Syndicate	1/3	1/3
Rubber Plantation Invest.	27/9	27/9
MINES		
Burma Corp.	11/3	12/-
Chosen Corp.	15/-	15/-
Commonwealth Mining	10/3	10/3
Marsman Investments	23/6	23/1½
Randfontein Estates	50/6	51/3
Spaarwater Options	6/-	6/9
Springs Mines	40/-	41/3
Sub-Nigel	241/3	245/-
Rhokana Corporation	98/9	102/6
OILS		
Anglo-Iranian	58/9	60/7½
Burmah	73/9	75/7½
Shell Trans. & Trad.	69/4½	71/7½

MENTOUKUO MINE'S OUTPUT FOR SEPTEMBER

Messrs. George McBain have received information from the Mentoukuo Mine that the production of coal for the month of September was 28,500 tons and that despatches amounted to 11,336 tons.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz, Quotations by Reuter

Shanghai, Oct. 5.

The stock market ruled irregular with traders cautious on war rumours for the first part of the week under review until Signor Mussolini's broadcast from Rome on Wednesday, when the market broke sharply downward with increased turnover. It appears as if Italy is determined to push forward into Ethiopia and traders were prone to dump their holdings under expectation that hostilities might spread beyond the localized African situation. The decline in the Dow-Jones averages was led by the rails and although the reason for the selling of rails is not quite clear, it may possibly be attributed to the dumping of foreign holdings. Rails broke sharply on Monday on the report that the New York, New Haven & Hartford would not meet its October 1 interest payments and continued their decline on Tuesday although it was subsequently confirmed that J. P. Morgan & Co.'s paying agent was meeting the interest payments. Wednesday's decline in industrials was a 3½ point break, the sharpest for quite some time, followed by rails and utilities. The market made a substantial recovery at the end of the week after early selling of undermargined accounts. Cabled reports from America state that the business outlook continues bright and it is hard to conceive of a localized Italo-Abyssinian war having any adverse effect on American business in general.

On further war rumours, commodities have staged a decided upturn, Chicago wheat rising eight points with a 40 point rise in cotton, rubber being the only leading commodity which has not been in the general rise, this being due mainly to the report from Singapore that Malayan shipments for September were around 51,000 tons, this figure being much higher than the market expected.

The Market in Figures:

	Thursday Sept. 26	Oct. 3	Change
D. J. Average for 30 Industrials	131.06	129.05	off 2.01
D. J. Average for 20 Rails	35.30	32.78	off 2.52
D. J. Average for 20 Utilities	25.41	24.40	off 1.01
D. J. Average for 40 Bonds	96.38	95.67	off .71
D. J. 11 Commodity Index	55.17	57.39	up .22
Amer. & For. Power $7 Pfd.	31	28¾	off 2¼
Baltimore & Ohio	15⅞	13¼	off 2⅝
Bethlehem Steel	38¼	36¼	off 2
Union Carbide & Carbon	67	64⅝	off 2⅜

Commodity Prices:

	Thursday Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Chicago Wheat	98⅛	106⅛
Winnipeg Wheat	90⅝	96½
Corn	59¾	61⅝
Cotton	10.51	10.93
Rubber	12.02	12.01
Silk	1.83½	1.88
Sugar	2.57	2.58
Hides	11.75	12.08
Copper	7.86	8.10

Business:

	Previous	Latest
"N. Y. Times" Index	86.4	87.8
Steel operations (% of capacity)	48.9	50.8
Electric power production (k.w.hrs.)	*1,852,000	*1,857,000
Automobile production (cars)	12.600	15.994
Average daily oil production (bbls.)	2,775,000	2,763,000

*000 omitted.

Stock outlook: The stock market has been nervous over war news but unless general hostilities develop in Europe a recovery from present levels should occur. If the League of Nations should confirm that Italy has actually advanced into Ethiopia, the market has anticipated this announcement by its recent breaks and only the outbreak of actual warfare in Europe should cause a further decline. Domestic business news continues favourable as is noted by the payment of $6.50 accumulated second preferred dividends by American Smelting and the recommendation by Coca Cola's directors for a four for one stock split-up. Investors who have been waiting for just such a break as has occurred the last few days will undoubtedly be coming into the market for sound dividend-paying stocks.

Monday's Closing Quotations

	Oct. 5	7
Adams Express	7½	7½
Amer. Can	141½	140½
Amer. Cyanamid "B"	22½	23½
Amer. & For. Pwr.	5½	5½
Amer. & For. $7 Pfd.	30½	31
Amer. Radiator & S.S.	16½	16½
Amer. Smelting	51	51½
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	137½	138½
Amer. Tobacco "B"	100½	100½
Amer. Waterworks	15½	15½
Amer. Waterworks $6 Pref.	82½	82½
Anaconda Copper	22⅝	23½
Atchison, T. & S. Fe	44½	45½
Auburn	36½	37
Baltimore & Ohio	13½	14½
Bethlehem Steel	37⅝	37½
Boeing Airplane Co.	16½	16
Case, J.I.	83⅜	83⅜
Can. Pacific Rly.	9½	9½
Caterpillar Tr.	51½	51½
Chase Nat. Bank	29	28½
Chesapeake Corp.	42	42½
Chesapeake & Ohio	43¾	44½
Chrysler	72½	73¾
Columbia Gas & Elec.	12⅝	12⅝
Coml. Solvents	17½	17½
Comm. & Sthrn. (Ord.)	1⅞	1⅞
Comm. & Sthrn. $6 Cum. Pref.	58	60
Consolidated Gas of N.Y.	27⅞	27½
Consolidated Oil	7⅝	7½
Continental Oil	19¾	19¾
Corn Products	61½	61½
Douglas Aircraft	31½	31
Du Pont de Nemours	129½	129½
Elec. Bond & Sh.	12½	12⅝
Elec. Bond & Sh. $6 Pref.	62	61½
Gen. Elec.	33½	33½
Gen. Foods	32½	32¾
Gen. Motors	46	46⅝
Gen. Rail. Signal	31⅝	33
Gold Dust	16	16
Goodyear Tire & R.	17½	17½
Humble Oil	52½	53
Int. Nickel	31⅝	31⅝
Int. Tel. & Tel.	9½	9½
Johns Manville	74	73¾
Kennecott	26½	26½
Loew's Inc.	42⅝	42½
Lorillard	24	24½
Monsanto Chemical	83	84½
Montgomery Ward	31½	30⅞
Nat. City Bank	27⅞	27½
Nat. Dairy Prods.	17	16½
Nat. Distillers	29⅝	29½
Nat. Power & Lt.	8⅝	8⅝
New York Central	20⅞	21⅞
North Amer.	19½	19
Pacific Gas & Elec.	25⅞	26½
Pacific Lighting	41½	41½
Packard Motors	5	5
Penney, J.C.	80⅞	81
Pennsylvania R.R.	25	26
Phillips Petroleum	29⅝	29
Public Serv.	39⅝	39½
Radio Corp.	7½	7⅝
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	53⅞	54
Schenley	42	42⅝
Sears Roebuck	53⅞	55
Socony-Vac.	10⅞	10⅝
Sthrn. Cal. Edison	22	22½
Sthrn. Pacific	16½	17½
Stand. Brands	13	13
Stand. Gas & Elec.	3	3½
Stand. Oil of N.J.	43⅝	44½
Sterling Prods.	63	64
Texas Gulf Sulphur	31⅝	31⅝
Transamerica	7⅝	7½
Twentieth Century Fox Film,	15⅞	16½
Twentieth Century Fox Pfd.	25½	25½
Un. Carbide & Carbon	65⅝	66½
Un. Pacific	93⅞	95
Un. Aircraft (New)	19⅝	19⅝
Un. Airline Trans.	10½	9½
Un. Corp.	4	4
Un. Gas Improvement	15⅝	15⅝
Univ. Leaf	64	64⅝
U. S. Indus. Alcohol.	43½	43½
U. S. Rubber	13⅝	13½
U. S. Steel	43⅞	44⅝
Vanadium	17½	17⅝
Warner Bros. Pict's	7½	7½
Westinghouse Elec.	76⅝	76½
Swift International	—	16
BONDS		
Abitibi Power & Paper	30½	30
Amer. & For. Power	69	69½
Amer. Waterworks	92⅝	92½
Chicago, Mil.	10½	10½
Chile Mortgage Bank	Unq.	Unq.
Cities Serv.	49⅝	49½
Columbia Gas & Elec.	95⅞	95½
Elec. Power & Lt.	66	65½
Int. Tel. & Tel. Conv.	75⅞	77
Int. Tel. & Tel. 5s	69	70
New England Gas & Elec.	65½	65½
New York Central	107⅞	107⅞
Peru 6s 1961	14½	14½
Sthrn. Rly.	49⅝	52
Standard Gas & Elec.	43	43

CROPS DESTROYED IN CHINA

Huge Cost of Natural Calamities

A total of 2,685,263,000 piculs of main winter crops in the 21 provinces have been destroyed this year by flood, typhoon, insect pests, pathological diseases and other natural calamities, according to estimate by the National Agricultural Research Bureau.

The total yield of these crops, reports Central News including wheat, barley, peas, horse beans, rape seeds, and oats, for the present year is 731,700,000 piculs.

Winter crops damaged during the present year are outlined as below:

	piculs
Wheat	1,729,236,000
Barley	418,763,000
Peas	413,913,000
Horse beans	103,931,000
Oats	19,420,000
Total	2,685,263,000

The remaining output of winter crops for this year as estimated is shown as follows:

	piculs
Wheat	426,052,000
Barley	158,112,000
Peas	66,901,000
Horse beans	63,442,000
Rape seeds	49,749,000
Oats	17,444,000
Total	781,700,000

The following table shows the amount of agricultural produce wrecked by floods, gales, harmful insects, pathological diseases and other catastrophic phenomena.

	piculs
Flood	1,428,112,000
Typhoon	364,115,000
Insect Pests	296,873,000
Pathological	28,693,000
Others	565,470,000
Total	2,685,263,000

LANGKAT OUTPUT

Messrs. George McBain, general agents of Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, have received telegraphic information from their Borneo agent that the total production for the month of September was 273 carats of diamonds and 174 grammes of concentrates of gold and platinum.

Owing to insufficient supply of water, all mining operations were suspended from September 24 to October 1.

CHINESE BOND MARKET REVIEW

By courtesy S. D. Wang & Co.

Shanghai, Oct. 7.

Fairly wide fluctuations were seen during the first week of October which officially commenced on September 28th last. Declines predominated, however, and despite a fine rally just before the week closed prices registered net losses of various amounts.

The current month marked the resumption of active trading following almost two months of sustained quietness. Rumors from Swatow, coupled with the fast approaching certainty of war in East Africa with all its disastrous possibilities, were largely responsible for a renewed interest in government bond transactions. Unfortunately their influences proved of an unfavorable nature and brought about generally lowering prices.

The month of October officially opened on September 28th, with a heavy slump being recorded. Its unexpectedness created a sensation especially in view of the quietness that immediately preceded it. Losses were substantial, ranging from as high as nearly one and a half points.

The market remained weak following the week-end recess. Prices continued to decline steadily though the amounts lost were smaller compared with those of the preceding Saturday.

During the next two days, prices fluctuated rather widely, dropping rapidly at the first sessions of both days but subsequently registered partial recoveries. Then came another day of weak trading on Thursday when the downward movement was resumed with vigor, sending prices lower by big fractions.

Profit taking helped to save the situation on Friday in the course of which steady rises brought prices back higher by good figures. Several issues gained more than one point while the average was well above half a point.

The week closed quiet on Saturday with all issues showing a general reluctance to fluctuate. The tendency remained easy, however, and prices closed slightly lower.

Total transactions for the period under review amounted to 103,925,000. Currency and 23rd Year Customs shared honors for both maximum fluctuations and maximum losses, the respective figures being 2.95 and 1.95.

Following is a tabulated report:

Issue		Open	High	Low	Close	Sept. Cl.	Com.	Fluc.	Trans.
18th Yr. Customs	Oct.	20.00	20.10	19.70	20.10	—	—	0.40	455,000
Reorganization	Oct.	34.50	34.50	33.30	33.30	34.95	—1.15	1.20	1,105,000
	Nov.	34.10	34.10	33.05	33.70	—	—	1.05	975,000
Disbandment	Oct.	67.80	67.95	66.40	67.00	68.40	—1.40	1.55	3,750,000
	Nov.	67.45	67.50	65.20	65.95	—	—	2.30	3,530,000
19th Yr. Customs	Oct.	35.30	35.45	34.45	34.80	35.60	—0.80	1.00	1,170,000
	Nov.	34.70	34.70	33.70	34.10	—	—	1.00	1,065,000
Rehabilitation	Oct.	40.40	40.40	39.05	39.45	40.70	—1.25	1.35	830,000
	Nov.	39.90	39.90	38.40	38.90	—	—	1.50	1,085,000
20th Yr. Tobacco	Oct.	43.50	43.50	41.75	42.60	43.80	—1.20	1.75	1,675,000
	Nov.	43.20	43.20	41.35	42.10	—	—	1.85	1,530,000
20th Yr. Customs	Oct.	43.50	43.50	41.65	42.25	43.80	—1.55	1.85	2,885,000
	Nov.	43.30	43.30	41.25	41.90	—	—	2.05	2,565,000
Consolidated Tax	Oct.	47.65	47.65	45.50	46.45	47.90	—1.45	2.15	4,500,000
	Nov.	47.45	47.50	45.05	45.90	—	—	2.45	4,265,000
Salt Revenue	Oct.	48.95	48.95	46.50	47.65	49.30	—1.65	2.45	6,320,000
	Nov.	48.70	48.75	46.10	47.10	—	—	2.65	6,210,000
20th Yr. Currency	Oct.	68.60	68.65	66.10	67.20	69.15	—1.95	2.55	5,595,000
	Nov.	69.40	69.65	66.70	67.55	—	—	2.95	7,735,000
6% Consolidated	Oct.	63.20	63.25	61.20	62.40	63.60	—1.20	2.05	4,240,000
	Nov.	64.00	64.15	61.75	62.70	—	—	2.40	5,805,000
22nd Year. Customs	Oct.	52.25	52.25	50.65	51.40	52.65	—1.25	1.60	5,285,000
	Nov.	52.15	52.20	50.20	50.80	—	—	2.00	6,100,000
23rd Yr. Customs	Oct.	57.50	57.50	55.20	55.95	57.90	—1.95	2.30	3,120,000
	Nov.	56.85	57.15	54.20	55.10	—	—	2.95	3,385,000
96 Millions	Oct.	10.30	10.75	9.80	10.50	10.45	+0.05	0.95	8,305,000
	Nov.	10.60	11.00	9.90	10.65	—	—	1.10	10,630,000

HONGKONG DOLLARS SENT TO NEW YORK

Hongkong, Oct. 3.

It is reported that an American banking interest is shipping $300,000 to New York by the ss. Empress of Canada to-day.—Reuter.

STEEL OPERATIONS DOWN IN AMERICA

New York, Oct. 7.

There was a slight decline in steel mill activity in the United States during the week ending October 5, according to a statement issued to-day by the American Iron and Steel Institute. Activity during this period is given as 49.7 per cent. of capacity, as compared with 50.8 per cent. the previous week. Operations are still greatly ahead of last year's figures, as activity in the corresponding week of 1934 was only 23.6 per cent. of capacity.—Reuter.

SEPTEMBER RUBBER OUTPUT

	lb
Alma Estates, Ltd.	39,000
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations	30,800
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	43,000
Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation	50,000
Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber	32,000
Bute Plantations (1913) Ltd.	40,000
Chemor United Rubber Co.	33,000
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	31,000
Consolidated Rubber Est. (1914)	87,500
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	45,825
Java Consol. Rubber & Coffee	26,500
Kapayang Rubber Estates	11,000
Kroewoek (Java) Plantations	27,600
Kota Bahroe Rubber Est. (1921)	48,720
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Est.	43,000
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	25,792
Samagaga Rubber Co.	33,000
Semambu Rubber Estates	27,000
Senawang Rubber Estates	42,000
Shanghai Kedah Plant., Ltd.	54,000
Shanghai Klebang Rubber Est.	9,000
Shanghai Malay Rubber Est.	41,000
Shanghai Pahang Rubber Est.	29,800
Shanghai Seremban Rubber Est.	24,000
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	14,600
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate Ltd.	42,000
Tanah Merah Estates (1916) Ltd.	85,216
Tebong Rubber Estate,	105,000
Ziangbe Rubber Company, Ltd.	50,800

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

AUSTRALIAN VIEWS

Professor Barker's Comment

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—I would much like to be allowed to support the very able criticism of "Australia and the Far East" appearing this morning on your Book Page. It is natural that Australia, regarding "a bird in the hand as worth two in the bush" should seek to foster in every way possible her relationships with Japan. But will it not be well for her to look both backwards and forwards before committing herself too deeply to her Japanese connection? It is not many years ago since Japan practically bought up almost the entire South African wool production for the entire season: and what has happened once may happen again. Then it is no secret that Japan is seeking to free herself from the necessity of purchasing materials abroad by growing these if not in Japan then in China. The present industrial relationships between Australia and Japan are just what they should be, but they are possibly not so permanent as Mr. Clunies Ross supposes and Australia will do well to take this into account.

Then it is quite obvious to those who are capable of judging that, making every allowance for the poverty of China, there is still the possibility that in the near future, if China be allowed to "realize" herself, she will develop purchasing capacities not dissimilar from those developed by Japan during the past twenty-five years. What these are those who have studied the Japanese Wool trade will know.

I am but recently returned from a nine weeks tour in Japan and on re-entering China I rub my eyes from sheer amazement—can this be a country so far behind that which I have just visited? The astonishing thing is that in so many walks of life China should be considered to be so backward. My opinion is that she is much further forward than even she herself realizes and that if she can only attain to reasonable stability and is allowed to realize her potentialities, she will astonish not only herself but many other people including Mr. Ross and Mr. Black.

Aldred F. Barker.

Shanghai, Oct. 1.

The Wool Problem

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—I was interested in the review of "Australia and the Far East" which appeared in your columns on Tuesday last, and in Professor Barker's support of its thesis. I enquired recently of an Australian why, if his country were so dependent on its wool export for its prosperity, the organized associations of those engaged in wool-raising had not taken concrete steps (in line with the purchasing power of the people, as the review indicates is possible) to promote the use of wool in China. He replied he had been told that the matter had been considered, but one wool-growers' association had decided that promotional efforts would be useless. For there had been correspondence with missionaries and that had not been favourable! My informant had then said, "Have any efforts been made in Australia itself in recent years to increase wool consumption?" His answer was in the affirmative: special efforts had been put forth and with the use of publicity valuable results had been obtained. He then said, "Why did the wool growers not rely on the churches in Australia to push their products? It would be just as logical as to rely on the judgment of missionaries in China for this particular matter!" The answer is not recorded.

Apart from a possible increased use of wool yarn for knitting purposes no one has yet apparently sought to use the Chinese habit of making padded bedding to secure extension of wool buying. Cotton padding and waste silk padding are both commonly employed in China. I understand that there are non-felting types of wool which could be used for bedding pads: merino would not do, but other types might. The experiment is well worth making. A light weight wool cover would perhaps come to be desired by middle-class families. But demonstration and promotion are essential to the adoption of any new idea.

Trader.

Shanghai, Oct. 3.

CONVENTION OR CODE

Research Supported

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The survey of the question of the Land Regulations is quite interesting, but I believe that most of the critics of the S.M.C. realize the facts presented. Also these critics understand—as does the Council—that under present circumstances it is virtually impossible to evolve any scheme necessitating changes in the Land Regulations during the next three years because the Chinese and Japanese Governments would not agree. However, we should plan for the future, and I support your proposal that the Council ought to set up some research body to study the matter of future reforms.

But, many ratepayers believe that reforms can be effected within the present system. Many ratepayers will heartily endorse your statement—

> "Such examination by duly qualified experts would probably show that the Council could do far more than is at present considered feasible in reforming its administration—and even itself."

Hear! Hear! If we cannot proceed by code, let us proceed by convention. For example, let us enlarge the numbers on some of the committees. Last year I believe that one of our Councillors advocated this move. Before the next Ratepayers' Meeting let the Council investigate what can be done.

At the same time, I hope that some groups may also study what practical reforms are feasible, so that definite requests may be presented to the Council if it still persists in remaining in a state of slumber.

John Scotland.

Shanghai, Oct. 3.

ADMIRAL TSAI TING-KAN

A Jewish Tribute

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—In the death of Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, which took place in Peiping on September 30, and was reported in your yesterday's issue, China loses a great hand who played a great rôle in the government and rendered yeoman service.

The deceased was a champion of the Zionist Movement and took a leading part in securing the adhesion of China to the Balfour Declaration and conferred always with leaders of the local Zionist Association. He held strong views on the subject which he did not hesitate to make known to the public. He wrote to the Editor of "Israel's Messenger" in December, 1927, when the latter drew his attention to the tenth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, as follows:—

> "Dear Mr. Ezra,—Thank you for sending me "Israel's Messenger" of November issue, which I read with interest. How quickly the tenth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration has come. I hope you and your compatriots will continue to work for an independent nation. You have made a wonderful history and deserve to exist as a people and a Government. Yours sincerely, "Tsai Ting Kan. "Dairen, 1st Dec. 1927."

Jewish Nationalists will cherish lovingly the memory of the late Chinese Admiral, and recall that in him New Judea has found a valiant supporter. He whispered at a time when all was not well in the Zionist camp. If the guesser is the best prophet then the late Tsai Ting-kan may be looked upon as such. A wreath to his memory!

Mentor.

Shanghai, Oct. 2.

DISPUTANTS ALL

Appeal to Correspondents

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—After a long spell of time Mentor has returned to your columns to charm your readers with his literary output. We see again the advent of Anglo-Saxon bursting forth spiritual lava from Biblical lore. Tut also has appeared on the scene with his usual battery of theories concerning the lost ten tribes of Israel. What next? Of course, Junius Secondus, the man whom we all can see speaking from behind the veil. And F. D. Z. should also not disappoint us. His adversary H. A. T. is another scribe who should help your readers to make the wintry months comfortable. With this array of correspondents your correspondence columns must bristle with spicy reading matter to charm one and all.

Progress.

Shanghai, Oct. 4.

SHANGHAI RENTS

False Standards

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—It is to be noted with satisfaction that Chinese Rent-payers are organizing themselves to combat the evil of high rents in this city. I for one, fail to see that any appeal to Nanking or the local powers-that-be will prove of any avail in the fight, as most Governments are notoriously pro-Capital. Rent-payers, whether Chinese or Foreign, will have to rely upon their own efforts and wage their battle without official help if they mean to win. A little determination and steadfastness of purpose and victory must assuredly be theirs.

It is unfortunate indeed that the average person fails to realize what real power lies in his hands. Instead of being dictated to and shepherded at the pleasure of a decided minority, (especially true in Shanghai), regimented in thought and action by those whose self-interest and greed cause living conditions to become extremely difficult if not impossible, why can he not do a bit of thinking and break through the bonds that bind him. So long as he allows himself to be led by the nose so long will his lot be what it is to-day—and so long will he have to pay homage to Moloch, and high rents.

The cost of living in this international hodge-podge that is Shanghai is outrageous, taking full cognizance of the standards which obtain at its very doors. Comparisons with other big cities are most misleading, as those who make the comparisons wilfully neglect to point out the differences that exist between Eastern and Western basic costs of living. Also they fail to call attention to the fact that the Chinese, who make up the real wealth of the place, have been paying a good deal for "protection." Land prices here have, by dint of somewhat ridiculous propaganda, been boomed out of all proportion to what should obtain and the bubble having been pricked, the result has not been a collapse, as some would say, but merely a return to sanity.

Well may Mr. Hughes dilate upon the beauties of Capitalism to the "Y" men, but the fact remains that, as it stands, Capitalism has failed here as it has failed elsewhere. Throwing most human values overboard, it continues, in the face of world-wide "depression" which it has engendered, to ask for more than its pound of flesh by way of interest charges—under which heading rent certainly comes. Currency, just as plentiful as ever and ever increasing, instead of being put into circulation, is most carefully conserved; capital charges become inordinate. And yet money as of itself is not wealth.

Shanghai spenders and rent-payers have simply to make up their minds that they will not be imposed upon further and the whole edifice of high prices and high rents will come toppling down in no time. The introduction of stricter (there is really no such thing; I use the term so as not to be too severe on "business methods") honesty into dealings as between landlords and tradespeople on the one hand and the Public would be most welcome. I refer to the practice of advertising one rental or price when in actual dealing a much lower figure is accepted.

The Japanese campaign against the inordinately high costs of local administration shows quite distinctly which way the wind is blowing and with that campaign many of us are in entire sympathy. I here disclaim any indulgence in "personalities." I simply wish to point out that it is my belief we have introduced into Shanghai very false standards of living and if this state of affairs is allowed to continue greater and still greater suffering will be the lot of many of us.

I have just read your leaderette headed "U.S. Optimism." It is good to see you give credit to a man who, whatever the mistakes his Administration has to its debit, has been above everything else a man—not a toy in the hands of a lot of money ogres and financial sharks. Possessed of humanity to a degree so far unknown in the average ruler, he has without a shadow of doubt devoted himself solely to the welfare of "The People," not to measures which have made infamous much of the financial history of the United States. If he has spent for his country an extra $2,000,000,000, what of it? What does that sum really represent as against the general welfare of a nation like the United States? Leaving aside all considerations of human happiness and speaking in terms of base metal, it means a per capita charge of $15. The real wealth of the United States has not suffered one wit; in point of fact is can only have benefitted. I cannot in this short space go into a dissertation on economics but this I will declare that the United States will not be one cent the poorer whether it balances its budget or not. Think it over.

P. H. Prevot.

Shanghai, Oct. 2.

One Result of Thinking

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Splendid! Mr. Prevot has the full support of any thinking man, but that is the trouble, people will not "do a bit of thinking." It is too much trouble? It requires a "bit of thinking" and then united action to finally undermine the Financial System; but it can be done.

The Economists who like Balancing Budgets in accordance with the dictates of the Banking System, are themselves unbalanced. They are cranks who can only think according to custom.

No country balances its Budget when at War (military), but when at War (socially), insists on cutting salaries at the dictates of an antiquated financial system, so as to Balance its Budget!

America has given a lead by refusing to say that the country is a poor country and cannot afford this or that when it is socially necessary.

A Consumers' League here to carefully examine the Financial manœuvres of Utility Companies, and what part the banks have taken therein, with the object of finally getting Community Control, is the only way of checking rates and seeing that the man in the street is the first consideration and the landlord and shareholder the second consideration. Incidentally, such an outlook is sound economics.

R. S. W.

Shanghai, Oct. 3.

FLOOD RELIEF

Donations Acknowledged

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The Income Production Department of the China International Famine Relief Commission wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions in memory of the late Mr. Robert Roy Service.

Dr. David Z. T. Yui	$ 4.00
Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Mei	10.00
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Miss Josephine A. Brown	10.00
Miss Talitha Gerlach	10.00
Miss Shih Pao Chen	5.00
Miss Chen Wei Chiang	5.00
Miss Margaret F. MacKinaly	10.00
Total	$241.00

On behalf of the C. I. F. R. C. as well as the Service family I wish to express our deep appreciation for these gifts towards the support of a piece of work to which Mr. Service devoted his wholehearted support during the last two years.

C. H. Lowe.
Associate Chief of
Income Production Dept.

Shanghai, Oct. 5.

MEMORY'S CHALLENGE

P. & O. Ships in Shanghai

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—I have been waiting to see somebody challenge the opening line of your obituary of the s.s. "Mantua" in last Monday's issue that she was the first large P. & O. boat to pass the Bund.

Is it not only the "other day" that the large P. & O. boats moored at the P. & O. Buoy, now known as the British Naval Buoy, and did they not swing to the tide, not held fore and aft as the vessels are now, and did not the P. & O. Co. grant the use of their buoy to the Netherlands cruiser Holland and did not the P. & O. Agent, Mr. Edbert Hewitt, subsequently receive a decoration from the Netherlands Government, and are not all these matters chronicled in the annals of Tsz-ling, to witness if I lie?

Also the Mazagon berthed and discharged her cargo at the China Merchants Yang Kah Du Wharf and that was about thirty years ago.

To forestall criticism, I do not guarantee the accuracy of the above as I am trusting solely to memory and she can be a treacherous jade.

R. C. Howlett.

Shanghai, Oct. 3.

"SHIPPING REVIEW"

An Appreciation

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—I am writing to express my appreciation of the "Shipping Review" and congratulations to the Editor (Mr. G. L. Lloyd) on his birthday.

I look forward every week to the publication, as the general news contained therein is most interesting and the articles are very well written.

Longevity.

Shanghai, Oct. 2.

Another Reader's Praise

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Your correspondent "Longevity", in your columns of date, strikes the right key note in voicing his appreciation of our local "Shipping Review" as the Editor is certainly untiring in his endeavours to report up-to-date shipping matter in a most interesting and attractive way; also the movements of shipping men ashore or afloat are gathered together week by week in a very clear and nicely placed way, pleasing to all readers either locally resident or at coast ports, or at the homes of those now residing in nearly all parts of the world.

I have heard from almost all sources that the Shanghai "Shipping Review" is much cherished by the leading home papers; it is generally looked upon as a reliable authority on Far Eastern shipping, largely owing to its correctness in detail.

I wish candidly to remark that our "Shipping Review" should be on hand in our Clubs here, much valuable information can always be found in its pages, and also the staffs of every shipping office should be supplied with a weekly copy; readers of it will always find something new and besides they will not only be kept up-to-date but they will learn much to enable them to keep up a necessary proficient knowledge of the Shipping trade in general.

Ex-Shipping Manager.

Shanghai, Oct. 4.

RADIO CONGESTION

Registration as Remedy

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Compulsory registration of radio receiving sets, threats of fines for non-registration of same, and arbitrary grouping of broadcasting stations will not solve the deplorable local radio situation.

There is only one remedy, and it is simplicity itself.

It simply consists of

(1) the recommendations recently made in your paper by no less an authority than Mr. Robert L. Stewart, General Manager of the American Radio Equipment Co., 265/7 Avenue Haig, for replacing the antiquated and wholly inefficient apparatus used by most stations with up-to-the-minute equipment of proven worth and usefulness (which, by the way, is not so costly, as a cursory glance at the leading radio magazines carrying advertisements of radio receiving and sending instruments will reveal).

(2) the increase of transmission power. (It is interesting to remark in this connection that for the inaudible 1,000 watts used here, the formidable half a million watts or more is common in the United States).

Really, all this hullabaloo set up by the geniuses of the Chinese Radio Administration is not to improve the local broadcasting, but to get more revenue—both in fines and licenses. Why, then, beat about the bush with all this ridiculous palaver about station grouping, since it would be like pleasing Paul and displeasing Harry all this senseless monopoly of the air for a certain favoured section of this city while the other section gets only blank silence or, at best, a few meaningless buzzings?

Radio Fan.

Shanghai, Oct. 4.

WADDED CLOTHS

Hygienic Investigation

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—In reply to Trader whose letter appeared a few days ago in your paper: It may interest your readers to know that part of the textile equipment at present being installed in Chiaotung University is specially designed to investigate the problem of the production of more satisfactory and more hygienic wadded cloths.

J. Usang Ly.

Shanghai, Oct. 7.

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S.M.C. POSITIONS

Shanghai Boy's Plaint

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Through the columns of your paper I would like to find out about a fact which has greatly interested me for the last eight years: this is the employment question in Shanghai. Who has the greater fight to get a position? A man educated here, who spent his childhood and wished for success in his second mother-land, or a man arriving from some other place without any knowledge of China and especially of Shanghai? Of course, the answer should be, the Shanghai man should get the preference, but in practice it is all to the contrary. None of our boys, except perhaps one or two, enjoys the privilege of having a good and steady position. We all have positions in all sorts of small concerns, are, of course, underpaid, because of the depression, and have to drag through life without any prospects at all, or out of a job, hitting a blank wall everywhere.

During the years since I left school, a lot of people were taken into the S.M.C., and only two of them were old boys, the fact being, everything but Shanghailanders, while all of us having filed our applications years ago are still waiting for the good things to come.

Old T.H.S. Boy.

Shanghai, Oct. 5.

SANDERS OF THE RIVER

A Fine Production

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—As one who has criticized British films severely in the past, may I briefly take space to express my warm approval of the film now at the Nanking Theatre. If British studios can maintain that form—and originality—they will have no need to demand consideration on any other ground than real merit. Leslie Banks is of course a fine actor but in witnessing his performance gratitude is felt to the selectors of the cast. Other actors would have ruined the part by flamboyance. Mr. Banks was just right and impressive. He had the great advantage of support from an equally fine exponent of restrained realism in Paul Robeson whose Bosambo is perfect. Nina Mae Mackinney adds to her laurels gained in "Hallellujah." Forgive this encroachment on the preserves of your excellent dramatic critics, but I feel I must record the pleasure given me by this great story and its wonderful illustration.

International Fan.

Shanghai, Oct. 7.

EX-ARMY HORSE

Sold Into Misery

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Some of your readers will probably be interested to learn that the ex-army horse sold some weeks ago at auction for $70 and which was the subject of correspondence in your newspaper, has been sold by the Chinese livery stable which purchased it and is now pulling a freight vehicle in the Lunghwa district.

One can only hope that all those who were interested in the original transaction whereby this animal was relegated to its present misery, after having enjoyed good care for so many years, derive the same satisfaction out of it as the poor ex-army horse.

Pertinent.

Shanghai, Oct. 5.

SHANGHAI SMOKE

A Serious Matter

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Your recent leader on the smoke nuisance in Shanghai was read with a great deal of interest but it appears to me as well as to many of your other readers that you did not sufficiently emphasize the effect of Shanghai's smoke blanket on public health. For twenty-four hours a day we are breathing soot and sulphur into our lungs resulting, for most of us, in a permanent and disgusting cough. For a long time I thought I suffered from this because of excessive use of cigarettes or some pulmonary complaint and then noticed that a few hours after getting away from Shanghai the trouble disappeared.

Some seem to be fortunate enough to escape the effects of the soot and fumes but I can assure you that it is a very serious matter for many of us.

Distressed.

Shanghai, Oct. 1.

***The leader specifically referred to evidence that the smoky menace "definitely prejudices the health of sufferers from pulmonary and allied diseases."

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

INTERPORT WON BY SHANGHAI

Shanghai secured victory over Hongkong in the women's division of the Lawn Tennis Interport, four matches to two, by winning one and losing one match on Tuesday, Oct. 1, in the second and third strings of the women's singles. Miss R. B. Hancock (Hongkong) won easily from Mrs. B. Cate, 6-0, 6-0, while Mrs. Reader Harris won a hard fought match for Shanghai against Miss M. Griffiths with a score of 6-4, 6-2.

In the first match played between Miss Hancock, the under-arm serving and left-handed player of Hongkong, and Mrs. Cate, Shanghai, the former rapidly disposed of her opponent in two sets, with love scores for Shanghai. Mrs. Cate seemed decidedly off form, and seldom offered any stiff opposition to the visitor.

L. D. Carson beat Tsu Wai-pui, 16-14, 6-2.

T. C. Chang beat Tsu Yun-pui, 2-6, 12-10, 6-4.

W. C. Hung beat L. F. Stokes, 6-2, 6-1.

L. D. Carson and L. F. Stokes drew with Tsu Wai-pui and Tsu Yun-pui, 6-2, 2-6.

Tsu Yun-pui and W. C. Hung beat A. C. Mah and Y. Cheng, 6-2.

C. H. Cheng and T. C. Cheng beat A. C. Mah and Y. Cheng, 9-7.

I.R.C. Economize, Close Town Clubhouse

The International Recreation Club have temporarily closed their town clubhouse in Bubbling Well Road, in the interests of economy. The Kiangwan clubhouse will remain open and racing continue as usual.

PHOOKA AND EVE WIN

Phooka (J. Berents) and Eve (Sir Victor Sassoon) captured the Vice-Commodore's Cup (for "A" and "B" Classes), and the Rear Commodore's Cup (for "C" Class) respectively, over identical courses sailed down-river from the Club house line on Sunday. Yachts had to contend with a fresh easterly wind at the start which died away to a light and fickle blow towards the later stages of the race. "A" and "B" Classes were represented by ten yachts, while "C" Class received the support of nine.

Detailed results are as follows:—

Vice Commodore's Cup, "A" and "B" Classes:—

	Elapsed time	Corrected time
Phooka	3.18.46	3.00.47
Ingomar	3.06.09	3.02.42
Viking	3.11.36	3.04.00
Daphne	3.35.23	3.04.16
Wah Lee	3.12.13	3.11.32
Ella	3.32.58	3.12.55
Spook	3.30.40	3.15.27
Nance	3.35.22	3.16.42
Mignon	3.35.52	3.19.16
Venice	3.31.03	3.27.36

Rear Commodore's Cup, "C" Class:—

	Elapsed time
Eve	3.33.32
Leda	3.44.25
Mignonette	3.44.33
Polaris	3.44.49
Bridget	3.44.51
Lady Anne	3.47.36
Zuleika	3.50.00
Yankee	D.N.F.
Catharine	D.N.F.

WOMEN'S TENNIS

Continuing their victories, Mrs. Reader Harris and Mrs. Cate defeated Miss C. Ta··ares 7-5, 6-0, and Miss Anderson 8-6, 6-0, respectively in the semi-finals of the ladies singles, lawn tennis Shanghai championships played on Saturday at the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association's courts.

In the two semi-final matches for the ladies' doubles Shanghai lawn tennis championship played on Sunday, Mrs. Cate and Mrs. Taylor defeated Mrs. Reader Harris and Mrs. Lamb 5/7, 6/4, 7/5, while the Russian combination, Mrs. Dvorjetz and Miss Bocharoff, beat the Misses Holwill and Massey 3/6, 6/3, 6/4, the latter match presenting play of a superior standard.

M. W. BUDD SETS GOLF RECORD AT HOME

M. W. Budd, the scratch player who won the amateur championship of China four years in succession from 1925, established a new record of 67 in the Banstead Downs Club's Dean Shield competition on September 7. The previous best was 68 by K. W. Ripley last year. Budd tied at 143 net for the trophy with E. M. Holland, a handicap 16 player. Budd's record round was made up as follows:—Out: 4, 3, 4, 4, 3, 3, 4, 4, 6=35; home: 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3=32. Total 67.

BOWLING CLUBS' CLOSING DAY EVENTS

The threatened rain luckily held off on Saturday afternoon and enabled the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club and the Junior Golf Club to hold very successful closing day functions. At the former club there was an exceptionally large turn-out of members and ladies, both greens being fully occupied the whole afternoon and there was keen competition in the games arranged. The Junior Golf Club were unfortunate that the majority of their members were working but they made up for the smallness of numbers on the green, when they held a most successful supper dance in the club house, in the evening.

Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club

The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club a progressive pairs and a ladies' competition for their closing day function; owing to the large number of entries all rinks on both greens were fully occupied the whole afternoon. Keen competition was seen in both the progressive pairs for men and in the ladies' competition. The winners in the former were J. Munro and P. P. Smith with 28, A. C. Havtorn and H. E. D. Adams 27, W. H. Train and A. J. Parkill 26, and C. Richards and P. H. Keyes 25. The winners of the ladies' competition were:—Mrs. Wallwork, Mrs. F. J. Drakeford, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. P. Skene and Mrs. Jackson, and Mrs. C. Richards consolation prize.

At the conclusion of the games the president of the club, C. W. Glover, congratulated members on a most successful season and thanked the members for their loyal support, especially F. Fletcher for his care of the greens and helpful assistance at all times. He regretted the club's loss of so many prominent and old bowlers in the last two years (this year they are losing Messrs. G. Dunlop, F. Large, Gavin Campbell and A. McLeod). They had been a tower of strength to the club and would be very hard to replace. The thanks of the club were due to the Recreation Fund Trustees and L. J. Hughes, for all they had done, also to the donors of prizes.

Mrs. C. W. Glover presented the prizes won at the closing day competitions and to the following winners of club competitions during the season, being presented with a small souvenir of the occasion at the conclusion:—

Singles championship C. W. Glover, runner-up J. Stoddart; Singles Handicap G. Dunlop, runner-up N. W. Peach; Pairs championship W. J. Ward and G. B. Fryer, runners-up W. A. Turnbull and F. J. Drakeford; Wednesday evenings competition E. E. Wallwork and N. W. Peach.

Junior Golf Club

Owing to a large number of their members being at work, the attendance at the Junior Golf Club green for the closing day games was small but they managed to hold a two mixed rink competition. E. Hodgson (skip), T. G. J. d'Almeida, Miss G. Ephgrave and Mrs. Roberts beat G. Copley (skip), F. S. M. Baker, Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Walker, by 23 shots to 19, and A. Roberts (skip), Mrs. Clissold, Mrs. Hodgson and R. H. Miles beat E. F. Walker (skip), R. Thomson, Miss Walker and Mrs. Duff by 20-16. The winners of the first rink were the winners of the competition and the winners of the second runners-up.

In the evening a very successful supper dance was held in the club house, which was largely attended, dancing being kept up till the early hours of the morning. P. Ephgrave, in the absence of the captain of the club, gave a resume of the season's working and presented Mrs. A. J. Hall with a souvenir, as a small token of the great assistance that she had been to the club for a large number of years, especially in the matter of her excellent catering, for which the club was justly famed.

Mrs. A. J. Hall presented the prizes to the winners of the closing day competition and to the following winners of the season's competitions:—

Singles championship R. Thomson, runner-up A. Denton; Singles handicap A. J. Hall, runner-up R. Conduit; pairs handicap R. Conduit and E. F. Walker, runners-up A. J. Hodges and J. H. O'Grady; Captain's Cup J. H. O'Grady, runner-up A. Denton.

Interport Selection

The team picked to represent Shanghai against Hongkong in the forthcoming Interport matches in the Colony, represented by Messrs J. W. Brierley (Yangtszepoo Bowling Club), C. W. Glover, J. Munro, C. Richards and W. H. Train (Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club) and J.M.C. Lopes (Clube Lusitano) who left Shanghai on Monday afternoon by the ss. Empress of Russia. Although they will be up against strong competition in the colony, they hope to retain the "Ashes" which Shanghai won here last year. The interport series with Hongkong was started in 1918 with one deciding match up to 1929; in 1930 the best out of three matches system was started, Shanghai now having a total of 9 wins and Hongkong 8.

Shanghai Recreation Club

Closing day at the Shanghai Recreation Club started with progressive pairs in the forenoon; then tiffin, and the afternoon was devoted to games for points for the ladies and men, such as drawing to the jack, guarding, trailing and driving, concluding with a tea and presentation of prizes.

The winners of the progressive pairs in the forenoon were G. V. Jensen and A. J. Brown for highest points and G. Akerman and T. Madar for biggest margin. In the games for point for men, the winners were G. Manley, J. R. Main, W. T. Manley and G. Lindsay. Drawing to the jack, J. Keefe; guarding, A. Jones; trailing, G. Madar, driving, G. Akerman. The winners of the ladies' prizes were, 1st, Mrs. Brodd; 2nd, Mrs. F. A. Leitao; 3rd, Mrs. B. Shirazee.

At the conclusion of the games and after tea in the club house, the president of the club, T. W. R. Wilson, said he was glad to see so many ladies present and he thanked them and the guests for helping to make the day one of the best they had ever held. He congratulated the members on a most successful season; for 20 or 30 years he said, the Recs had given a good account of themselves on the sporting field, and it was now up to the younger members to uphold their good name. He could not let the opportunity pass without thanking Messrs. F. A. Leitao, G. Akerman, G. V. Jensen and G. Manley, members of the committee, for all their hard work, which deserved the thanks of the club. Mrs. A. J. Willis then proceeded to present the prizes won at the closing day games and to the following winners of competitions during the season, after which she was presented with a handsome bouquet of flowers.

Singles championship (Wilson Cup), W. T. Manley; runner-up, A. Jones. Singles handicap, T. Veitch; runner-up, C. R. Tanner. Pairs, A. Roberts and F. A. Leitao; runners-up, C. R. Tanner and G. Madar. Wednesday games, (Stormes Cup), W. T. Manley.

The president of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association, then presented the Wallace Cup to G. V. Jensen, captain of the Recs' first division team, for their winning the league, and a cup presented by Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd., to J. L. Wade, captain of the second division team, for their win. He congratulated the Recs for their splendid achievements during the past season; not only had they won the league for the second year in succession but they had won the second division in its first year and the Mercury Cup, besides being runners-up in the Association's rinks and singles championships.

Police Recreation Club

Gaily decorated with flags, the Police R. C. green presented an animated appearance for their closing day function which was largely attended, the fair sex being very prominent, also a large number of children who had their own competitions. The forenoon was devoted to progressive pairs and rink competition for men, and in the afternoon, after a fine tiffin, there were competitions for ladies, children and men. Major Bourne, Deputy Commissioner of Police and his wife, attended in the afternoon, Mrs. Bourne kindly presenting the prizes won at the conclusion of the day's games.

The following were the winners of the closing day competitions:—

Progressive pairs: S. S. Wilkinson and W. J. McDermott. Rinks: A. Denton's rink. Men's competition: 1st, N. Harrison; 2nd, A. B. Hogg; 3rd, E. F. Walker. Ladies' competitions: 1st, Miss Gregorie; 2nd, Mrs. Knight; 3rd, Miss Goldburn; 4th, Miss Harvey. Children's competitions: 1st, Master Roy Walker; 2nd, Master John Barry; 3rd, Miss Pam Harrison. Skittles competition: 1st, Mrs. E. F. Walker; 2nd, N. Harrison; 3rd, J. Campbell.

At the conclusion of the game, H. E. Peck thanked all those present, especially the ladies who had greatly helped to make the day not only a very successful one but one of the most enjoyable they had ever held. He said that the club had a fairly successful season and he thanked the committee for all the hard work they had done. He then asked Mrs. Bourne to kindly present the prizes.

Mrs. Bourne having presented the prizes won at the closing day competitions and to the following winners of those won during the season, was thanked for her kindness and presented with a handsome basket of flowers. Singles championship, N. Harrison, runner-up, E. F. Walker. Singles handicap; J. Barry; runner-up, S. S. Wilkinson. Divisional Shield and Hongkew Golf Club Cup, "C" Division; runners-up, "A" Division. North and South Shield won by North.

SCOTLAND'S DRAW WITH WALES

Special to the "N.-C. Herald"

Cardiff, Oct. 5.

Before a crowd of 40,000 spectators, Wales and Scotland drew at one goal-all in an international soccer match played here to-day.

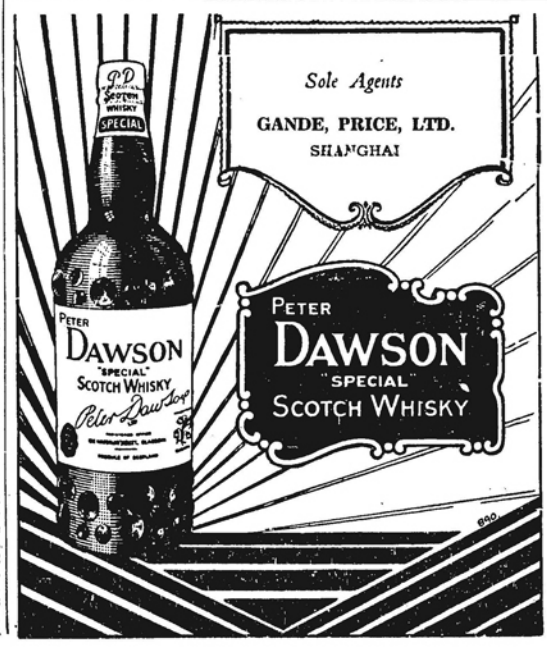
Scotland played with their backs to a dazzling sun which somewhat handicapped the Welsh eleven. The Scots were clever in their short passing and were better in their approaches, while their inside trio provided a delightful combination. Walker and Mills especially delighted with their audacious weaving through the defence.

After resumption, Wales staged a hot attack, with Leslie Jones in the van. The Scottish defence was clearly shaky, but Glover spoilt numerous openings either by being too slow and being out of position.

Alternate attacks were staged by the teams but the game ended without any further scoring. The teams:

Scotland.—Jackson (Chelsea); Anderson (Hearts) and Cummings (Partick); Massie (Hearts), Simpson and Brown (both Rangers); Delaney (Celtic), Walker (Hearts), Armstrong (Aberdeen), Mills (Aberdeen), and Duncan (Derby).

Wales.—John (Sheffield United); Lawrence (Swansea) and John (Arsenal); Murphy (West Bromwich), Griffiths (Middlesbrough) and Richards (Wolverhampton; Phillips (Wolverhampton), B. Jones (Wolverhampton), Glover (Grimsby), L. Jones (Coventry), Robbins (West Bromwich).—Reuter.



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CRICKET STATISTICS AT END OF LOCAL SEASON

With the cricket season practically at an end, and the S.C.C. Stragglers unbeatable at the top of the 1st Division league table, the three remaining fixtures, previously held up on account of bad weather, will not take place. To complete the table, teams concerned will share the points.

The Stragglers were easily the best side throughout the season. The Recs' Colts did well to become joint runners-up with the Club Ramblers.

L. F. Stokes and O. G. Simpson, both of the Stragglers, head respectively the batting and bowling. In the bowling however, Tim Rawsthorne and Jenkins have each delivered 90 odd more overs than Simpson with but two runs extra to their averages—a fine show of 8.1 runs per wicket. Donald Leach, club skipper and runner-up to Stokes, has turned in some fine scores and his performance in Sunday's interport practice game would make him Shanghai's best bat.

Two centuries only, both undefeated, have been made this season in League games, Stokes took the first in that memorable match with the Wanderers on June 1, while a week later, Sam Kermani had a glorious knock at the expense of the Tyros. It stands out that but one player, E.M.P. Williams, has batted in all ten matches to figure in the averages, while P. V. Simpson and E. P. Geere also turned in a 100 per cent. attendance for the matches that in their case were played.

Individual figures for catches have been low, and J. C. Pullen made the best with eight to his credit. J. Leriou's performance as wicket-keeper for the Recs this season has been far and above all others.

On August 24 the Stragglers made the highest total—209 for 7 wickets declared against the Colts. The lowest innings of the year was that of the Ramblers on June 6 who also fell victims to the league leaders. Their score was 49 all out. Although the Tyros only missed this position by a mere two runs, Elliott and Booth of the Ramblers reduced them on September 14 in only 18.5 overs, seven overs less than in the other game.

Team Standings

1ST DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
S.C.C. Stragglers	10	7	1	2	15
S.R.C. Colts	10	4	3	3	11
S.C.C. Ramblers	10	3	5	2	11
S.C.C. Wanderers	10	4	1	5	9
S.C.C. Nomads	10	3	2	5	8
S.R.C. Tyros	10	2	2	6	6

Averages

Team reference.—Stragglers S, Colts C, Ramblers R, Wanderers W, Nomads N, Tyros T.

BATTING

	Team	Innings	Times not out	Total runs	Highest	Average
L. F. Stokes	S	7	2	340	112*	48.5
D. W. Leach	N	7	1	329	86	47
S. R. Kermani	T	8	1	298	107†	37.2
R. Booth	R	8	0	254	78	31.7
H. D. Bidwell	R	8	1	208	61†	26
A. C. Sinclair	S	5	0	127	51	25.4
E. P. Humphreys	W	9	0	218	89	24.2
D. B. W. Murray	S	6	0	129	44	21.5
T. L. Rawsthorne	S	6	1	123	46	20.5
A. J. Barron	W	9	0	182	42	20.2
T. W. R. Wilson	T	5	0	100	37	20
O. G. Simpson	S	6	1	116	40†	19.3
P. Madar	C	7	0	135	39	19.2
M. J. Divecha	C	4	2	77	30†	19.2
F. Marshall	R	7	1	131	44	18.7
E. M. P. Williams	W	10	1	182	75	18.2
J. B. Leckie	N	5	0	91	60	18.2
F. R. Kermani	C	6	1	107	55†	17.8
H. B. Cochran	C	6	0	92	32	15.2
H. P. Madar	T	8	2	116	65†	14.5
P. V. Simpson	N	9	0	127	30	14.1
A. G. White	C	8	0	110	49	13.7
A. S. Olsen	C	4	0	54	32	13.2
E. P. Geere	R	9	2	114	66	12.6
I. H. Kendall	R	5	0	63	27	12.6
C. J. Smith	C	7	0	85	24	12.1
J. C. Pullen	R	7	0	81	30	11.5

*Retired.
†Not out.

BOWLING

	Team	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
O. G. Simpson	S	45.3	11	86	14	6.1
M. J. Divecha	C	45	16	130	18	7.2
T. L. Rawsthorne	S	144.2	44	227	28	8.1
J. C. Jenkins	W	141.5	33	333	41	8.1
L. F. Stokes	S	55	12	147	16	9.1
N. D. Lloyd	R	98.1	18	317	26	12.1
A. Lingard	W	58.3	7	194	16	12.1
S. F. Shroff	T	96.1	13	283	22	12.8
P. Madar	C	45.5	7	311	24	12.9
H. E. Orr	N	75.1	17	202	15	13.4
D. W. Leach	N	89	20	228	16	14.2
G. B. Elliott	R	61.5	11	180	12	15
E. H. Anstice	W	35	4	130	8	16.2
H. B. Cochran	C	105.5	26	250	15	16.6
R. Booth	R	103	11	358	21	17
A. W. Pettitt	T	40	4	119	7	17
T. W. R. Wilson	T	55.3	7	175	10	17.5
V. W. L. Stanion	N	73.4	11	249	13	19.1
F. A. M. Elliott	S	55	5	215	11	19.5
H. D. Bidwell	R	35	5	137	6	22.8
E. P. Humphreys	W	70	14	234	10	23.4
F. R. Kermani	C	63	9	200	8	25
K. Foot	N	30	4	98	3	32.6

Season's catches.—J. C. Pullen (8); F. R. Kermani and E. P. Humphreys (7); P. J. Hart, W. C. G. Clifford, L. F. Stokes, R. Booth and T. L. Rawsthorne (6); A. J. H. Bowerman, J. C. Jenkins and A. C. Sinclair (5).

Stumpings.—J. Leriou (7); S. R. Kermani (3).

NEARLY 40 YEARS AGO: H. H. READ

AMERICA'S GOLFERS REGAIN THE RYDER CUP

Ridgewood, N.J., Sept. 29.

The United States to-day regained possession of the coveted Ryder Cup by defeating Great Britain in five of the eight singles played at the Ridgewood Country Club and halving two for a total of nine points against three.

The American professionals got off to a flying start yesterday when they won three of the four foursomes. Percy Alliss was the only visitor to win in to-day's singles, defeating Craig Wood by one up after being three down on the 18th. The complete results follow:

FOURSOMES

	U.S.	BRITAIN
Charles and Ernest Whitcombe beat Olin Dutra and Ky Lafoon by one up	0	1
Gene Sarazen and Walter Hagen beat Alfred Perry and J. J. Busson by 7 and 6	1	0
Henry Picard and Johnny Revolta beat A. H. Padgham and Percy Alliss by 6 and 5	1	0
Paul Runyan and Horton Smith beat W. J. Cox and E. W. Jarman by 9 and 8..	1	0
	3	1

SINGLES

	U.S.	BRITAIN
Gene Sarazen beat J. J. Busson by 3 and 2	1	0
Paul Runyan beat R. Burton by 5 and 3	1	0
Henry Picard beat Ernest Whitcombe by 3 and 2 ..	1	0
Johnny Revolta beat Reginald Whitcombe by 2 and 1	1	0
Olin Dutra beat A. H. Padgham by 4 and 2	1	0
Percy Alliss beat Craig Wood by one up	0	1
Horton Smith *v.* W. J. Cox, all square	½	½
Sam Parks *v.* Alfred Perry, all square	½	½
Singles	6	2
Foursomes	3	1
Total	9	3

The United States is now leading Britain in the number of contests won—three against two. Prior to this year's competition, Britain and the United States each won twice—always on their home courses. Britain won at Moortown, Leeds, in 1929, and at Southport, in 1933, while America was successful at Worcester, Mass., in 1927, and at Scioto, Columbia, Ohio, in 1931.—Reuter.

Chinese Military Polo Team Coming Here

Peiping, Oct. 1.

General Shang Chen's 32nd Army is sending a polo team to participate in exhibition matches to be played during the National Athletic Meeting. The team, which is composed of eight players, is sailing for Shanghai from Tientsin on the ss. Fusang on October 6. In addition to giving exhibitions at the national meet the team will play friendly matches with foreign teams in Shanghai.—Reuter.

CANZONERI DEFEATS AL ROTH EASILY

New York, Oct. 5.

In a 15-round contest for the lightweight championship of the world, Tony Canzoneri easily defeated Al Roth, the Bronx challenger, on points, while in a ten-round fight for the world's middleweight championship Eddie Risko retained his title by obtaining a decision over Jackie Alldare, of New York City.—Reuter.

WORLD BASEBALL SERIES FAVOURING TIGERS

Detroit, Oct. 2.

Not worrying over the odds favouring their opponents, nor over the evident sympathies of nearly 48,000 frenzied spectators who packed the grandstands at Detroit's own Navin Field, the hard-hitting Chicago Cubs to-day administered a stinging 3-0 defeat to the Detroit Tigers in the opening game of the 1935 World Series baseball classic.—United Press.

Tigers Come Back

Detroit, Oct. 3.

With the same power that took them to the top of the American League after a slow start, the Detroit Tigers came back strongly to-day to take the second game of the 1935 World Series from the Chicago Cubs, by the score of 8-3.—United Press.

Tigers Again

Chicago, Oct. 4.

In the tightest game of the 1935 World Series thus far, the Detroit Tigers to-day squeezed out a 6-5 victory over the Chicago Cubs after eleven hectic innings during which players were ordered off the ground following disputes. It was the opening game on the Cubs' home diamond at Wrigley Field, and in winning it the Tigers took revenge for the Cub victory in the initial encounter at Detroit. The win gave the Detroit club a 2-to-1 lead over their Chicago opponents, and the Tigers were once more installed as favourites to win the series.—United Press.

Tigers Still Better

Chicago, Oct. 5.

Playing a brilliant, heads-up brand of baseball, quick to take advantage of their opponents' errors and making none of their own, the Detroit Tigers won the fourth game of the World's Series to-day from Chicago Cubs by a score of 2-1. Their victory over the Bruins on Wrigley Field gives the Detroit players a lead of three games to one and apparently only a miracle can prevent them from taking at least one of the next three games (if that many be necessary) and with it the championship.—United Press.

Cubs' Great Effort

Chicago, Oct. 6.

Charlie Grimm, manager of the Chicago Cubs, won one of the most dramatic gambles in the history of baseball to-day when he risked defeat in the 1935 World Series to save the pitching arm of his star hurler, Lon Warneke, and then saw his Cubs win the game nevertheless, by a 3-1 score.

In a heroic gesture, Grimm placed the welfare and the career of Warneke above the glories of the championship and the thousands of dollars accruing to the winners. At the beginning of the seventh inning, with the score 2-0 in favour of the Cubs, Grimm pulled Warneke and sent the rookie Bill Lee to the mound.

It was a daring gesture, and a dangerous one, for the Detroit Tigers, with a 3-1 lead in the 1935 series, needed only one more victory to win the world's championship. That Grimm gambled and won the gamble provided the American sports world to-day with its greatest sensation in years.—United Press.

SAN FRANCISCO NEW CHAMPIONS

Los Angeles, Sept. 29.

Taking both games of a double-header to-day, the San Francisco Seals won the championship of the Pacific Coast baseball league from Los Angeles in the annual post-season play-off.

Until to-day, the teams were tied with two victories each. To-day's double victory gave the Seals four games of the seven-game series and, accordingly, the league pennant.—United Press.

VETERAN OF THE RACE CLUB

Last Wednesday Mr. H. H. Read, celebrated his 72nd birthday, and received the congratulations of many friends. It was only a few days ago—on September 23, to be precise—that he received congratulations on reaching a still more remarkable anniversary, the completion of 50 years of active membership of the Shanghai Race Club.

In face of these dates, the mere matter of 38 years and 11 months appears comparatively recent, and so an extract from "The Rattle," one of Shanghai's ephemeral publications, of the date of November, 1896, does not appear out of date; speaking of Mr. H. H. Read (and publishing the cartoon shown above) the magazine states:

Mr. Read's career as a jockey on the Shanghai turf dates from the spring meeting of 1887, on which occasion he won the Jockey Cup and the Yangtsze Stakes on Mr. Sassoon's "Forester," and since then he has gained for himself an honourable place in the first rank of horsemanship in the East. As a sportsman he loves horseflesh of every description for its own sake, on the flat, across country, and in harness; as a rider, he combines a very pretty style with great coolness and "savez." To see him handling a refractory griffin is a good object lesson on the advantages of the "suaviter in modo" method; from his performances on race-days those who "mark Read, and learn," do wisely. The absence of all effort about his riding, even in a close finish, is remarkable, and there is an artistic easiness about his seat that is extremely aesthetic and, at the same time, effective. His chief successes have been with "Home Guard, Mississippi, Bovril" and his own ponies "Nairmont" and "Toesin"; up till now, however, he has not had a fair share of racing luck (with the exception of one famous meeting in Hankow), for neither the Griffins, Leger or Champions have seen him first past the post In these and other good races it has often fallen to him to ride second to ponies like "Hero, Zephyr, Eureka and Blackberry,"; and, by the same token, there is not a jockey on the ccurse who can take defeat better than Mr. Read—he rides a losing race as amiably and as pluckily as a winning one. Which is saying a good deal.

Across country and over the hurdles Mr. Read's name has been notably associated with "Kingcraft" and "Vaquero," and his list of successes is a long one. It is chiefly on the steeplechase course, however, that he has distinguished himself, his eagerness across country being rather in favour of those who ride a less impetuous race. He has won the Club Challenge Cup twice in succession ("President" and "Vaquero"), and has no doubt of being able to pull it off for the third and last time.

Mr. Read holds strong opinions as to the training and treatment of China ponies. His opinions, however, are not proclaimed from the rooftops; for, as a rule, he thinks a great deal more than he says. He has been known to make one after-dinner speech ("How I bought The Sinner") which met with great success, and is still in demand. Drives a dog-cart in a manner which must, sooner or later, bring him before the Police. Is shy in the presence of ladies, but wears large chrysanthemum buttonholes. Has lately taken to bicycling for the sake of his health; is a keen shot and very decorative at weddings, also a fine judge of poetry and port. But he has never learned to dance.

PRINCETON DEFEAT PENNSYLVANIA

New York, Oct. 5.

Notre Dame 14, Carnegie Tech 3
Yale 34, New Hampshire 0
Havard 20, Springfield 0
Navy 27, Mercer 0
Alabama 39, George Washington 0
Army 14, William and Mary 0
Michigan State 25, Michigan 6
Iowa 47, South Dakota 2
Ohio State 19, Kentucky 6
Fordham 19, Boston College 0
Princeton 7, Pennsylvania 6
Nebraska 20, Iowa State 7
Oregon 6, Utah 0
Washington 13, Santa Clara 6
Southern California 19, College of Pacific 0
Washington State 37, Williammette 0
California 10, St. Mary's 0
Stanford 10, San Francisco 0
U.C.L.A. 20, Oregon State 7
Gongaza 7, Idaho 0.—United Press.

Int'l Grand Prix Won by Shuttleworth

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Oct. 5.

The International Grand Prix, over 310 miles, which was held to-day at Donington Park, resulted in a win for R.O. Shuttleworth who drove an Alfa Romeo at an average speed of 63.97 miles an hour. Earl Howe, who drove a Bugatti, was second.—Reuter.

IT'S HERE!

NEW LOW PRICE ON PEPSODENT TOOTH PASTE

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GOOD news! News that means practically everyone can afford this special film-removing tooth paste. Yes, this new low price on Pepsodent Tooth Paste puts it easily within the reach of all!

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MERRY BASEBALL AT HONGKEW PARK

The merriest local baseball game of the season was played on Sunday afternoon at Hongkew Park, the American team of oldsters over 40 winning narrowly from an equally aged Japanese team by the score of 5 to 4. The lead swung back and forth and it was not until the final frame of the seven inning game that the winning run was pushed across.

With Mr. Ishii, the Japanese Consul-General, throwing the first ball, and many veterans of former years taking the field, a lively battle began, and the outcome was in doubt until the last inning when Jack Smith panted across the plate on a passed ball.

Although the Japanese were handicapped by being older (average 44.5 years) and smaller (average 154 lbs.) than their opponents (average 43.5 years and 170.5 lbs.), they were often in the lead.

Both teams swung lustily when at bat and worked like Trojans in the field. At times the oldsters swung so lustily that they bowled themselves right off their feet to the delight of the spectators. Occasionally a batter connected solidly for a long hit that looked good for three bases; when the ball was finally returned to the infield the batter was often found to be rounding first base.

Tobin Opens Scoring

In the second inning, Tobin reached first by cleverly popping the ball several feet behind the pitcher's box. He sneaked his way along to third and then scored the initial run on an infield mix-up. The lead was lengthened to 2-0 in the next inning when Ivy Riddick was walked, stole second, and came home while the Japanese pitcher was recovering a roller off the bat of Jack Smith who was thrown out at first.

At this point in the contest the Japanese oldsters began to get results with the bat, driving out two doubles and scoring three runs to put themselves in front for the first time.

There was no scoring in the fifth, but in the sixth the American team established another lead of 4-3, when "Demon" Hyde blasted out a terrific triple to score Smith, and followed him across the plate a moment later, thanks to a single by "Chet" Tobin. But the score was deadlocked again in the first half of the seventh, the Japanese garnering a run with a little accidental help from the American outfield.

Smith Scores Winning Run

The Americans came to bat determined to finish the affair but it looked as though the game might stretch on into the night when Riddick and Hale were thrown out in one-two order. Jack Smith then poked the ball into the infield and beat the throw to first. He stole second, reached third somehow, and the game was over when a passed ball enabled him to race across the plate.

Both teams fielded surprisingly well. "Demon" Hyde, who was a great ball player in earlier days, showed that he can still play shortstop with the best. He made a spectacular one handed catch to prevent what appeared to be and sounded like a home run. "Chet" Tobin at third base was coming in fast on grounders and making accurate throws to first base.

The American team had the advantage of having Captain Fenton of the Fourth Regiment, U.S.M.C., to pitch for them. He pitched good ball in the Shanghai League for the First Battalion, and the Japanese had about five hurlers competing with him yesterday. Riddick managed the American team and played catcher in great style.

Kikuchi and Umezono were particularly effective with the bat for the Japanese team. Matsumoto's fielding at first base was conspicuous because of his ability to reach out for and hang on to bad throws.

After the game, the American players were the guests of the Japanese at a tea at Kokkusan Gardens. The ages and weights of all who played were determined and Mr. Ivy Riddick gave a brief speech of appreciation in which he stated that the Japanese had won a moral victory because the weight and age handicap amounted to more than the slender margin by which the game was won.

American Team.—Fenton, Riddick, Hale, Le Fevre, Jack Smith, Hyde, Tobin, L. Nichol, Bardwil, R. Anderson, Grim. Average age 43.5; Average weight 170.

Japanese Team.—Yamamato, Tuchihashi, Imii, Iuchi, Matsumoto, Murai, Ihara, Inui, Motoro, Umezono, Kikuchi, Hattori, Shimojo, Hishida. Average age 44.5; Average weight 154.

RECS TOO GOOD FOR SHAFORCE

The cricket match between the S. R. C. 1st XI and Shaforce on Saturday ended in a defeat of the Services team by 51 runs. Shaforce put up a very good show but the Recs XI were too good for them.

Nippon Dempo Photo.

UNUSUAL BASEBALL GAME AT HONGKEW PARK

Shanghai had an unusual sporting fixture on Sunday, when American and Japanese teams composed of men over 40 years of age met at baseball. Played at Hongkew Park, the game resulted in a narrow win for Americans.

SHANGHAI EXTRA MEETING

Saturday, Oct. 5, 1935

1.—THE AINTREE STEEPLECHASE. From Loong-Fei Gate, Once Round and In.

Happy Morn (Morn) 166 R. N. Harris 1
The Silver Pheasant (Sirrah) 158 R. B. Moller 2
Merry Kid (F. W. Sutterle III) 151 M. Bolton 3

Won by 3 lengths; many lengths.
Win, $35.80. Places, $9, $10, $7.

2.—THE TOOWOOMBA PLATE. 1 mile.

The Fledgling (Messrs. Winsome & Hasty) 152 J. I. Kilmartin 1
White Winter (A. V. White) 146 A. A. White 2
Smart Morn (Clunine) 155 F. Marshall 3

Won by 2 lengths; ½ length.
Time, 2.07⅘ sec.
Win, $28.60. Places, $8.60, $31.20, $6.40.

3.—THE ADELAIDE CUP. 7 furlongs.

Cerino (Messrs. P. & L.) 149 F. Marshall 1
White Jester (Messrs. McNair & White) 155 V. V. Needa 2
The Society Bird (Robson) 155 H. Maitland 3

Won by ¾ length; a neck.
Time, 1.50⅘ sec.
Win, $41.60. Places, $10.20, $6.80, $7.40.

4.—THE PERTH CUP. 1 mile.

Servus (C. H. E.) 158 F. Marshall 1
Bran Mash (Inverkeithing) 152 A. F. Clark 2
Luckylight (Cire) 158 R. B. Moller 3

Won by 1 length; ¾ length.
Time, 2.06 sec.
Win, $19. Places, $8.20, $9.20, $10.20.

5.—THE COOGEE CUP. ¾ mile.

Legong (Cecil Ezra) 152 F. Marshall 1
Neckar (Papyrus) 155 S. A. Judah 2
Mulroy (A. H. George) 152 V. V. Needa 3

Won by 2 lengths; 1 length.
Time, 1.34⅘ sec.
Win, $12.60. Places, $7.40, $11.40, $20.40

6.—THE RANDWICK PLATE. 1¼ mile.

White Scamp (A. V. White) 140 H. W. Keep 1
The Frigate (Messrs. Winsome & Hasty) 155 H. R. Holgate 2
Racylight (Cire) 147 E. B. Moller 3

Won by 1½ length; 1 length.
Time, 2.44 sec.
Win, $1,520.40. Places, $252.40, $11.60, $252.40.

7.—THE FLEMINGTON CUP. 9 furlongs.

White Gold (A. V. White) 155 J. Pote-Hunt 1
Lucknow (Bengal) 161 V. V. Needa 2
Brown Trout (Wayfoong) 150 H. Maitland 3

Won by ¾ length; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.25⅘ sec.
Win, $28.40. Places, $12, $8, $17.80.

8.—THE SYDNEY PLATE. 1¼ mile.

Royal Bee II (Elnor) 152 V. V. Needa 1
Happy Lad (Allan) 155 C. Encarnacao 2
Blue Boy (Mrs. Jack Liddell) 152 H. Maitland 3

Won by 3 lengths; ½ length.
Time, 2.42 sec.
Win, $13. Places, $7, $10.80, $26.

9.—THE MELBOURNE NOVICES PLATE. 1 mile.

Foggylight (Cire) 153 E. B. Moller 1
Sootylight (Cire) 145 C. B. Moller 2
The Social Bird (A. V. White) 146 H. W. Keep 3

Won by 3 lengths; short head.
Time, 2.06⅘ sec.
Win, $59.40. Places, $18.60, $21.80, $19.80.

10.—THE BRISBANE SELLING RACE. 7 furlongs.

White Dawn (A. V. White) 149 A. A. White 1
Merry Abe (Peanut) 147 F. Marshall 2
Straight Flush (C. E. & S. A.) 148 John Sparke 3

Won by short head; 2 lengths.
Time, 1.48⅘ sec.
Win, $16.80. Places, $8.20, $7.60, $23.40.

KIANGWAN RACES

Sunday, Oct. 6, 1935

1.—THE TARPORLEY STEEPLECHASE. About two miles.

Glen Muick (J. J. Palmer) 155 M. Bolton 1
Charming Sinner (W. G. Turbyfill) 152 W. G. Turbyfill 2
Addington (Y. H. Chou) 152 Y. H. Chou 3

Won by many lengths; 3 lengths.
Win, $29.40. Places, $16.80, $16.80.

2.—THE NINGPO PLATE. 1¼ mile.

Quinary (Messrs. C. C. & C. L.) 150 B. L. Tao 1
Merry Force (C. S. Mao) 152 V. Haimovitch 2
Army Commander (H. C. Cheng) 162 T. L. Wong 3

Won by a head; ½ length.
Time, 2.41⅘ sec.
Win, $54.60. Places, $30, $17.40.

3.—THE SHANTUNG PLATE. 1 mile.

Refinement (Ment) 158 S. Y. Sung 1
Gold Dollars (Light) 154 V. V. Needa 2
Shih Yin Grand (G. C. Shaw) 157 V. G. Sung 3

Won by 2 lengths; 4 lengths.
Time, 2.07⅘ sec.
Win, $29.80. Places, $6.20, $5.40, $6.20.

4.—THE 1935 GRIFFINS PLATE. ¾ mile.

Merry Hero (C. S. Mao) 163 V. Haimovitch 1
Baikal (Mrs. Jack Liddell) 155 V. V. Needa 2
Sunshine (Louis Greenberg) 160 H. P. Chanson 3

Won by 2 lengths; 1 length.
Time, 1.31⅘ sec.
Win, $35.40. Places, $11.20, $13.40, $12.

5.—THE AUTUMN SELLING PLATE. 7 furlongs.

Sensational Mark (Shan) 152 B. L. Tao, D.H. 1
Gold Medal (Light) 152 John Sparke, D.H. 1
Goodbye Eve (N. D. T.) 148 Y. K. Wouh 3

Won by dead heat; 2 lengths.
Time, 1.50⅘ sec.
Win, $17.60, $14. Places, $11.20, $10, $8.

6.—THE KWANTUNG PLATE. 9 furlongs.

The Mars (Johnny) 155 J. B. Lok 1
Canary (Messrs. C. C. & C. L.) 150 B. L. Tao 2
Merry Duralde (C. S. Mao) 157 V. Haimovitch 3

Won by 1½ length; a neck.
Time, 2.24⅘ sec.
Win, $12.60. Places, $6, $7, $6.40.

Ted Phelps Retains His Sculling Laurels

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Sept. 29.

Ted Phelps, British professional sculling champion, to-day retained his laurels by defeating Bert Barry over the Putney to Mortlake course.

Phelps covered the distance in 24 minutes and 21 seconds, while Barry's time was 24 minutes and 59 seconds.—Reuter.

Combined Services Beat London at Rugby

London, Oct. 2.

Combined Services defeated London by 18 points to 12 in the Jubilee Fund Rugby match played here to-day.—Reuter.

7.—THE OCTOBER SELLING PLATE. 1¼ mile.

Aquila Major (V. M. H.) 155 J. B. Lok 1
Horsemanship II (Charming) 145 Y. N. Chow 2
Gallant Knight (Messrs. So & So) 151 B. L. Tao 3

Won by a head; ½ length.
Time, 2.54⅘ sec.
Win, $26.60. Places, $8.20, $11.80, $7.40.

8.—THE SHANSI PLATE. 1¼ mile.

Gold Idol (Light) 153 V. V. Needa 1
Partner (Wind) 142 H. P. Chanson 2
Duke of Kent (Duke) 155 G. Wong 3

Won by a neck; a neck.
Time, 2.46 sec.
Win, $42.80. Places, $6.40, $7, $5.60.

9.—THE ANHWEI HANDICAP. 1¼ mile.

Fairy Steamer (Fairy) 156 J. B. Lok 1
Graceful Sun (Ment) 154 S. Y. Sung 2
Record Mark (Shan) 156 S. L. Sung 3

Won by 1 length; short head.
Time, 2.45⅘ sec.
Win, $12.20. Places, $5.20, $6, $5.60.

10.—THE KIANGWAN GRIFFINS HANDICAP. 1 mile.

Morning Canter (Morning) 154 Y. K. Tu 1
Honeymoon Gift (China) 158 Billey Zung 2
Grey Snake (Charming) 145 S. Suen 3

Won by 2 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.08⅘ sec.
Win, $17.40. Places, $7.20, $7.80, $68.20.

11.—THE KWANSE HANDICAP. 11 furlongs.

Fairy Jackdaw (Fairy) 152 J. B. Lok 1
Tyrant Knight (So & So) 153 B. L. Tao 2
Kirin (W. L. Kow) 151 P. F. Chey 3

Won by many lengths; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.57⅘ sec.
Win, $89.60. Places, $21.20, $10.20, $16.20.

ALL BLACKS WIN AT BIRKENHEAD

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Oct. 5.

The New Zealand Rugby tourists added another scalp to their belt to-day when they defeated Lancashire and Cheshire by 21 points to 8 at Birkenhead. Swansea, who gave the All Blacks their first defeat last week, were surprisingly beaten by Neath, the score being 10 to 0.

Results follow:

Bath 0, Rosslyn Park 12
Bedford 20, Moseley 0
Bristol 16, Devonport Services 0
Coventry 12, Leicester 11
Headingley 23, Bradford 3
London Scottish 13, Harlequins 8
London Welsh 11, Richmond 3
Northampton 3, Gloucester 0
Plymouth Albion 9, Blackheath 19

Golf Championship Won by Mrs. M. Garon

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Oct. 4.

Mrs. Marjorie Garon (Addington), runner-up in the British women's championship in 1926, won the English women's golf title to-day at Southport by defeating Miss Elsie Corlett on the 36th hole in the final. Mrs. Garon was one up at the turn. —Reuter.

Sale 31, Birkenhead Park 5
U.S. Portsmouth 5, Guy's Hospital 14
St. Bart's H. 4, Old Merchant T. 24
Bridgend 6, Albertillery 5
Cardiff 0, Newport 0
Llanelly 10, Aberavon 3
Neath 10, Swansea 0
Pontypool 21, Old Paulines 0
West of Scotland 14, Glasgow Acas. 3
Watsonians 26, Edinburgh Institution 3.
—Reuter.

"K" CLASS FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP?

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

New York, Oct. 3.

At a meeting held to-day by the New York Yacht Club, it was announced that Mr. C. R. Fairey, Commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club, had issued a challenge for the America Cup.

The challenger will be a "K" class craft and not a "J" class yacht as formerly.

The challenge is being considered. —Reuter.

HOME SOCCER RESULTS

London, Oct. 5.

English League 1st Division

Arsenal 5, Blackburn R. 1
Birmingham 2, Chelsea 1
Bolton W. 3, Middlesbrough 1
Brentford 2, Sheffield W. 2
Derby C. 3, Wolverhampton W. 1
Everton 2, Aston Villa 2
Leeds U. 2, Huddersfield T. 2
Manchester C. 1, Stoke C. 2
Preston N. E. 1, Portsmouth 1
Sunderland 2, Liverpool 0
West Brom A. 4, Grimsby Town 1

2nd Division

Bradford 3, Blackpool 2
Burnley 1, Newcastle U. 2
Charlton A. 2, Bradford City 1
Fulham 1, Tottenham H. 2
Hull City 2, Plymouth A. 1
Leicester C. 6, Doncaster R. 0
Port Vale 0, Manchester U. 3
Sheffield U. 1, Nottingham F. 0
Southampton 1, Norwich C. 1
Swansea Town 4, Bury 1
West Ham U. 2, Barnsley 0

3rd Division (South)

Aldershot 1, Millwall 1
Bournemouth 1, Gillingham 2
Bristol R. 2, Crystal Palace 4
Clapton Orient 4, Northampton T. 0
Coventry City 2, Watford 0
Exeter C. 3, Brighton & H. A. 3
Luton Town 2, Cardiff City 2
Newport C. 3, Queen's P. R. 4
Notts County 1, Reading 3
Swindon T. 1, Bristol City 1
Torquay U. 1, Southend U. 1

3rd Division (North)

Accrington S. 0, Chesterfield 1
Carlisle U. 0, Hartlepools U. 0
Chester 1, Barrow 2
Crewe Alex. 0, Stockport C. 1
Darlington 5, Oldham A. 0
Gateshead 2, Wrexham 0
Halifax Town 2, Rochdale 0
Lincoln City 3, York City 2
Southport 2, New Brighton 1
Tranmere R. 2, Rotherham U. 2
Walsall 7, Mansfield T. 0

Scottish League 1st Division

Aberdeen 4, Partick Thistle 0
Albion Rovers 1, Dundee 1
Clyde 2, Ayr United 0
Hamilton A. 2, Hibernian 3
Hearts 2, Third Lanark 0
Kilmarnock 1, Celtic 1
Queen's Park 3, Airdrieonians 2
Queen of South 1, Motherwell 1
Rangers 6, Dunfermline A. 2
St. Johnstone 2, Arbroath 1.

International

Wales 1, Scotland 1.—Reuter.

League tables to date, in part:—

English League 1st Division

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Huddersfield T.	9	5	4	0	16	8	14
Sunderland	9	7	1	2	26	12	13
Derby County	9	6	1	2	17	10	13
Manchester C.	8	5	1	2	16	7	11
Arsenal	9	4	3	2	23	10	11

2nd Division

Leicester City	9	7	1	1	24	11	15
Southampton	9	5	3	1	14	8	13
Manchester U.	9	5	2	2	15	6	12
Tottenham H.	9	5	2	2	16	8	12
Swansea Town	9	4	3	2	19	16	11
Sheffield U.	9	4	2	3	16	13	10

3rd Division (South)

Reading	9	7	0	2	18	12	14
Coventry City	9	5	3	1	28	9	13
Crystal Palace	10	6	1	3	22	21	13
Torquay U.	10	4	4	2	20	18	12
Bournemouth	9	4	3	2	18	12	11
Swindon Town	9	3	4	2	17	12	10

3rd Division (North)

Tranmere Rovers	9	6	3	0	17	7	15
Lincoln City	9	6	2	1	26	9	14
Chester	11	5	3	3	23	11	13
Stockport C.	10	5	2	3	18	13	12
Chesterfield	8	3	5	0	17	8	11

Scottish League 1st Division

Celtic	11	9	1	1	31	12	19
Aberdeen	11	9	1	1	32	14	19
Rangers	11	8	2	1	39	15	17
Hamilton A.	11	5	2	4	25	18	12
Queen of South	11	4	4	3	15	17	12
Hearts	11	6	2	3	27	17	11
Queen's Park	11	4	3	4	25	24	11

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SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. POLICE COURT

Inquest on Mr. Ned Widler

The question whether the death of Mr. Ned (Naoum) Widler, who passed away at 4 a.m. on September 23, at the General Hospital, about eight hours after admittance, was due to natural causes or was caused by poisoning was raised on Friday at an inquest held by H. M. Coroner, Mr. C. H. Haines, who heard some evidence and then adjourned the inquiry until 2.30 p.m. on Monday.

At a previous hearing, Dr. S. K. Squires, who conducted a post-mortem examination of the body after it had been embalmed, stated that death was due to heart failure. He could not, he said, find any evidence of poison. He added, however, that the whole post-mortem examination really was ruined because of the effect of the embalming fluid used. "I have found enough in my examination to account for death from natural causes," he said, "but I cannot be sure that there was no poison present, as it may have been destroyed by the embalming fluid used."

At Friday's hearing, Dr. Ilia Rosenzweig, a private practitioner, who attended the deceased at the General Hospital, stated that Mr. Widler died from poisoning. After reading through the report made by Dr. Squires following his post-mortem examination, witness said that heart failure was the secondary cause of death; the primary cause was poison and shock.

The Coroner handed to Dr. Rosenzweig the death certificate which accompanied the body from the General Hospital to the undertakers. Dr. Rosenzweig admitted that he filled in the words "some intoxication," explaining the cause of death. By that he meant, he said, "some toxin poisoning." It was later that he added the words underneath, "some unknown poison," because he was told his original statement was insufficient.

The Coroner—Did it occur to you that it was a case that ought to be reported to the police?—No.

But surely, if a man dies of an unknown poison, surely it requires investigation?—It depends.

Dr. Rosenzweig added that, as it was a hospital case, it was the duty of the superintendent of the hospital to inform the police if there were doubts as to the course of death. Had it been a case in his private practice, he said, it would have been his responsibility to have withheld the death certificate.

The Coroner told Dr. Rosenzweig that he must ask him to be good enough either to inform the police or himself in future before issuing a death certificate when there was any doubt as to the cause of death. "It is better," the Coroner said, "to be on the safe side."

Dr. Rosenzweig said at the start of his evidence that he asked Mr. Widler, whilst he was attending him, if he had taken poison. Mr. Widler denied doing so. He also denied having taken any medical injections, but said he had been experimenting with photography and was using fluorine salts when he inhaled the fumes, and from that moment he began to feel ill. Dr. Rosenzweig said he was quite certain, from the symptoms he had observed, that death was not consistent with a pure heart attack.

Mr. Bruce E. Failing, an embalmer employed by an undertakers' firm, said that, on Sunday, September 22, at about 11.30 a.m., the body of Mr. Widler was sent to his establishment. He saw the death certificate, which he noted was signed by a doctor, and he proceeded to embalm the body. The words on the certificate, "as a result of unknown poisoning," were, he said, added later. They were not on the certificate when the body arrived at the establishment.

The Coroner—Do you know why these words were added?—I do not.

Do you know how they came to be added?—I was told that the cause of death should have been more definite, and it was returned to the doctor for a definite statement.

Mr. Failing said that, provided his firm received a body accompanied by a death certificate, duly signed by a doctor, he thought he had sufficient right to proceed and embalm the body. The word "intoxication" on the death certificate had not roused his suspicions.

Mr. Fred Barton, a director of the firm of undertakers, said that, when he saw the death certificate marked "intoxication," he thought it was an error of a Continental doctor expressing himself in English, and what was meant really was "auto-intoxication."

Dr. Gerald Chambers, who attended Mr. Widler before Dr. Rosenzweig's arrival, said that he came to the conclusion Mr. Widler was suffering from a sudden fall in blood pressure.

The Coroner—Did you have any suspicion he was suffering from poisoning?—No, I did not.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

Legal Fight Over Land Plot

Messrs. Arnhold & Co., Ltd., were the plaintiffs in a civil action involving three defendants in the U.S. Court of China on Tuesday, Oct. 1. The three defendants were the Reyer Construction Corporation, the Asia Realty Co., and the American Oriental Banking Corporation. Mr. N. F. Allman appeared for the plaintiffs and Dr. G. Sellett represented the American Oriental Banking Corporation.

The Reyer Construction Corporation on December 31, 1932, were indebted to Messrs. Arnhold & Co., Ltd., in the principal sum of Tls. 43,000. In December 1934 the Reyer Construction Corporation mortgaged a plot of land in Columbia Circle to the plaintiffs. The declaration of trust and title deeds of the plot of land were held, however, by the American Oriental Banking Corporation.

The plaintiffs claim that neither the American Oriental Banking Corporation nor the Asia Realty, the holders of the registered title of the property, had any real interest in the property, which was actually mortgaged to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs asked for a foreclosure to be ordered on the land and for judgment amounting to Tls. 43,000.

Dr. Sellett submitted that the evidence called in the case proved that the American Oriental Banking Corporation held the plot of land as trustees for Mr. A. A. Reyer personally, who was a Russian and therefore the U.S. Court did not have power to proceed against him. He pointed out that Mr. Reyer was indebted to the bank for an amount greater than the value of the property in question and that Mr. Reyer had signed at a later date a hypothetical form of the bank under which, if the bank held in safe keeping for Mr. Reyer any property, the bank would have a lien upon that property.

Witnesses called during the hearing yesterday were Mr. T. F. McCrea, secretary and treasurer of the Asia Realty Company, and Mr. J. Kleffel, former manager of the American Oriental Banking Corporation, for the defence. Mr. F. T. Harrop, who is connected with the plaintiffs, was recalled by Mr. Allman.

Mr. McCrea said that he knew Mr. A. A. Reyer, whom he believed was a Russian. Mr. Reyer, he said, had dealings with his firm regarding the purchase of a plot of land in Columbia Circle. His firm, he said, had always regarded Mr. Reyer as the owner of the land and not the Reyer Construction Corporation. Mr. Kleffel said that Mr. Reyer was indebted to the American Oriental Banking Corporation for $69,000 or $70,000.

Mr. Harrop said that in September, 1931 the Reyer Construction Corporation came to Messrs. Arnhold & Co., Ltd. for financial assistance and as security for that financial assistance Messrs. Arnhold & Co., Ltd., had all the stock of trade of the Reyer Construction Corporation including the plot of land in Columbia Circle. Mr. Reyer, Mr. Harrop contended, did not claim to be the owner of the plot of land.

Judge Milton J. Helmick reserved judgment in the case. He said that while the facts of the case were clear the difficulty arose as to whether or not he could order the American Oriental Banking Corporation to deliver the title documents either to the plaintiffs or to someone else.

Asia Electric Case Adjourned

The action instituted in the U. S. Court for China by Miss A. Viola Smith, U. S. China Trade Act Registrar, against the Asia Electric Co., which was due to come up for hearing last Wednesday, was adjoured after a short legal argument to October 10. When the case opened yesterday morning, Mr. N. F. Allman, for the defence, stated he was prepared to argue that the Registrar had no legal right to institute proceedings, and, further, that as the shares had not, in law, been really issued, there was no case.

Miss Smith thereupon asked for an adjournment, saying she had understood that the defence would open its argument against the appointment of a trustee, and she would require time to bring witnesses to support her case against Mr. Allman's contention.

Mr. Allman first submitted that under Section 7 of the China Trade Act, the right to bring suits was confined entirely to creditors, and that the China Trade Act Registrar was not a creditor.

Miss Smith replied that under Section 14 of the Act, the Registrar could institute proceedings in the court when he was satisfied that the company's affairs were being mismanaged. Under Section 8 it was alleged that the company had failed to file particulars of the issuance of the shares and had failed to procure from the Registrar or the Secretary of Commerce any certification that the value, as certified by the corporation, was in fact no more than a fair market value of the promissory notes. The very fact that the company issued stock contrary to this section of the act was evidence of misconduct.

Mr. Allman, in reply, stated that the shares had not been delivered, and therefore were not, legally, issued.

"That remains to be proved," replied Miss Smith. The complaint was based on Section 14, she continued, and as Registrar she conducted hearings under this section, and as a result was satisfied that certain breaches had occurred. She had understood, however, that yesterday's hearing was for the purpose of allowing the defence to show cause why a trustee should not be appointed, and would therefore ask for a short adjournment.

Mr. Allman said he would ask the court either to dismiss the complaint or else give him sufficient time to file a complete answer to the complaint.

Judge Milton J. Helmick accordingly adjourned the case.

FRENCH CONSULAR COURT

Persian Given Damages

Melik-Vartenian, a Persian, who recently accused a conductor of the French Tramway Co. of a breach of traffic regulations in the French Concession Chinese tribunal, has been awarded $1,970 damages by the French Consular Court in a civil suit which is a sequel to the criminal action in the Chinese tribunal. The plaintiff alleged that on May 4 this year, he was a passenger on No. 4 tram of the defendant company. On Route Say Zoong, the tram stopped, and the conductor opened the iron gate and seated himself inside the tram. The plaintiff, seeing the tram stopped, wanted to step out, but, at this moment, the tram started again, and he fell on the street, it was alleged. Mr. Paul Premet, attorney-at-law, represented Mr. Melik.

ITALIAN CONSULAR COURT

Shooting of an Alsatian

An Italian who shot an Alsatian dog was sentenced by the Italian Court for China, on Saturday, to two months and twenty days' imprisonment. Sentence was suspended for a month, during which time he will have to pay the owner of the dog $700, failing which he will go to gaol. The automatic pistol he used was confiscated, as, although he had obtained a French police licence, he had failed to secure a permit from the Italian Consulate.

The Court consisted of Judge R. Rapex, Messrs. C. Fumagalli and E. Colombo, assessors, and Mr. G. Borea Regoli, registrar. M. d'Auxion de Ruffé appeared for the complainant, Mrs. A. Hannon, and Dr. G. Costantini for the defendant, Mr. V. Collela. As various nationalities were represented by the witnesses, the evidence was heard in French, Italian, Russian, English, and Chinese, with frequent combinations of two or more.

The charges brought against the accused were that he seriously harmed a domestic animal, the property of the complainant, and that he threatened Mrs. Hannon with his pistol. The latter charge, by common consent, was dropped.

Mrs. Hannon said that she had trouble about her dog with Mr. Collela on September 22. At about 8 o'clock on the evening of September 24, she was walking with her two dogs, both of which were muzzled, in Rue Cardinal Mercier. Mr. Collela appeared with two small Pekinese dogs, whose appearance excited one of the larger dogs, and it made a dash in their direction. Mr. Collela drew a pistol, and fired at her dog, which fell to the ground.

Dr. F. G. Philipp, veterinary surgeon, said he had examined complainant's dog, and it was his opinion that, although it was still alive, it would have to be destroyed. The bullet entered its left flank, and ricochetted up its spine, lodging near the neck, paralysing it. He put the value of the dog at between $700 and $1,000.

Messrs. George Martin and E. Jourdan both spoke to having seen the dog lying on the ground, with Mrs. Hannon lying near it.

Mr. A. Peniguel said he was in his room when he heard a pistol shot. Running to the window, he saw Mr. Collela in the road, with a pistol in his hand. Witness telephoned to the police.

French C.P.C. 391, on duty that evening near the intersection of Rue Cardinal Mercier and Route Vallon, said he heard a shot, and saw a dog jump into the air and fall down. Mrs. Hannon also fell down.

Called by the defence, Bajan Singh said he had a small dog which had been badly bitten by the Alsatian on a previous occasion. Asked by Judge Rapex if he had had any other trouble with the Alsatian, he said:—"Yes, it always make walla-walla." His story was corroborated by Baraman Singh and Mah Kung, both of whom spoke to seeing Bajan Singh's dog bitten by the Alsatian.

M. de Ruffé said that the defendant had made no excuse for shooting the dog. If he had come forward and proved that the dog attacked him, that might have been some excuse for his attempting to kill a very valuable animal, but he had not. The dog was noted for its gentleness, despite the story told by the witnesses for the defence, and had often played with children. In any case, if Mr. Collela thought the dog was a dangerous animal, he should have notified the police, and not taken the law into his own hands. His action had caused Mrs. Hannon severe mental distress, and he asked the Court to give judgment for $500, with damages.

Dr. Costantini said his client was not an inhuman animal-hater. He loved dogs, and, in proof of this, it might be mentioned that one of the two Pekinese had only three legs—no one wanted it, but Mr. Collela adopted it three years ago, and had lavished care and kindness on it.

Unfortunately, Mr. Collela had been bitten twice by dogs, in 1933 and 1934, once in the ankle and once very badly in the face, and he still bore a scar on the side of his nose as a result of the latter. While a normal person's reactions to the sight of a large dog approaching him might be different, Mr. Collela, with the memory of the two other attacks still strong in his mind, was overcome with terror, and, whipping out his pistol, he fired at the Alsatian.

Dr. Costantini asked the Court to dismiss the case, or, failing this, to bear in mind the above facts, and to inflict the minimum penalty.

After a brief adjournment, the Court passed sentence of two months and twenty days' imprisonment, adding that the sentence would be suspended for a period of one month, during which time Mr. Collela must pay Mrs. Hannon a sum of $700, together with Court costs, or serve the sentence. Every Italian in possession of arms should register with the Consulate, and, as Mr. Collela had neglected to do this, his pistol would be confiscated.

FIRST SPECIAL COURT

Three Foreigners in Court

E. H. Janchen, a 41-year old German mechanic, was charged in the First Special District Court on Tuesday, Oct. 1, with defrauding the Shanghai Municipal Council of $40 between September 6 and 16, and was fined $150.

The police alleged that the fraud was done by disfiguring licence discs in such a manner as to convince people that they were genuine discs bought by the accused himself.

Two Russians were arraigned before the same court, accused of assaulting Tsoong Yoong-ling, Chinese chauffeur of the Yulin Road Police Station, who sustained slight injuries. One of the accused, G. Ostalieff, was fined $60 with the alternative of serving a detention term for 30 days. The second accused, M. Kacolich, was found not guilty and released.

Ostalieff, according to the prosecution, was riding a bicycle near An Ching Li, off Wayside Road, one afternoon when his bicycle collided with the complainant. A quarrel arose, which culminated in the complainant being struck about the body by both Ostalieff and Kacolich with their fists. Ostalieff told a different story. He said his bicycle collided with another Chinese, and he immediately apologized. The complainant then came around and abused him, so he struck him.

Another Arrest in P. O. Robbery

Yet another man has been arraigned before the First Special District Court in connection with the $91,000 robbery committed at the Central Post Office on September 9. Lee Nyi-sung, a native of Anhwei, was brought before the tribunal on Tuesday, Oct. 1, and his detention was ordered for a week for trial with those already in custody.

Lee was arrested after the Police had received a report that he had assisted in the disposal of $1,000, part of the proceeds of the Post Office robbery. The report, furnished by one of the seven women already arrested, was to the effect that she recently sent to the tea-boy for transportation luggage containing $1,000 which were a part of the proceeds of the robbery of September 9.

The tea-boy, questioned by the Judge, denied having received any money from the woman. As a matter of fact, he said, he did not know the woman at all.

Embazzlement Charge

Three charges of misappropriation were specified in the First Special District Court on Thursday against Ling Ding-sheao, until recently salesmanshroff employed by the Standard Vacuum Oil Co., Shanghai. The accused was alleged to have unlawfully appropriated to his own use a total of $24,903 belonging to his employers by falsifying account books between November 21, 1933, and March 23, 1935.

By similar methods, it was alleged, he misappropriated $3,339 and $2,136 between October 1, 1934, and May 10, 1935, and between May 2, 1934, and September 4, 1935, respectively. The alleged misappropriations were discovered only recently and a report was made by the complainants to the Central Police Station, detectives from which took the accused into custody. As further investigations were required, the Judge remanded the accused for a week.

Mr. F. Hotz Loses Suit

The First Special District Court's Civil Division on Saturday dismissed the action involving 9,000 registered-marks, brought by Mr. Franz Hotz, a German citizen, against the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank. According to Dr. A. Grossmann, attorney for Mr. Franz Hotz, his client will appeal.

The case arose out of the closing of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation. On May 23 this year, Mr. Hotz presented to the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank a cashier order on the American-Oriental Banking Corporation for $5,000 and $27.94 in cash, for the purchase of 9,000 registered-marks. On May 24, the A.O.B.C. closed its doors and the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank returned the cashier order to Mr. Hotz, and, according to the plaintiff, refused to deliver the 9,000 registered marks.

Dr. F. Wilhelm defended the German bank.

SECOND SPECIAL COURT

$300 Fine on Tennis Player

Mr. Khoo Hooi-hye, the Chinese tennis player, who was charged with negligence causing death in a private criminal prosecution in the Second Special District Court as a result of a motor accident involving his car on July 30 this year, was found guilty by the court on Thursday which fined Mr. Khoo $300 and further ordered him to pay $2,000 as compensation to Wong Han-ting, the complainant, who alleged his daughter had been knocked down and killed by Mr. Khoo's car on Avenue Foch. Mr. Khoo intimated he would appeal against the decision.

The complainant alleged that on the day in question, Mr. Khoo was driving his car from west to east along Avenue Foch when, near the corner of Hardoon Road, his vehicle knocked down Mr. Wong's ten-year old daughter, who died after being taken to a hospital, on the south side of the road. The defendant's car should have gone along the north side of the road, the complainant declared. Mr. Khoo denied negligence.

MISCELLANEOUS

Four persons were fined five shillings each in four separate traffic cases heard by Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar, in H. M. Police Court on Tuesday, Oct. 1. They were Mr. B. R. Brown, Mr. J. Moodie, Mr. N. D. Lloyd, charged with ranking during prohibited hours, and Mr. J. G. Borgeest, charged with driving a motor car without a permit in Avenue Joffre, near Rue Massenet, at 4.40 p.m. on September 17.

* * *

Brought to H. M. Supreme Court by a judgment summons on Thursday. Mr. G. A. Hardcastle was asked to meet a debt of $5,093. Examined by Mr. H. A. Reeks, who represented Tehah Singh, the plaintiff, the defendant said he had received $7,000 from the Shanghai Municipal Council upon his resignation from the Settlement Fire Brigade in September this year, but had met other obligations with the sum. The hearing was adjourned by Judge P. Grant Jones to enable the defendant to prove his expenditure.

* * *

The Supreme Court has been asked to render a ruling regarding the question of jurisdiction in the private criminal prosecution brought in the Second Special District Court by Mr. E. Cherniega against Mr. J. Grushko, accused of misappropriating about 500,000 roubles. Both the complainant and accused are Russians, who were partners of a store opened in Vladivostok before the revolution. It is alleged by the complainant that, when he was in Central Russia, the defendant misappropriated his partner's capital in the store and then came to Shanghai.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

ITALIANS ENTER CITY OF ADOWA

Evacuation at Dawn of Ethiopian Forces: Attack Proceeds Slowly But Steadily

DESSIE, NEAR ADDIS ABABA, BOMBED

HISTORIC Adowa, scene of Italy's disastrous defeat in 1896, fell on Sunday, Oct. 6 before the steady advance of the Italian forces into northern Ethiopia. For some 48 hours, Ethiopian forces have put up a stubborn resistance to the advance of their enemies, though showing little inclination to throw any great concentration of their men into combat as yet. Adigrat and surrounding villages fell the day before, and at dawn next day Ras Seyoum's forces moved out of Adowa, allowing the Italians quickly to invest the city.

Italy's attack continues from three general directions. Little progress seems to have been made in the vicinity of Mt. Mussa Ali, near the French Somaliland border. In the south the penetration appears to be the quickest of the three, Ogaden being invaded over a large stretch of frontier. On the extreme south-west limit of Italian Somaliland, contiguous to Kenya Colony, the drive has succeeded in the capture of the town of Dolo, and bombing raids have been carried out over 100 miles inland.

No air raid is as yet reported on Addis Ababa, though generally expected, especially as Dessie, 155 miles north of the capital, received the attention of raiders on Saturday. French troops have been sent to the Ethiopian railway junction of Diredawa, on the French-owned Addis Ababa-Djibouti Railway, to protect the property of foreigners in the thriving city.

The first official admission in Rome that invasion of Abyssinia has also been started from Italian Somaliland, the colony contiguous with southeast Ethiopia, was contained in a communiqué issued on Saturday, Reuter reports.

The statement says that the Italians have occupied Dolo, a point near the north-eastern frontier of Kenya, and have bombed Gorahai, about 100 miles to the north-west, well within Abyssinia.

The "Tribuna" alleges, Reuter adds, that quantities of arms of British and Belgian manufacture are being imported through the port of Zeila, in British Somaliland, for distribution to the garrison at Harrar, the objective of the drive from Italian Somaliland.

Ethiopian Victory

From reliable sources in Addis Ababa, United Press learned on Saturday that the Ethiopian troops under Dajazmatch Ayaleu defeated a force of Italian troops north of Gondar near the Sudanese border, but the details of the engagement have not been received in the capital.

Wal Wal Recaptured

Word has been received by the Havas representative in Addis Ababa that the Abyssinians have occupied Wal Wal, which has been since last December in the hands of Italy.

A communiqué issued by the Abyssinian government yesterday announced that Italian air forces have launched an attack on Sakota, important town of 15,000 inhabitants situated 100 miles south of Adowa.

Supreme authority over all naval, air, and land forces in the Italian colonies of East Africa was vested in General De Bono, Italian High Commissioner in East Africa, by a decree published on Saturday in the official gazette, Havas reports from Rome.

Command over army units in Somaliland and Eritrea was created by the decree and is to exist under the direct authority of the High Commissioner.

All Abyssinian troops at Harrar have been sent to Jijiga in a desperate attempt to check the advance of the Italian army from Somaliland into Ogaden, it is learned.

Italian planes have bombed Dessie about 155 miles north of Addis Ababa, but details are lacking.

French Troops For Diredawa

Two hundred white French troops are leaving for Diredawa, the main station on the French-owned Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railway, where there is normally a considerable European population, Reuter reports from Dijibouti.

Diredawa is in Ethiopia, 100 miles south-west of the point where the railway crosses the frontier of French Somaliland and Ethiopia. It lies 30 miles north-west of Harrar.

The native tribes in French Somaliland have, so far, not been affected by the fighting in Ethiopia, which is remote, but the Government has taken precautionary measures along the frontier to protect the inhabitants against incursions.

Negro Aviator's Success

Johannes Robinson, the American Negro now serving in the Abyssinian air force, encountered two Italian planes and succeeded in putting them to rout, according to a report in the "Paris Soir" on Sunday night, Havas telegrams from Paris say.

Robinson was returning to Addis Ababa after having completed an important mission with Abyssinian military chiefs when the encounter took place.

Count Ciano's Escape

Signor Mussolini's son-in-law, Count Ciano, who was at one time Italian Consul-General at Shanghai and later Minister to China, had a narrow escape from injury or death, according to dispatches received in Rome.

While he was flying over Abyssinian territory, his machine was hit by several bullets and damaged. He escaped injury, however, and managed to return safely to Asmara, in Eritrea, Reuter says.

It was Count Ciano who led the aerial bombardment of Adowa on October 3, the day hostilities against Ethiopia were opened.

Three Attacking Columns

Three Italian columns from Eritrea on Saturday reached their objectives, says a Havas despatch from Asmara. The Santini contingent took possession of Adigrat, to the north-east of Adowa, while the Pirzio Biroli took over Entisoio. A third column, the Maraxigna, arrived at Adowa.

Italian troops occupied the towns of Wageta and Enquela to the south of Adowa at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, according to information from Ras Seyoum, Governor of Tigre, in command of the major section of the Abyssinian army. Heavy casualties were sustained by both sides, the Italians losing four officers, and the Ethiopians capturing two machine guns and two rifles.

Meanwhile a skirmish between Adowa and Aksum, in which 400 Abyssinian warriors encountered 1,000 Italians, resulted in 45 Ethiopian casualties to 21 lost by the Italians. It is reported that 65 Italians were taken prisoners.

A communiqué states that the Italians have advanced 65 miles from the northern front.

Italian Planes Cover Region

Italian bombing 'planes are circling over the entire region, several women and children having been killed on Saturday near Adigrat, while it is reported that 40 women and 32 children were slaughtered in the shelling of Adowa.

The bulk of the Ethiopian army has not yet come into the field according to reports from Abyssinian sources. Ras Kassa is said to be concentrating important effectives in the mountainous Gondar region southwest of Adowa, ready to come to the assistance of Ras Seyoum when necessary, but thus far the Italians have met with no serious concerted resistance.

The tactics that are being used by the Abyssinians aim at skilfully eluding the enemy and drawing them into territory that will be favourable to resistance and counter-offensives. Only outposts of the regular army are being employed at present against the Italian effectives.

Three Italian Offensives

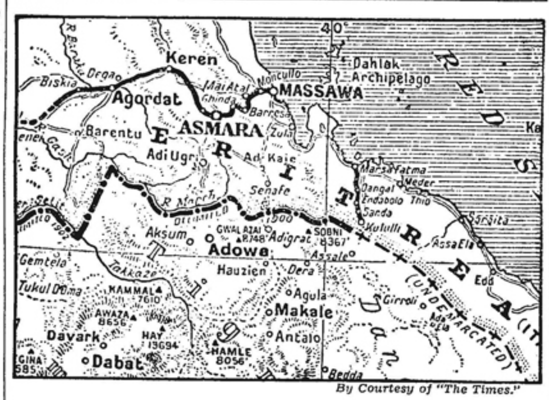
The Italians are expected to launch their next drives against three points: first, in the north on the River Takkaze, southwest of Adowa; second, in the east at Hadele Gube, west of the Datagura frontier; and third, in the southeast at Guerlogubi, in Ogaden.

Italian troops concentrated in the Mussa Ali mountains now total 30,000 men, 70 tanks, and 100 'planes, Havas reports.

With a view to leaving the way open for future negotiations with the Abyssinian government, if desired by the latter, the members of the Italian diplomatic corps are remaining in Addis Ababa, according to Italian quarters there.

Additional Troops

Rome reports state that there are about 35,000 Italian soldiers en route to Eritrea. Several hundred volunteers are returning to Italy from Argentine, Brazil and Uruguay, Havas has learned. Meanwhile, Italian volunteers who have arrived from abroad are now concentrated at Sabaudia, the new city which was built under the Fascist régime on reclaimed land. These recruits are being drilled there.



By Courtesy of "The Times."

Events Leading Up to the War

	1934
First Wal Wal incident	Dec. 5
	1935
Second Wal Wal incident	Jan. 29
League conciliation committee appointed	Feb. 12
First Fascist militia sails from Naples	Feb. 16
Ethiopia and Italy agree to neutral zone	Mar. 4
Italy refuses League arbitration	Mar. 23
Abyssinia breaks off relations with Italy	Mar. 30
Ethiopians appeal to Geneva..	May 13
League's settlement terms accepted	May 25
Italians attacked and killed at Danakil	May 31
Mr. Eden and Signor Mussolini talk in Rome	June 26
Abyssinia's invocation of Kellogg Pact refused	July 2
Italy presents demands to Ethiopia	July 15
League Council deliberates	Aug. 3
Ethiopia declines volunteers ..	Aug. 10
Three-Power conference collapses	Aug. 18
American oil concession revealed	Aug. 30
League Council session opens	Sept. 4
Conciliation committee gives neutral report	Sept. 4
Committee of Five appointed..	Sept. 6
Britain declares support of Covenant at Geneva	Sept. 11
British China Fleet units leave for Singapore	Sept. 14
British naval movements in Mediterranean increase	Sept. 16
Italy rejects Committee of Five proposals	Sept. 21
Italy blockades Red Sea	Oct. 2
Abyssinian mobilization ordered	Oct. 3
Italians open offensive at Adowa and in Ogaden Province	Oct. 3

LEAGUE FINDINGS ON SANCTIONS ISSUE

A formal request for the application of sanctions against Italy under Article XVI of the Covenant of the League of Nations was made by the Abyssinian delegate, Mr. Teckle Hawariate, at a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations in Geneva on Saturday, Reuter reports.

Italian Compromise Offer

Geneva, Oct. 7.

Baron Pompeo Aloisi, the chief Italian delegate, to-day handed to the French delegation a document which is purported to have contained the Italian proposals for concluding peace with Ethiopia.

According to reliable informants, Signor Mussolini is ready to consider the termination of military action, provided certain conditions can be fulfilled.

It is understood here that M. Laval, Premier of France has been, to a great extent, responsible for the present attitude of Signor Mussolini.—United Press.

Exchanging Words As Well As Bullets

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Geneva, Oct. 5.

An Italian who asked Baron Aloisi how he had overcome his objection to sitting at the same table as the Abyssinian delegate at to-day's meeting of the Council of the League of Nations received the following reply:

"Since we are now exchanging bullets across trenches, we can exchange words across the Council table."—Reuter.

Findings of Committee of Six

Geneva, Oct. 7.

The Committee of Six appointed by the Council of the League of Nations on Saturday to examine the Italo-Ethiopian situation in the light of the latest events and to determine the aggressor has decided that Italy has violated the Covenant.

The Committee established this violation on the following basis:—

1. The order issued to his troops by General De Bono, the Commander-in-Chief of the Italian forces in East Africa, to advance across the frontier.

2. The invasion of Ethiopian territory.

3. The bombing of Adigrat and Adowa.

The report does not require unanimity or even a majority vote in the Assembly, but each country voting for it pledges itself to adopt the automatic consequences such as sanctions.

Modification by Council

The decision of the Committee, which consisted of representatives of Great Britain, France, Spain, Rumania, Portugal and Chile, was unanimous, and its finding was communicated to members of the Council which at a meeting this morning, modified the report of its Committee of Six by the insertion of these vital words as the concluding sentence:—"Italy has had recourse to war in disregard of the Covenant under Articles XII, XIII and XV." Following the insertion of the vital amendment, the report was approved by the Council.

The importance of this verdict lies in the fact that Article XVI stipulates that any member of the League resorting to war in disregard of the Covenant under the articles mentioned shall be deemed to have committed an act of war against all members of the League; and that, in such a case, Article XVI, which provides first for economic and financial sanctions, and then for the application of armed force against the aggressor, becomes operative.

The next step will possibly be the raising of the embargo on the shipment of arms to Ethiopia and, later an embargo on supplies to Italy.

Understanding with Non-Members

Meanwhile the understanding of Japan, Germany, and the United States is being sounded concerning their willingness to send observers to act on a committee to co-ordinate sanctions in the event of the application of Article XVI of the Covenant, says Reuter.

Unanimous Support

Reuter learns from enquiries among the League delegates that both the report of the Committee of Thirteen and Committee of Six will be adopted unanimously. The Polish representative informed Reuter that he would vote affirmatively with the other members. Prior to this, his was the vote that was chiefly in doubt.

New Italian Protest

Geneva, Oct. 7.

The Italian Government has addressed a communication to the League of Nations alleging that the Ethiopian Government, in contravention of the Geneva Convention of 1926, has been placing large red crosses on a number of buildings with the object of making them appear to be hospitals or field ambulance stations.

The Note states that red crosses were painted on 30 houses in Addis Ababa, including the ghibbi of the local Ras, and says that a red cross painted on the Governor's residence at Harar was only removed following representations to him by a foreign consular agent.—Reuter.

FRANCE PLEDGES SUPPORT OF THE LEAGUE

London, Oct. 6.

In a Note sent to London to-day, the French Government replied in the affirmative to the British inquiry whether French support would be forthcoming in the event of an unprovoked attack on the British Fleet in the Mediterranean.

The Note declared that France would lend help to any member of the League of Nations, if it were exposed to aggressive attack, through precautionary measures against such attack, but on three conditions:

1. These precautionary measures should be taken by mutual agreement.

2. They must apply to the air, land, and water simultaneously.

3. They must apply equally when the menace comes from a non-member of the League.—Reuter.

Britain Replies to Rome

There has been an unfortunate and very grave misunderstanding of the British attitude on the part of the Italian Government, and the resort to military action by the Italians has made increasingly difficult any progress towards a settlement.

This statement, says a Reuter dispatch from London, is contained in the reply of Sir Samuel Hoare, the Foreign Secretary, to the cordial message from Rome, communicated by the Italian Ambassador, Signor Grandi, making clear that Italy's action in Ethiopia in no way altered the determination of Signor Mussolini, if possible in agreement with Britain and France, to avoid any step leading to an extension of the conflict.

It is understood that the suggestion of Signor Mussolini, that there should be a simultaneous and parallel cancellation of the precautionary measures undertaken in the Mediterranean to meet a danger which really did not exist, evoked no rejoinder on the part of Sir Samuel.

Signor Mussollini, in his message also informed the Foreign Secretary that Italy had no intention of withdrawing from the League of Nations unless she were forced to do so.

He held that the door was not closed to a friendly discussion with the British and French governments, and said that negotiations intended to establish normal relations would be welcomed in Rome.

An identical message was conveyed to the French Premier, M. Laval, in Paris.

U.S. FORBIDS EXPORT OF ARMS

Washington, Oct. 5.

President Roosevelt issued a proclamation to-day announcing the existence of a state of war between Italy and Ethiopia, thereby automatically bringing into force an embargo on the export of munitions to both belligerents under the recent Neutrality Act.

The embargo is confined to actual munitions, and does not extend to raw materials. The list is identical with that for which export licences are required, and includes: rifles and machine guns of all classes; ammunition of all types; war vessels, including aircraft-carriers and submarines, all aircraft—both civil and military —assembled or dismantled; aircraft engines; mustard gas; flame throwers.

According to figures issued by the State Department recently, Ethiopia will not be affected by the embargo, but Italy will lose a valuable source for aeroplane parts and engines.

It presumably means that the United States would not officially protect ships' cargoes bound for either of the belligerents; that she would not oppose a blockade by the League of Nations or by any other Power; and apparently would not insist upon any neutral rights of commerce whatever.—Reuter.

DUKE OF BERGAMO FOR THE FRONT

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Port Said, Oct. 2.

British and French warships in harbour here to-day all flew the Italian flag at their mast-heads as the Italian liner Saturnia, with the Duke of Bergamo, cousin of the King of Italy, aboard, entered port.

Five other Italian transports are due here to-day with about 13,500 troops.—Reuter.

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MODERN WARRIORS PASS BY THE STATUE OF MENELIK

Beneath a sky heavily overcast, which their seers declared to be of ominous portent, the finest fighting men of Abyssinia's modern army passed in review before the statue of Menelik, the former Emperor of Ethiopia who inspired his warriors to defeat the Italians at Adowa many years ago. These men of Emperor Haile Selassie's first line troops subsequently left for the front.

WARRIOR TRIBESMEN OF THE ABYSSINIAN HILLS

A company of the fierce tribesmen of the Abyssinian mountains is here shown on the march over a bare plain of their country which they are all eagerness to defend against Signor Mussolini's splendidly equipped soldiers. Picturesque in their traditional array for battle and noted for their courage and fighting spirit, the loyal adherents of the Negus' ancient empire are poorly armed.

MOUNTED FIGHTERS OF THE LION OF JUDAH

Even the mounted fighting men of the Lion of Judah are unshod and they are most colour-conscious. Each regiment of Ethiopian Cavalry makes a choice of a single colour for their mounts.

FOUNDING THE RED CROSS OF ETHIOPIA

The Negus of Ethiopia, Emperor Haile Selassie, is shown here seated in state after he delivered the inaugural address founding the Red Cross of Abyssinia.

TRUMPETS CALL MODERN ABYSSINIA TO ARMS

Stalwart trumpeters of the Imperial Guard, equipped in modern field dress although their feet are unshod, sound a call to arms.

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LABOUR PARTY UPHOLD SANCTIONS

London, Oct. 1.

Tempers became frayed at to-day's session of the Labour Party Conference at Brighton during a heated debate on an Executive recommendation in favour of sanctions by the League of Nations against Italy in the event of war breaking out in East Africa.

After Mr. Hugh Dalton, former Foreign Under-Secretary, had moved the adoption of the resolution, Sir Stafford Cripps rose to oppose the motion.

Sir Stafford concluded with a fierce attack on capitalists, but he himself came under heavy fire when Mr. J. Marchbank, secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, rose to support the resolution.

The speaker charged Sir Stafford with inconsistency. In the House of Commons recently, Mr. Marchbank said, Sir Stafford favoured sanctions against Japan in the Sino-Jaapnese dispute.

"If sanctions then were right," he declared, "they are equally right now. Let those who are not prepared to stand by the party's decisions get out without making an issue of it."

This remark evoked cries of "Shame!" and "Sanctions will destroy the party!," and the general uproar which followed led Mr. Marchbank to withdraw.

At its first session yesterday, the Conference unanimously passed a resolution calling for legislation which will make the maintenance of unemployed completely a national charge, and also provide adequate scales of benefit without imposing humiliating conditions, but overwhelmingly defeated a measure to refer back a section of the Executive's report which declared that membership in the Independent Labour Party and the Independent Socialist Party was incompatible with membership in the Labour Party.

The conference yesterday also dropped a resolution criticizing the recent speech made by the Prince of Wales in which he described those who deprecated the military influence of the Officers Training Corps in education as "cranks in authority."—Reuter.

Executive Motion Passed

London, Oct. 2.

The Labour Party Conference at Brighton to-day carried by an overwhelming margin, a resolution supporting the Executive's policy in favour of the League of Nations applying sanctions in the event of war breaking out between Italy and Abyssinia.

No fewer than 2,168,000 votes were cast for the resolution as compared with only 102,000 against.

In winding up the debate on sanctions, Mr. Herbert Morrison, leader of the London County Council, emphasized that the League, with all its imperfections, was the incipient super-government of the world and was the only good thing that came out of the Great War.

He contended that military sanctions could not be ruled out.

If the League collapsed on this issue, he declared, it was more or less finished indefinitely. He considered that all Crown Colonies should be under the League.

It did not follow that British Crown Colonies should no longer be under British protection. He still felt that the British were the most considerate Colonial administrators in the world.—Reuter.

Mr. Lansbury's Leadership

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Oct. 1.

Mr. George Lansbury, leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, was greeted by the strains of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," sung with gusto by his fellow delegates, and was obviously affected by the warmth of the welcome.

He opened his speech by declaring, "I have never been more convinced that I am right, and that the movement is making a terrible mistake, than I am to-day. I agree that it is quite intolerable that you have a leader who disagrees fundamentally with issues of this kind."

Then, with a break in his voice, Mr. Lansbury asked the people to understand how bitter and difficult it was for him to stand there and publicly repudiate their big, fundamental peace policy.

He said that the Parliamentary Labour Party would meet on October 8 to elect their leader, and he hoped that a satisfactory solution would be reached.

He had had an overwhelming conviction, since boyhood, that force was no remedy. Force never had, and never would, bring permanent peace and goodwill to the world.

Mr. Lansbury eloquently maintained his ground with quotations from the Bible.

The debate was then adjourned after an exciting day.—Reuter.

THE PROTAGONISTS OF THE HOUR

The Emperor of Abyssinia, with an army of bare-footed warriors semi-modern armed, and backed by hordes of spear and swordsmen, who is challenging Signor Mussolini and every modern development of fighting equipment.

MR. BALDWIN'S APPEAL TO ITALY

Isolationist Thought Deemed Most Dangerous Heresy: Great Britain's Duty in Europe

London, Oct. 4.

A dramatic appeal to Italy, even now to refrain from action calculated to make the task of the Council of the League of Nations more arduous, was made by the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, in the course of his eagerly-awaited speech at to-day's session of the annual conference of Conservative and Unionist Associations at Bournemouth.

Mr. Baldwin, who devoted the bulk of his address to Ethiopia, declared that an isolationist school of thought was most dangerous heresy.

"The time may come," he added, "when events in Europe will have repercussions throughout the whole Empire. We cannot afford, not only nationally, but as an empire, to refuse to play our part in Europe. It is not only our vital interests which dictate our policy, but the fulfilment of solemn international pledges.

"There is no national enmity between Britain and Italy. That we should urge fellow-members of the Council of the League to oppose Italy, from selfish, mean motives, would be repugnant to our national self-respect, and a matter to which the Government would not lend countenance.

No Isolated Action

"The Government has never had any intention of taking isolated action.

"This country indignantly rejects the suspicions caused by its sincerity in defending the Covenant. It will bode ill for the League if one of its leading members can be held up to suspicion and to misrepresentation of those motives. I trust we have heard the end of this" (Cheers).

Mr. Baldwin said he regarded collective security as affording Great Britain greater security than could be obtained by any other policy.

"Our primary need," he proceeded, "is to see peace preserved in Europe. We believe that collective security and the League are the best means of preserving peace in Europe, or exercising some measure of control should peace be temporarily broken."

The Prime Minister paid a tribute to the "unswerving, loyal support we are receiving at Geneva from every representative of the Empire and every quarter of the globe."

"Let us keep in mind, during the difficult days ahead of the League, that any action must be taken with the approval and co-operation of all," he urged.

Mr. Baldwin denied that Great Britain had not acquainted Italy of the British viewpoint from the earliest days of the crisis. "There has been frequent, constant diplomatic contact," he said.

Increased Need of Arms

It was impossible, he continued, any longer to pursue the path followed since the War, of having more practical disarmament in Great Britain than in any other European country. The whole perspective had been altered by the rearmament of Germany. He did not look at Germany, or any other country, as necessarily a potential foe, but the presence of another great nation armed altered the European perspective.

"Fulfilment of League obligations," he declared, "may some day mean that the nations fulfilling them may have to maintain the Covenant by force of arms."

Dictators were another new factor. However, pacifist they were in their early stages, dictatorships, as history would show, tended later to divert attention from domestic difficulties to external adventure.

"I am not satisfied with our position to-day," Mr. Baldwin went on. "There is risk in accepting our League obligations unless we are able to carry them out fully."

He did not like the questioning reaching him from the world at large concerning Britain's ability to fulfil her obligations.

"In no conceivable circumstances," he concluded, "must we feel aerially inferior to anyone within striking distance, nor should it be impossible for our people, whatever may happen, to be secure in the supply of foodstuffs from overseas."—Reuter.

ITALIAN COMMANDER'S INSPIRING ORDER

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Asmara, Eritrea, Oct. 4.

"The day for which you have patiently waited has come. The King has willed and Signor Mussolini has ordered you to cross the frontier."

Thus begins an order issued to the Italian troops by Gen. Del Bono, the Italian High Commissioner in East Africa, who is directing the drive against Ethiopia.

"You have to bear fatigue and sacrifice, and face an enemy strong and warlike," the order continues. "This fact will enhance the merit of your victorious achievements."—Reuter.

ROME RAILWAY TO BE PROTECTED

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Rome, Oct. 1.

An armoured train equipped with six-inch guns will shortly operate along the line between Rome and Genoa.

The train is intended to guard the line from attack by sea and air, especially the stretch along the coast between Civicavecchia and Pisa and the neighbourhood of the naval base at Spezia.

Another train equipped with anti-gas devices will begin a tour of southern Italy in October, to demonstrate in every town which it touches the best means of combatting gas attacks. This is being done with the special approval of Signor Mussolini.

Meanwhile, propaganda designed to prepare the populace for gas attacks is being carried out by means of gramophone records.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVES FAVOUR STRONGER DEFENCES

London, Oct. 3.

More than 2,000 delegates from Conservative associations were present when the annual conference of the Conservative Party opened to-day at Brighton.

The proceedings on the first day were devoted almost entirely to a debate on a combined resolution moved by Sir Edward Grigg and Mr. Winston Churchill, urging the building up of national defences to the fullest degree, regardless of expense.

After hearing Mr. Churchill and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the meeting passed the resolution unanimously.

Previous to the debate the gathering approved, with acclamation, a motion of Brig.-General Sir Henry Page Croft, Conservative M.P. for Bournemouth, congratulating the Government on the "progressive triumph" in its general policy of restoring trade and finance, and urging a vigorous extension of the policy.

Territorial Transfer Opposed

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister and leader of the party, will wind up the conference tomorrow, when several other resolutions will be considered, including one opposing the transfer of British territory to a foreign power without the previous consent of the British subjects resident in it, and another demanding special efforts for the revival of distressed areas.

"It is the duty of the Government," declared Mr. Churchill in moving his defence resolution, "forthwith to repair the serious deficiencies in the defence forces, particularly to organize industries for speedy conversion for defence purposes and to make a renewed effort to establish equality with the strongest foreign air force within striking distance of our shores."

He also urged the Government "to rebuild the British fleet and strengthen the Navy, and thus safeguard our food and livelihood and preserve the coherence of the British Empire."

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in replying, said that "it is unnecessary to remind the Government of its duty to the nation in the matter of defence." All things mentioned in the resolution had already been undertaken by the Government.

Britain Willing to Disarm

"If everybody is willing to disarm, we are willing to disarm, but since others are not disarming, we must fill up the gaps in our defences in order to make the country safe, preserve the Empire and fulfil our obligations towards other nations.

"We are not supporting the League of Nations for the sake of doing so. We are supporting the League because we believe that, through it, we may be able to prevent war and establish peace by collective action. If the League cannot do that, then it is not going to fulfil the function we expect, but we must be satisfied that it cannot do that before abandoning what seems at present to be the only hope of establishing permanent peace in the world."

Referring to the financial aspect, Mr. Chamberlain said: "My duty is first to ensure safety, and then to consider the wealth of the nation."—Reuter.

Sir H. Samuel Endorses Sanction

London, Oct. 3.

The Government's policy in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute was endorsed by Sir Herbert Samuel at a large meeting of Opposition Liberals today at the National Liberal Club.

Speaking on the subject of sanctions, Sir Herbert expressed the opinion that the House of Commons would support any measures that were effective and were assured of a sufficiently powerful body of general support.—Reuter.

Brevities on Ethiopian Dispute

The Government of Ethiopia has agreed to let 200 French soldiers enter Diredawa with a view to ensuring protection for foreigners.

* * *

Johannes Robinson, an American aviator, piloting an antiquated Ethiopian monoplane, is reported to have engaged in machine-gun fire with two Italian planes, and to have escaped.

* * *

Lloyd's underwriters on Friday quoted war-risk insurance at a premium of 75 per cent. Lloyd's will insure business men against being drafted for service in war at premiums of five to ten per cent.

* * *

A Havas message from Addis Ababa states:—"The Fourth Estate was somewhat disappointed, after ordering bullet-proof vests, to learn that journalists would not be permitted on the battlefield."

* * *

The Swiss army officer charged by the Ethiopian Government with the task of organizing the police and taking measures for the protection of foreigners, has arrived in Addis Ababa, while a Swiss deatchment is expected to arrive soon.

* * *

Dr. Bockmann, an American physician appointed head of the Abyssinian Health Service, has left Addis Ababa for Diredawa with several ambulances and medical material destined for the Ogaden sector.

* * *

About 1,500 Italian Fascists residing in Paris took part in the great Italian civil mobilization. They proceeded to the offices of the Italian Fascist in the French capital group, where their membership cards were stamped.

* * *

Deaths in the Italian expeditionary force in East Africa have reached a total 160, and out of 30,000 workmen, 38 have died. Two officers and 28 non-commissioned officers and soldiers died in East Africa between August 31 and September 30.

* * *

All Italian Senators, Deputies and persons holding important offices in the Fascist regime, who volunteer for military service in East Africa, will be put in command of a troop section, according to a communication published by the Rome War Ministry.

* * *

The Punjabis, who were sent to Addis Ababa from India to guard the British Legation, are carrying out their duties in huts camouflaged with eucalyptus branches, in view of the possibility of air raids. All Britons have been ordered to register at the Consulate immediately.

* * *

The Abyssinian war-chest consists of 11,000,000 Lira, paid by Italy as an indemnity after the ill-fated Adowa campaign in 1896, and of money left by the late Emperor Menelik and the late Empress Zaud itu, as well as contributions made by the present Emperor.

* * *

Missionaries of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, most of whom are Americans, have decided to evacuate mothers of children from Abyssinia. Women who are not mothers, however, will remain at their posts, as well as the men, in conformity with a policy decided upon by mission authorities earlier in the week.

* * *

Mr. Wilfred Courtenay Barber, special war correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune" in Abyssinia, who was formerly stationed in London as assistant correspondent, died in Addis Ababa on Oct. 6 following an attack of malaria contracted during a visit to Ogaden, in south-east Ethiopia, where he investigated Abyssinia's preparations for war.

* * *

The United States Chargé d'Affaires at Addis Ababa, Mr. C. Van H. Engert, has insisted on the women and children attached to the United States mission departing immediately. He also reports that the British Minister, Sir Sidney Barton, had offered to provide gas-masks for any Americans, and has offered Americans facilities to erect tents in the compound of the British Legation.

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BRITISH FORCE AMBUSHED BY MOHMANDS

Simla, Sept. 30.

An official communique issued today reveals that two British officers of the 5/12th Frontier Force Regiment were killed and three wounded, while between 70 and 80 other casualties were sustained by a detachment of British and Indian troops in a fierce hand-to-hand engagement with a greatly superior force of tribesmen in the Mohmand area of the North-West frontier.

The enemy, it is stated, were routed after suffering very heavy losses. The two British officers killed were Captain G. Meynell and Lieut. A.P.S. Rendall, while two of the officers wounded were Major S. B. Good and Lieut. G. J. Hamilton. Two Indian officers are missing while three others were wounded.

The communique states that a force of British and Indian troops had occupied a position in the Mohmand area during negotiations with the tribesmen following the disturbances in that region.

Later, certain tribes had been permitted to return to their own country after expressing a desire for peace. The government forces had suspended air operations over the Safi country and had invited the tribes to send in their jirgas.

However, while reconnoitring from the camp at Wucha Jawar, the British and Indian troops were ambushed by a large force of Lashkars which had been in close concealment and fierce hand-to-hand fighting followed. The enemy, however, were routed after suffering heavy losses.

It is stated that this flouting of the attempts to establish friendly contact with the tribes in the Mohmand area has caused the Government to reconsider its attitude toward the tribesmen.—Reuter.

U.S. WEATHERING STORM SAYS PRESIDENT

Los Angeles, Oct. 1.

Again emphasizing the "social objective" of the national Administration, President Roosevelt addressed a throng of 50,000 persons in the Los Angeles Coliseum here to-night with a challenge to the American public to continue the security programme launched by Federal agencies.

"We have come through stormy seas into fair weather," declared the President in a tone of ringing optimism as he surveyed the economic improvement of the nation during the first nine months of the present year.

Citing the advanced social security legislation of the state of California, which led the nation in the establishment of a minimum-wage standard for women and a rigid system of factory-inspection and child-labour control, the President said, "While the least among us remain hungry and unable to work, it must be the task of the local, State and Federal Governments to seek reasonable and progressive means to assist the unfortunate."

In his address the President declared that progressives and liberals were inclined to insist on taking different paths to the same goal, thereby splitting the force of those seeking a better social order, while, on the other hand, the conservatives opposing such progress were united in demanding inaction, and effective in such undivided strength.

The President asserted that as a result, the liberals of the nation must find a common ground for progress, and then proceed to act on that common basis.

Nearly one million Californians turned out to welcome the President to-day, jamming the streets of downtown Los Angeles, crowding windows and house-tops and nearly filling the gigantic memorial Coliseum as they roarded their acclaim to the nation's chief executive.

Cheers and applause greeted the Presidential party from the moment it left the special train at the Los Angeles Union Station until President Roosevelt and his companions returned to the terminal after his address at the Coliseum.

The University of Southern California conferred an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the President, adding to academic distinctions already received from Rutgers University, Washington College of Washington, D.C., and Yale University.—United Press.

OCCUPANTS OF AUSTRALIAN PLANE STILL MISSING

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Melbourne, Oct. 2.

Wreckage of the air liner Loina, which disappeared while on a journey from Melbourne to Launceton, was discovered to-day by searching aeroplanes two miles from Flinders Island.

The air liner carried a crew of three and two passengers.

Inflated rubber life-belts were found on the beach, but there was no trace of the occupants of the machine.—Reuter.

REICH VICTORY SEEN IN MEMEL

Kaunas, Oct. 1.

The impression is gaining ground that the elections to the Memel Diet will favour the German Party.

It is even estimated that about 75 per cent. of the electorate have voted for the German candidates.—Reuter.

REICH PROPOSALS TO AUSTRIA

London, Oct. 3.

Official anxiety was aroused here to-day following confirmation that Germany had handed Austria four new proposals, namely.

Recognition of Austrian independence;

Cessation of Nazi propaganda in Austria;

A five or ten-year non-aggression treaty; and

Nazi participation in the Austrian government.

Meanwhile, Germany, it was learned, is still awaiting an answer from Austria.—Havas.

Paris Jews to Hold Re-trial of Christ

Paris, Oct. 1.

Influential Jews are planning to hold a "re-trial" of Christ under the ancient civil laws of Jerusalem, to determine whether Jesus was justly condemned or whether he was crucified because of personal jealousy.

Leaders of the movement declared that Christ was assuming amongst Jews a place equal to that among Christians. The plan is to reconstruct the situation as faithfully as possible, recreating both the Sanhedrin and the Roman provincial court.—United Press.

JAMAICAN BANANA CROP DESTROYED

London, Oct. 1.

According to information received at the Colonial Office, there was no loss of life in Jamaica during the hurricane on September 27.

Some damage was done to roads and bridges, and though serious damage was done to the banana crop, it is not likely that next year's crop will be affected.—Wireless through Reuter.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 1.

The Ariguani to-day landed the 600 passengers of the Rotterdam, which went aground at Morant Cays, 100 miles south of here, yesterday. The crew remained on board the vessel, which was reported in no danger, although efforts at refloating have proved unsuccessful thus far.—United Press.

MR. HOOVER DENOUNCES "NEW DEAL"

Oakland, Cal., Oct. 5.

Former President Herbert Hoover, in delivering the keynote address to the convention of the Young Republicans of the Western States here to-night, attacked President Roosevelt's fiscal policies.

He declared that unless spending were curtailed "one of three horsemen would ravage the land—Taxation, Repudiation, or Inflation. He styled the devaluation of the dollar "repudiation on the instalment plan—a police term for clipping coin as Rome did during her decline—the administration is clutched on the meshes of the gigantic spending bureaucracy it created."

Mr. Hoover also declared that until the Supreme Court had outlawed the N.R.A., industry had been frightened and that this had resulted in further unemployment.

"The issue is," he said," the battle between straight and crooked thinking. We must awake from hypnotic slogans. He further declared that besides the danger of currency inflation "printing press credit is an increasing danger and has already contributed to an increased cost of living.

"The Government, which to a large extent is financing the deficit by bank credits, resembles a dervish dance, whirling from deficits to Government bonds to bank credit, to more spending. It is one of the oldest and most dangerous expedients of spendthrift governments.

Mr. Hoover declared that he had the budget balanced in 1931 and 1932.

"The foundations of permanent recovery," he continued, "would have been laid three years ago instead of being deferred for years."

Hence, he said, while the British take a higher budget and balance it, and while taxes in Great Britain are decreasing, America's taxes are mounting higher and higher.—United Press.

BRITAIN'S REVENUE "BUOYANT"

London, Oct. 2.

A warning that although revenue was "buoyant," he did not expect, at the end of the year, that there would be the large surplus on which "some optimists" were counting was uttered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in a speech at a bankers' dinner in London last night.

Mr. Chamberlain said it was necessary to set against the surplus revenue in the past six months an increase in expenditure which had already exceeded his expectations by nearly £10,000,000, without taking into account sums being spent on the improvement of the country's defences.

He was bound to bear in mind the recent developments in foreign affairs, which had introduced a new source of doubt and anxiety at a time when the process of recovery seemed to be making definite headway in a large part of the world.

Referring to the gold standard, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that reversion to it would mean that Great Britain would no longer be able to adapt her policy in the matter of price levels and cheap money to her own domestic requirements, while a renewed fall in prices would be "even more disastrous" to the Dominions and Colonies.

"It seems to me," he continued, "that the time has not yet come when we can venture to tie our hands. We must wait patiently a little longer till the international skies clear, events are more settled, and the dollar and the franc can look one another in the face without a squint."—Reuter.

Return to Gold the Aim

London, Oct. 1.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in welcoming the delegates of 31 nations to the International Parliamentary Conference to-day, reiterated that the restoration of an international gold standard was the ultimate aim of the British policy.

He said, however, that he did not think conditions—apart from the immediate conditions of the international crisis which prevented even a tentative approach to stabilization—were yet sufficiently favourable for so difficult an experiment.

Nevertheless, he thought the lessons of the depression had not been lost, and the world was nearer to an agreement than at any time since the Great War, on the direction which their policy ought to take.—Wireless through Reuter.

MYSTERIOUS KILLINGS IN SCOTLAND

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Oct. 1.

A gruesome discovery pointing to double murder by a madman is baffling the police of Moffat, in Dumfries-shire.

A number of parcels containing human remains have been recovered from the bottom of a ravine 80 ft. deep at a point two miles from Moffat, on the main road from Carlisle to Edinburgh.

Doctors have ascertained that the remains are those of an adult man and woman, but the bodies appear to have been deliberately mutilated with a view to removing all trace of identity. The only clue at the present time are the newspapers in which the remains were drapped.

The police believe that the victims were murdered, their bodies cut into pieces, taken to the spot in a motor-car, and thrown into the ravine from the bridge which spans it.—Reuter.

MORE MILITARY AIRCRAFT ORDERED

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Oct. 2.

It is reported to-day that the Handley-Page Aircraft Co. has received a £1,000,000 contract from the British Government for bombers and other aircraft, as well as instruments.

Designers and other technical employees of the company are at present working overtime. They are stated to have been instructed to hold themselves in readiness for long hours of extra duty and night work.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH MARRIAGES TO BE INVESTIGATED

London, Sept. 30.

The Secretary of State for Scotland, Sir Godfrey Collins, announced in Edinburgh to-day his intention to set up a committee to inquire into the marriage laws of Scotland, and the changes, if any, which are desirable, with particular reference to marriages at Gretna Green.—Wireless through Reuter.

BRIDESMAIDS FOR ROYAL WEDDING

London, Oct. 1.

Seven out of the eight bridesmaids who will attend Lady Alice Scott, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, at her wedding to the Duke of Gloucester, third son of the King and Queen, at Westminster Abbey on November 6, will be under seventeen years of age.

The bridesmaids will be

Princess Elizabeth, the nine-year-old daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York;

Princess Margaret Rose, her five-year-old sister;

Lady Mary Cambridge;

The bride-to-be's sister, Lady Angel Scott;

Her cousin, Miss Moyra Scott; and

Her nieces, Lady Elizabeth Scott and Miss Clare Phipps, both fourteen years of age, and Miss Ann Hawkins, who is five.

This will be the first time that Princess Margaret Rose has acted as a bridesmaid.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES BACK FROM HOLIDAY

London, Oct. 3.

The Prince of Wales who has spent the last few days of his holiday abroad in Paris, flew home to-day in his private aeroplane. Soon after his arrival, he visited Buckingham Palace and had tea with the King and Queen.—Wireless through Reuter.

MR. O. K. ALLEN SUCCEEDS SENATOR LONG

Baton Rouge, Oct. 1.

Mr. O. K. Allen, Governor of Louisiana, was to-day elected chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, succeeding the late Senator Huey P. Long, whose influence was generally credited with putting Mr. Allen in the Governor's chair. The Committee, in addition to designating Mr. Allen as chairman, also elected him Democratic National Committeeman from Louisiana, a post also held by the late Senator Long.—United Press.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE BULGARIA'S KING

Sofia, Oct 3.

Assassination of King Boris of Bulgaria and Queen Joanna (formerly Princess Giovanna of Italy) was among the aims of the conspirators arrested yesterday on a charge of plotting to overthrow the Government.

This sensational revelation was made by the Premier, M. Tosheff, in a broadcast address to the country in which he disclosed details of the projected coup d'etat.

M. Tosheff said that the conspirators also planned to assassinate Ministers of State, forty officers and numerous civilians, and described the rebels as "ambitious but hair-brained."

The Government, he continued, remained firmly in authority, and fully guaranteed internal order in Bulgaria.

Among the many persons arrested on charges of complicity in the alleged plot were Col. Damian Veltcheff, leader of the move to restrict the powers of the King, and M. Todoroff, who was at one time Minister of Finance. Martial law is now in force throughout the country.—Reuter.

U.S. SILVER POLICY "A FAILURE"

New York, Oct. 2.

That the Administration's silver policy is a "failure" was the opinion expressed by Senator Elmer D. Thomas (Democrat, Oklahoma) in an interview in New York to-day.

Senator Thomas, who is en route to Salt Lake City, where the Senate Commission headed by Senator Key Pittman (Democrat, Nevada) is meeting on October 12 to discuss the Government's policy, forecast his desertion from the western silver bloc unless it made a definite stand for the monetization of silver on a basis of $1.29 an ounce.

"I am going to lay down the proposition that, unless they re-monetize silver, I shall have no further interest in the programme," declared Senator Thomas.

Continuing, the Senator said that his whole incentive was to raise the price-level of the white metal and get more money in circulation, "but if we cannot have a metallic base for our currency, we must have a managed currency."

In conclusion, Senator Thomas predicted that if there were no monetization, the price of silver would collapse with the eventual change in the Administration, when the present silver programme would "probably" be reversed.—Reuter.

Foreign News in Brief

The Danish Folketing (parliament) was dissolved on Oct. 1 by royal decree. The date for new elections has been fixed for October 22.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

* * *

President Roosevelt, has appointed Major-Gen. Malin Craig as Chief of Staff of the United States Army, to succeed Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who has resigned to become head of the United States military mission to the Philippines.

* * *

It has been announced that Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Thomas Walwyn had been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland in succession to Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson.

* * *

Miss Ruth Wallace, sister of Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has been married to Mr. P. E. R. Wijkman, commercial counsellor of the Swedish Legation in Washington.

* * *

Cara Jasala, an Indian accused of cannibalism, has been arrested on charges of killing and eating several persons near Bocas del Toro, Panama. He was also accused of robbing graves of newly-buried persons, when weakness weakened him so that he was unable to kill.—United Press.

* * *

Attorneys for Tom Mooney, now serving a sentence of life imprisonment for alleged complicity in the Preparedness Day bombing at San Francisco in 1916, have appealed to the United States Supreme Court to "end the travesty of a judicial hearing" now being conducted at San Francisco on Mooney's application for a writ of habeas corpus.

* * *

Emphatically warning against any individual action, the well-known protagonist of the anti-Jewish movement in Germany, Herr Julius Streicher, in a speech delivered before a mass meeting at Berlin's biggest meeting hall, the Sport Palast, stated that the laws recently proclaimed at the Nuremberg party rally had created a basis for the settlement of the Jewish question and that no harm would befall the Jews if they would promise to respect these laws. The laws had been enacted so that the Jews might lead their own lives within the limits imposed by legislation.

OBITUARY

Air Vice-Marshal Sir V. Vyvyan

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Sept. 30.

The death has occurred, at the age of 60, of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Vyell Vyvyan.

Deceased served in the punitive naval expedition against the King of Benin in 1897. From 1911 to 1913, he was on the staff of the R. N. War College, and also served as War Staff Officer during 1912.

He was assistant to the Chief of War Staff in 1913 and served in the Dardanelles from 1914 to 1915. He was placed on the retired list, Royal Air Force, in 1925.—Reuter.

Senator Henri de Jouvenel

Paris, Oct. 5.

The death has occurred of Senator Henri de Jouvenel, who, in 1933, was French Ambassador to Italy and, in the course of his career, a member of several Cabinets.—Reuter.

Sir Frederic Hymen Cowen

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Oct. 7.

The death has occurred, at the age of 83, of the eminent composer and conductor, Sir Frederic Hymen Cowen.—Reuter.

ONLY TRI-COLOUR ALLOWED

Paris, Oct. 1.

The Minister of Interior, M. Paganon, has reminded all French mayors by a circular letter sent out from the prefectures that, apart from exceptional cases, only the French tricolour is allowed to be hoisted on state and municipal buildings.

This reminder is due to the fact that, in places with Communist majorities, it has recently become the practice to hoist the Soviet flag with the tricolour or even only the former.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

WATERFONT CLASH AT NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans, Oct. 4.

Fifteen persons were injured to-day, one by gunshot wounds, in a clash on the New Orleans waterfront, resulting from the strike of union longshoremen.—United Press.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE BRIDGE

By Thrasyllus

The first time I saw a Chinese lady in the long gown which is so much affected in these days in most of the Treaty Ports, was some years ago, when she walked along the bridge which stretched across the lounge of the Hotel Moderne in Harbin. It was worn by the wife of a well known diplomat, was made of black velvet, which with a pair of diamond earrings adequately set out the beauty of the wearer. The high heeled Parisian shoes, the exquisiteness of figure and the charm of face all went to make up a memorable picture, which was repeated many times when the vogue became to be more generally accepted.

* * *

But this is not to talk of her, though the charm of the picture will always remain. Our immediate concern is with the bridge over which she walked. Technically a bridge is a narrow strip of carpet which connects one room with another, and though to the purist the stretch of material with which we are immediately concerned does not connect two rooms, but the reception hall and the stairs to the upper rooms of the hotel, it sufficiently fulfils the purpose to justify the appellation.

* * *

There may be many more beautiful hotel lounges than that of the Hotel Moderne. Indeed it might be admitted at once that it would be difficult not to be more attractive, for this particular specimen, though it is not upholstered in red plush, is decorated in such a style as to give just that impression. Red walls, red leather, red carpet, red table covers, and the red bridge fringed with a time faded edging of blue, all make one look surreptitiously around for the inevitable Victorianism of wax flowers under a glass bell. They are not to be found; nor are there any antimacassars: just two small ingredients missing which would have completed the illusion. Above the fireplace is an oil painting of heroic dimensions representing what appears to be a gentleman in bat's wings carrying a lifeless young woman down a steep and rocky declivity. Nobody seems to know what it is all about, and perhaps it does not matter for there are three other things which serve to attract attention, the lounge itself, the people who cross over the bridge, and those, who, passing to and fro along Kitaiskaya, present an interesting picture of Harbin types.

* * *

At the moment the lounge itself is absorbing. There is an enormous number of Japanese in the hotel, and they and their visitors sprawl all over the few chairs and settees available. Others pop in and out, in morning coats, or evening dress, gorgeous at times with decorations and yellow rosettes bow ceremoniously to each other with a number of genuflections which seems to increase with the importance of the recipient of such courtesies, and hustle on their way to one or the other function which the visit of the Emperor has made the order of the day. Japanese officers swarm in in their dozens, stern of mien and with clanking swords, the embodiment of a self-sufficient importance. Just across the way is a group of Japanese civilians the young mother with the latest baby, swaddled in many wrappings and for the nonce cradled on one of the settees where the affectionate young father uses a piece of paper to keep away the very occasional fly. Seated next to him is another young man in search of comfort. He has removed his shoes, and, with grey socked feet on the table, is taking his *otium cum dignitate*. A third wanders, noisily if politely, in search of a spittoon, which being close to our own chair makes us wish we had been seated elsewhere.

* * *

A Chinese family passes through, the father of riper years, the workaday wife with her son, and, a little distance behind, the younger solace of a man's declining years. The pale ivory of the elder woman's face, with its reserved dignity tells little of the mental suffering that displacement has brought about. She carries with her all the outward indications of a philosophical acceptance of the unavoidable, while the young puss behind her swaggers in all the crimson of cheek and lip, the glossy hair and pretty clothes which announce her for what she is,—the old man's new darling. A prosperous merchant waddles in, heralded by an advanced paunch which speaks well for high living if, possibly low thinking, and a thin sparsely bearded aesthete drifts across the lounge to round out the picture.

* * *

Sitting near one of the windows is a short man somewhat beyond middle age, strongly marked face prominent nose, and bull neck with short stocky body balanced precariously on somewhat slender legs encased in narrow trousers. I have watched him for hours. A restless soul who sits awhile in his well tailored clothes, suddenly seizes his hat, disappears into the street for a minute or so, to return and enter into serious consultation with someone he has seen and brought in from outside or who has just drifted in to see him. He is more of a mystery than usual, for, unlike the average Russian business man, he carries no portfolio.

* * *

Years of observation has justified the conclusion that no Russian ever considers himself to be a business man unless he carries a portfolio. It may not be stuffed largely with papers to indicate a wealth of matters to be disposed of.

It is just possible that it is being used to take home the weekly wash, but a man in Harbin without a portfolio, is a nonentity, a man who carries no weight in the world of affairs, a masterless man and eke a vagabond. There are two of them sitting near the ghastly picture which adds to the gloom of the room. They place their portfolios on the table, draw out a few papers, and go into so close a huddle, for secrecy's sweet sake, that they may safely be said to consume their own smoke. A sussurant murmur, a furtive glance around, perhaps a cup of the inevitable tea and lemon, a hurried shaking of the hands and a quick departure. The conference is ended, and, if the indolent gentleman lounging near heard anything of what transpired, his ears must have been as long as the nose of the unfortunate gentleman in the fairy story. The atmosphere in one sense gives the impression of an intensive listening and a determination not to be heard, all producing an overwhelming silence in which the quiet tones of a cathedral verger would be a positive shriek of noise.

* * *

There is a continual change in the occupants of the seats around the lounge. A group of young women come in, smartly dressed as the Harbin young woman knows how on a slender purse. Nobody buys anything, but they gather round a table and the fun is on. Whether it is a choice titbit of local gossip, or the latest funny story does not matter, but they at least are not overcome, as are their men, with the necessity of not uttering thought too loudly. Others come and go to the table. Black-avised men halt, click their heels and kiss an outstretched hand, while a few short clipped sentences pass on the joke of the day. Perhaps the ubiquitous listener chuckles at what has passed, but it is nevertheless noted, for who knows? Even a woman's pleasantry might have a political significance.

* * *

Outside the lounge two young boys gaze in. One whose hatless blondness has been bleached white by the summer's incessant sun, has about him an attractive impishness. His clothes bespeak his poverty, but there is about him a quality of sturdy deviltry which disdains the the antics of his confrère busy poking his tongue out at the people on the other side of the glass. Young women in the most modish clothes pass hurriedly by as if self-conscious of the eyes that watch them through the windows. Bright colours are brighter in the light of the pitiless sky above, and well kept heads of hair pick up many lights from the sun and help to advertise the excellent work of the coiffeur. For the most part they are about their ordinary business of the day, even if it is only to take coffee in most fashionable café,—Mars,—or to gossip a little over an ice-cream. But some throw in a passing searching gaze, with a hardness of glance that is its own advertising.

* * *

Peaked caps set off the high necked tunics of some of the men, a priest passes with his unkempt beard and hair, clothed in a rusty black dignity which sets him apart from the others, and though a number of shaggy heads are devoid of any covering at all, it is the shaven dome and its reflections which emphasizes that somewhere in the sky outside the sun is really doing a bit of shining.

* * *

And so we come back to the bridge. If there is another entrance to the hotel, it is not used very much. The link between the reception office and the hotel upstairs has been worn a little threadbare by many feet, shod in high heeled shoes, or the flat monstrosities which only the working class will endure. A man in a suit of dungarees passes through, his black smudged face indicating an intensity of purpose, a Chinese boy crosses bearing on his shoulder a coat hanger from which is suspended a suit which has obviously just been pressed. From the restaurant on the ground floor a group of diners emerge, whose national etiquette requires that they shall bear audible testimony to the excellent meal which they have just taken. There is much bowing and murmuring of politenesses ere they cross over the bridge and pass out into the sunshine.

There are not many Englishmen in the hotel, but one just comes in, a rangy, red haired individual, sucking the traditional pipe and surrounded with an aura of impenetrable reserve, which the English always seem to carry in foreign places. He is off for somewhere, for a few curt phrases ascertain from the porter that his baggage has already gone to the station.

She is not beautiful, except with the beauty of youth, but what she lacks in actual beauty of feature is amply made up for by her dressing and general make up. She is dressed in red, with red coral earrings, hair swept back from the brow, and finished off in a plait which completely encircles the head. It seems to give it a flattened appearance, but she is so *bien soignée* that "whatever she does it will sure be right."

* * *

Immediately behind her comes another young woman. Obviously living in the hotel, and the possessor of a very young sporting dog, so young that it has still the blue look of youthful wonderment in its eye, an indisposition to proceed at the end of a lead, and a profound lack of knowledge of what such bridges are actually meant for. It is all so very embarrassing that the only thing to do is to hurry the animal out, which is done not a second too early.

* * *

A brass hat comes strutting through, sword clanking even more loudly than his general martial manner. A cloud of top hats drifts in, and while some stop to make obeisance, one with a short bow moves up the stairs, perhaps, for all we know to escape the mechanical boredom of his entourage.

* * *

And then she comes. She may not be much to look at. But she is a tall, healthy looking, young woman, black of hair, a short nose and a shorter upper lip which bares her upper teeth when she smiles. Yet there is a kindliness about her appearance which attracts attention as with her labour thickened ankles and flattened feet she crosses the bridge on her way home. She has had a long day as a *femme de chambre*, but like a good Scout she has done her daily good deed.

* * *

Last night it snowed in Manchuli, and in the early hours of the morning the temperature in our bedroom had dropped until,—too late to ring the bell for attention,—we had draped our thinly covered bed with an overcoat to regain some of that rest which the cold had denied

* * *

This morning as we were typing some of this she entered the room with a blanket over her arm, a smile on her face and a phrase on her lips of something about *holodnoi shpat*. At least that is how it sounded. She was right we did sleep cold, and to-night we hope to dream about that one good deed which shines in a naughty world, and do it in warmth.

FLOODING RIVERS IN NORTH KIANGSU

Yangtzekiang More Spectacular Than Huang Ho: Building "Great Walls"

A narrative of conditions in North Kiangsu was read by the Rev. Father R. Jacquinot de Besange S.J., Co-Chairman, at a recent Meeting of the China-Foreign Famine Relief Committee. Photographs illustrating these conditions appear on page 85.

The floods in the North are probably less spectacular than those of the mighty Yangtzekiang. It is only a slow but regular and unrelenting rise of the water. It is not the rush of one of the largest rivers of the world. The Blue River overflows and fills its valley with angry water, as yellow as tea, and seems to be like one of those pre-historic rivers. As it divides China at the centre into two distinct regions, it forces us to pay attention.

But, in the North, the terrible Huang Ho is, still more dangerous. Its bed is not stable nor fixed; it is the greatest sorrow of China, as it has always been ever since 2,000 B.C. Is the Huang Ho to follow much longer the course it opened for itself in the year 1852? One may doubt it, so difficult is its way to its mouth in the north of Shantung. It is blocked by its compact mud banks. We may expect that its last irrestible effort towards the South may force it to stray indefinitely into the flooded regions of Western Shantung and Kiangsu.

One hundred and thirty kilometres N.E. of Kaifengfu, an enormous break more than 200 yds. wide, occurred in the bank of the Huang Ho. From that break the yellow flood water came down and the break could not be mended and in fact is still widening. Gen. Huang Fu in Shantung took wise and courageous action to save as many as possible of the unfortunate population from that inrush of water. There are a few millions of them. Unfortunately at the beginning no one could foresee what was to happen. They though that the flood would run off and as there was no understanding between the Shantung and Kiangsu authorities, those in Shantung resented that the Kiangsu people barred further progress of the flood towards the South, but it should be remembered that the plains of North Kiangsu bring rich crops every year of wheat, beans, sesame oil and kaoliang. Lake Waishan overflowed. The agricultural, population which had settled there, would not leave their fields until the last minute and now their crops, wheat, beans and kaoliang are under water, which is still rising, covering all under its yellow blanket.

Dykes to Protect Plain

Then took place a most astonishing effort to build a dyke, that I have ever witnessed. In less than 3½ weeks in the very hot month of August under the unmerciful sun of the Chinese summer which never relaxes its ardour, they have erected another great wall of China, to protect the low lying plain of North Kiangsu. The dyke is five metres high and 25 metres broad at its base. It is in the shape of a gigantic S., a beneficient dragon undulating along more than a hundred kilometres. On one side of the dyke the water comes level with the top. On the other side there is a sharp slope of five yards and as the water is still rising, day and night, a close watch is kept. Last week I was with the teams of workers who are constantly replacing one another in order to gain on the flood and protect the crops which have not yet been gathered. Will they succeed? It is not yet certain. Everyone is at work, rich and poor. At the beginning there were some who hesitated and failed to do their share of the common task and as in the course of a great battle, summary executions took place at the foot of the dyke.

Consider the fact that more than 1,000,000 workers had to be controlled for this undertaking. Is not that enough to make us understand how the great wall has been erected? Every village for every mow of territory had to supply a man to work; and a tree to provide stakes that could be planted in the ground and fastened with wire to assure a firm base for the dyke. Sandbags and instruments had also to be supplied. A team of workers is made up of 20 men. They have to build a small portion of the dyke and maintain it. In what other country could this have been done better and so simply? As, for 4,000 years, they have had to fight against floods, the thing was quite natural to them. Just as in the legendary times of Yao and Shun 2300 B.C., the same system and the same means were employed.

North Kiangsu Like Great Bowl

Looking at the map it will be seen that North Kiangsu is like a great bowl the lakes into which the Hwai River flows form the bottom of the bowl. It should be remembered that every year the overflow of the Yangtzekiang happens at the same time when the floods occur in the North, then the Grand Canal already heavily charged with mud cannot drain this big bowl. It will be necessary to cut a direct opening to discharge these lakes and the Hwai river into the Yellow Sea.

As the geographical conditions are understood, let me tell you of the state in which the unfortunate population of North Kiangsu finds itself. They have not been able to save anything in the grave disaster. Nothing is left to them, not even their health. What an incalculable number of Chinese existences have been saved throughout centuries, on account of the good tea which they drink, so hot almost to boiling point. Now these poor country people, no longer have, their life saving hot tea, and have had to take the muddy and cold water of the floods. Many of them are victims of dysentery and typhoid. They can hardly stand and there are 150,000 to 200,000 of those victims in Kiangsu. There are two to three millions of them in Western Shantung. Most of them are shivering with malaria. Very few are unscathed. As summer is drawing to its end they will have to be clothed and famine is already there. Very soon, as it has been the case elsewhere, they will have to eat only grass and the bark of trees. Let me mention that even such poor resources is about to fail also. The bark has been swelling in the water.

Trees Condemned to Die

At the first frost in winter it will detach itself from the stem of the trees. Trees that have been for a certain time plunged into the flood are almost all condemned to die. We do not distribute money or grain ourselves but the people are given tickets which they may present to the grain stores and receive the equivalent in grain. Remember that they need very little of it every day. Three to four dollars a month are enough to save a man from starving.

One morning, when we were about to start, an old Chinese came and begged to be allowed to go on board our junk. He was asked why he wanted to come and he told us simply that he had his son, 18 years old who was living attached to the roof of his farm in the middle of the flooded region and he wished to bring him a little millet for him to subsist. They refuse to leave their properties unless they are forced to do so. They refuse, also, to believe one thing which is too certain, that the water will remain on the fields up to the end of January. There will be no winter sowing. What is urgently needed is medicines, clothing and money.

Gale Adds to Devastation

After I came back things have become still worse and justify all I have already explained. A sudden squall descended on North China. Here in Shanghai it terminated a long spell of hot weather; the thermometer in less than two hours came down at least 16 degrees centigrade. In the flood regions nearly everyone mentioned to me how much they dreaded the effects of the wind.

The gale that lash the high seas against the embankments not yet firmly settled, did enormous damage. It simply wiped out the villages already submerged. The top of the dyke could not hold against the fury of wind and water. During the night of September 11 and 12, the Toans —region near lake Waishan—were under water. Heroically, the district magistrate, a sub-Prefect, came in person to direct the resistance from 1 a.m. to 11 a.m. in the morning and under his very able and courageous guidance they fought against a furious wind and an angry sea. Now there is behind the rampart of the dyke, two feet of water.

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REVIEW OF SHANGHAI'S ECONOMIC GROWTH

Development of Foreign Settlement from 1905 to 1915: Influence of Great War

By Pheros

II

At the commencement of the decade 1905-15, Shanghai was subject to the influences of a war not of inconsiderable dimensions, that of her neighbours in the north and over the Yellow Sea. It consumed human life in number about equal to the entire native population of Shanghai, 570,000 souls, as said in the previous article. At the close of the decade, 1915, another war, of a stupendous nature, had burst upon the world. But this time, as far as Shanghai was concerned, the theatre of violent disturbance was at the other end of the globe; nevertheless, so enormous and all-embracing a conflict as was the Great War could not but have its repercussions here.

Before dwelling on the commercial aspect of our great port at this period, and the statistical and financial phases, it is necessary to have an insight as to the evolutionary movements which China in general had been undergoing in the intervening period leading up to the close of this decade.

For an adequate understanding of Shanghai's growth, its history has to be taken in conjunction with these much larger and primary movements.

The impact of the Westerner, with his spectacular material success, provided the people of China with ocular demonstration that all was not well with the governance of their imperial domains. The example of the Japanese accentuated poignantly the efficacy of the "white" man's methods. In the mentality of the Chinese, with their superiority complex, of viewing all foreigners as barbarians, they considered that they should be easily capable of doing what their "despised" relatives were achieving.

New Methods of Education

Foreign education and material philosophy were embraced with the full realization of their startling potency. A decree had been promulgated abolishing their immemorial educational system of civil service examination. Schools, teaching western subjects, sprang up by the thousand, and citing from authority we have it:

"The old examination stalls were razed and on some of the sites rose buildings dedicated to the new learning. Many a temple was converted for educational purposes. By the end of 1910 there were 35,198 government schools with 875,760 pupils. Protestant mission institutions, once the unpopular representatives of a new learning, were now thronged and new ones were opened. Students by the thousand flocked to Japan, there to study in modern schools, and hundreds went to Europe and America."

There were foreigners, especially among the old timers, who bitterly deprecated the idea of dispensing foreign learning to the Chinese people. They argued, pertinaciously that, if the Chinese learned all that the foreigners knew, there would be no need for the latter and the Chinese people, with western learning, would become very arrogant and oust the foreigner. This was a subject for much debate at the time among the elders of Shanghai.

However, and in despite of such notion, in 1908, the United States declared its intention to return a portion of its share of the Boxer Indemnity for the purpose of enabling Chinese to study in America. Whether this step was initiated from a spirit of friendliness or from a policy of enlightened selfishness, the consequences have been far-reaching, as is to be seen to-day, in the good-will and trade built up between the sister republics.

The torrential flow of Western learning gave impetus to the growth of publishing houses, of the largest being the well-known Commercial Press of Shanghai. In this deep reformatory movement the printed word veritably was, and continues to be, an instrument of inestimable power. In the words of the great poet of dynamic action we have it whimsically expressed thus:

"But words are things, and a small drop of ink,
Falling, like dew, upon a thought produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions think."

Japanese College Established

Along the lines of this important feature in the progress of China and this city, the following extract, written with foresight, by Mr. F. E. Taylor, Statistical Secretary of the Customs, in his report of foreign trade for the year 1915, is pregnant with guidance. In his observation recording the Japanese alertness and wisdom he says:—

"About 15 years ago a training college was established at Shanghai by the Japanese known as Tung Ya Tung Wen Shu-yuan, which was assisted by government funds. The students, of whom there are at present about 300, are especially trained for work in China. The college course lasts for 3 years and 900 students have already passed through and are now at work in different parts of China, pushing their country's commercial interests. A large site has been secured at Siccawei, and new and suitable premises are to be erected shortly. In 1906 the value of Japan's direct trade with China was Hk. Tls. 89,620,908 and in 1915 it amounted to Hk. Tls. 197,926,331, without including the unrecorded trade at Kiaochao during 8 months of the year, probably worth another 14 millions. From which it would appear that results have fully justified Japanese methods of developing trade."

That is to say, as early as 1900 the Japanese had seen the material value of the intangible. The college is known now as the Tung Wen College and is situated on Hungjao Road, Shanghai, not far from Chiaotung University.

In the year, 1908, when an edict was published from the Throne promising a convocation of parliament in nine years, the death occurred, three months after, of the Emperor and Empress Dowager. On April 5, 1911, a four-power group of foreign bankers concluded the Hukwang Railway loan agreement for the construction of roads in Central China. This was the originating cause of dissatisfaction and a mishandling of the affair led to fulminations and revolt. On October 10, 1908, mutiny broke out among troops in Wuchang which sounded the beginning of the Revolution. City after city was captured from the Manchus, including Shanghai. Then followed the era of Yuan Shi-kai and Sun Yat-sen. Here we have seen how finance and politics went hand in hand.

Shanghai the Beneficiary

Throughout this hurricane of mutability, Shanghai, founded on firm politics, by virtue of its structure, immune from the disintegrating forces in the environment and stood beneficiary of the mobile capital that sought safe grounds.

During the major portion of the decade, ending with 1915, the trade through Shanghai did not show phenomenal growth. The Customs revenues for Shanghai, between 1905 and 1910 were as follows:

1905	Hk.Tls. 12,080,185
1906	12,823,817
1907	11,007,454
1908	9,613,526
1909	10,474,939
1910	10,481,034

It will be noted that over a period of five years the revenue, instead of increasing, had dropped 12 per cent. and that, at what appears so far back as 1905, at which period one should have expected to see an immature volume of trade, there was a surprisingly large one. The severe world depression of 1907 was having its commercial repercussions here. Parenthetically, it will be observed that fourteen years later, 1912, was to mark the next depression, and another fourteen years, now in 1935, the city is again in bewildering travail.

The following table of figures, after 1910, shows the value of the foreign trade of China abroad (less the Manchurian trade):

Year	Imports in millions of Dollars	Exports in millions of Dollars	Total
1911	650	482	1,132
1912	644	485	1,129
1913	788	523	1,311
1914	780	449	1,229
1915	619	546	1,165
Total	3,481	2,485	5,966

The average total figure for the quinquennium being $1,193 million it is seen that the period showed no sensational jumps and was rather steady.

Revenue Unchanged

Revenue for China in 1915 was no larger than what it stood in 1906, viz Hk. Tls. 36,000,000. Shanghai collected about one-third.

In the general trade Japan was first, Great Britain second, and the United States third, the comparative figures being:

Japan	Hk.Tls. 197,926,331
Great Britain	103,493,356
Br. India	48,695,866
United States	97,622,706
Russia	52,103,000
France	32,901,287

The last year of this decade was experiencing the effects of the earth-shaking upheaval in Europe. The World War had the effect at first to interfere in a marked degree during 1915 with the commerce of this port. There was a scarcity of tonnage and rise in freights. The year also was the occasion of the Japanese presenting their Twenty-one Demands. This action created apprehensions of disturbances, when it was mooted that there would be a change in the form of the government. Trade with Japan was instantly affected by a campaign against their goods. Whilst the agitation was in progress, Chinese manufacturers were alert and shrewd enough to take advantage of the situation and boost the sale of their goods. Those of a kind similar to imports from Japan had a going, such as candles, cigarettes, cotton underclothing, cotton cloth, boots and shoes, matches, soap, towels and umbrellas. Chinese merchants did an excellent trade in aniline dyes, antimony, silk and tea, which appreciated very much and were dealt in with great profit.

British and American piece goods, on account of the ill-will towards Japan, made important advances.

Opium Import Abolished

In regard to a weighty article of trade, viz opium, subsequent to the imperial edict of September 20, 1906, there were two others in 1907, an authority states:

"The British Government, under whose protection was much of the foreign trade in the drug in 1907, agreed to reduce the importation concurrently with the progressly abolishment of the domestic growth of the poppy at a rate which would extinguish the trade in 10 years. The restriction on poppy-growing proved so much more rapid than was anticipated that in 1911 Great Britain agreed to the complete exclusion of the foreign drug from the provinces where the culture had ceased."

The suppression of opium importation later led to widespread unlawful cultivation throughout the country, intensive smuggling, and other abuses. The satraps of the divided country derived large revenues therefrom. The cigarette industry, which was infantile, received a major impetus.

Cotton yarn and cotton piece goods, manufactured in China, were evincing remarkable growth. By the end of the decade there were over 30 cotton mills working with 1,029,218 spindles and 4,610 looms.

In reference to the Customs revenue of the year 1915, which was Hk. Tls. 36,747,706, it is noteworthy that the income from exports was the highest on record, Hk. Tls. 15,439,709. China's raw products were in great demand by the belligerents in Europe.

Value of direct foreign trade was Hk. Tls. 873,336,883, a falling off of Hk. Tls. 52,000,000 compared with 1914, but which stiill was higher than in any year previous to 1913. Shanghai always enjoyed the lion's share of the grand total, and so came in for the benefits.

In shipping, tonnage figures reveal a total of 85,000,000 which is inclusive of Chinese shipping. Britain led, with Japan second and China third: 38, 24, and 19 million tons respectively.

A Rising Exchange

The rates of exchange ruled low at the beginning of 1915, opening in Shanghai at 2/2¾d. to the tael. It steadily rose to 2/4d. until July, when a drop of one penny occurred, standing at 2/3d. in the middle of August. After that date there was gradual enhancement and a sudden jump of 3d. in the latter half of November, the year ending with the tael at 2/7¾d. This registered a sensational rise of 20 per cent. for the year.

Though China had its greatest exports of goods in that year, paradoxically there was an export of treasure much in excess of the import. The demand for goods from China was booming and the Shanghai banks were put to great strain to finance these exports. Money in the early part of the year had to leave China to adjust the previous year's excess of imports over exports, and in the later part, a much depleted stock, had to be used to pay merchants up-country for their produce. Consequently, the stock held by Shanghai banks on December 31, 1915, had fallen to Tls. 39,439,000 and $17,500,000.

When gold was returning to the country, due to the change in the adverse balance of trade, Chinese speculators, in view of the demand caused by the war, bought largely. There were shipments from China also to supply the shortage in America.

The foreign population of the International Settlement of Shanghai (excluding the French Concession) according to the census of October 16, 1915, was 18,519. The figures ran:

Japanese	7,169
British	4,822
Portuguese	1,323
Americans	1,307
Germans	1,155
French	244
Russians	361
Spanish	181
Others	1,957
Total	18,519

The French Concession could count about 2,000 foreigners.

There was a steady increase in Chinese population throughout the decade in both settlements.

The Municipal budget, during this decade, was based on a comparatively small income, roughly ₹4,000,000 for ordinary and extras, about double that prevailing in 1905.

A BRITISH CHINA HOUSE ROMANCE

Shanghai in the Early '50's with Peculiar Buildings and Costumes: Earthquake in 1844

By Gerald Yorke

IV

A good description of Shanghai in the eighteen fifties is given by an American traveller called Minturn. "At a turn of the river we came in sight of the foreign settlement, extending for a mile and a half or more on the left bank of the river and a half a mile above it the Chinese city now came into view, with the countless fleet of junks which always lie in the river. Lower down were 20 or 30 European vessels. The houses of the European settlement are all of large size, built commonly of stone covered with stucco, and as they are not crowded together, but each residence is in a spacious compound, or square, which includes the stores and a large garden, the whole effect is very good. Before many of the hongs, as the residences of foreigners are termed, rose tall flagstaffs, bearings the flag of the power of which the proprietor was consul. (Jardine Matheson & Co. flew the Danish colours.)

"The first buildings that we passed were the American Episcopal Mission, a large white building, with a gothic chapel in its compound. This mission and those of other societies, are separated by a creek from the rest of the settlement. The next house was Her Majesty's consulate, which looked quite palatial, with its long row of great columns, and the fine gardens that surround it. Then came the establishment of the important firm of Jardine Matheson & Co., (perhaps the largest commercial house in the East) and those of other English firms, and last the two large buildings of the great American house of Russel & Co. In the midst was the Chinese Custom House, a regular native wooden building, with two flagstaffs from which floated pennants of the Imperial yellow. Behind this line of hongs which front on the bund are the residences of the other merchants, all on the same magnificent scale....

Cool Clothing of Foreigners

"The costume of the foreigners struck me as delightfully cool and sensible. White canvas shoes, white cotton trousers and jacket, no waistcoat and a sola topee. This dress is worn even to full dress dinners—a sensible custom contrasting strikingly with the regulations of society in India, which compel one to put on a full black dress suit when going out for the evening.

"On landing in China every stranger at once provides himself with a Chinese servant ('boy' as he is called), who acts as valet, waits on him at table and accompanies him whereever he may go to dine. Should he not do this, he will find himself totally unserved, as each foreigner has one boy, and no one of them will wait on any one but his master.

"I spent a week in the foreign settlement, and the description of one day will do almost for any other. I was called by my servant about half past eight o'clock, who put out clean clothes and got my bath ready in one of those large porcelain bathing tubs which we sometimes see in this country (America). Conveniences for full ablutions are always attached to every room in the East. At half past nine we had breakfast, which most of the company made every day of rice, fish and eggs mixed into one mess. Breakfast commonly lasted an hour, and the gentlemen then went into office to business. I should have mentioned before that all the clerks and subordinates of these establishments live in the same house with their principles, and all take their meals together. (Jardine Matheson & Co., however, were the exception which proved the rule.)

East India Pale Ale

"At half past two we had tiffin or lunch, which would be called dinner in this country (America), and at which large quantities of East India Pale Ale, the favourite beverage of the Orient, are commonly consumed. At five we dressed in flannel and went for a drive on the race course, the only road which is passable for carriages. The drive generally lasted an hour and a half, and on our return we dressed again for dinner, which was on the table by eight While on the subject of dressing I should have mentioned that ladies in the East generally wear low-necked dresses all day long, which must, I should think, conduce much to their comfort.

"Dinners in the East are always on a grand scale. Silver services always deck the board, abundant and numerous courses prolong the entertainment, wine and beer stimulate the digestion, while the swinging punkah dissipates the otherwise oppressive heat. There is always a chair and cover for any friend who may choose to drop in, to provide for which contingency the eatables are on a liberal scale, which would make the American house-wife shudder."

Such was Shanghai in 1857. Dallas found a very different state of affairs in 1844, when he settled in the Chinese city as representative for Jardine Matheson & Co. with jurisdiction over Chusan and Ningpo. He writes, "Chusan July 5, 1844:—I am going up in a couple of days to Shanghai, and will be very glad when the hot weather is over. I have secured a den (in the Chinese city), but Gibb writes me that they are all now suffering from heat and close atmosphere. I am glad Empson is coming up, as we intend to dig together, and by giving up to him the house I have, he will always keep a room for me. This is till we can make a more permament arrangement, as, should I go to the south in the winter, I do not want to move my servants kit. etc, from the 'Folkestone' (the firm's receiving vessel stationed at Woosung), or go to the expense of fitting up a place on shore.

Ship Ashore at Woosung

"The Eagle stuck in the mud off Woosung, and had to discharge a good part of her cargo before she got off—as the tide left her she fell over till half her deck was under water, and she must have strained herself severely.

"All our people are now well, and I hope may keep so. Woosung I think will be a healthy station (for the receiving ships) as we are two miles from the shore."

"Woosung, August 3. I am going back to-night to Shanghai, where my time is fully occupied, Empson and I have the best house there, such as it is, but one great drawback is that under the windows of our sitting and sleeping room, is situated one of the best shooting galleries in Shanghai, the fog from which is absolutely visible as it ascends in the air. The business done is tremendous, and now that the watermelons, cucumbers and cabbages are in season, there is one continual round of firing....Upon the whole I like Shanghai well enough, but at present have a good deal of trouble from the want of many facilities, which by and bye will all come very easily. We have ricketty sedan chairs, without which it would be impossible to move about, and I never think of putting on other than the lightest Chinese dress I can find, which is a great comfort. I am sometimes going about a whole day examining silk in the different packhouses, which turns out perhaps to be the most worthless trash, and my time is lost. On these occasions the atmosphere is so close that the least exertion brings on a perspiration like to melt one away altogether. Allum (a Chinese assistant from Canton who later set up in business on his own and went bankrupt) I find very useful, especially as my last shroff is laid up with a broken leg."

The Alderman (White had been an Alderman of the City of London) is very savage that I have not employed him. He has not got a bale of his contracts, nor is he likely to do so. I am not now afraid of Braine (partner in Dent, Beale & Co.) or any man—as I have information of every bale of silk that comes into the place—and I believe that people would rather sell to me than a stranger. Not a chest of tea has yet come forward."

Everything Enormously High

"I wish you could make some suggestion as to building a house—whether one could be sent up in frame from Hongkong—at least the wood part—or whether you have any timber to send up, as wood of any sort is very dear here. Indeed everything is enormously high—nothing being wasted.

"September 4. I am down every week to Woosung, and will be glad to get an assistant, as I cannot depend upon a simple letter being copied correctly, after several attempts, by anyone in the Folkestone. The weather is now getting cooler, but excepting for a short stroll in the evening I seldom go out of doors, unless in a chair to the various pack houses on business. I wish you could send up a case of whiskey, as we have not a bottle, and it is the only good liquor we have in the cold weather, which I hope is not far off. The cats still continue their amours on the house tops practising the lascivious Polka, while the rats have it all their own way indoors."

"October 17. We have now actually commenced fencing in our land—and as I have now more time on my hands, having entirely given up the

(Continued on page 80.)

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HARBIN RISING SUN BLIGHTS RUSSIAN HOPES

Rapid Advance of Japanese Trade and Influence: Soviet Well-disposed to Emigres

II

BY R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN

What is to be the future of Harbin?

The answer to one who has known the place at intervals during the past thirteen years is strikingly apparent during the first few hours of this latest visit. An intense Japonification has swept over the city. Where quietly painted signboards in Russian spoke of the trade of the shop before which they were displayed, there are now Japanese electric signs, making some of the streets look all the world like the various thoroughfares of Dairen, where though old Russian buildings bespeak of the city's origin, garish lighted signs and modernized shop fronts show the great metamorphosis which has taken place since Dairen passed into Japanese hands after the Russo-Japanese war. The process has long been completed in Dairen, though the signs of the past are still there for those to see, as for example in the street planning which is obviously Russian in its origin and design.

In Harbin it is still very near the start of the change for the intense rush of Japanese to the place is only of some months' duration, though the manner in which the Japanese have assumed a predominant position in the commercial life of the city is now only too apparent. Japanese haunt the principal hotels, the cabarets, are familiar sights on the streets in approximately the proportion to be seen in Hongkew. They have their own places of entertainment and overflow into others in which they would not normally be seen in Shanghai. Japanese wares are prominently displayed in the shops, Japanese as well as Russian, and ronin, are in evidence in this northern city.

A long prelude to the reply to the question with which this article opens. Now the answer:—There is no future for the present Russian and foreign interests in Harbin. They must in a comparatively short long run be swamped by the Japanese, and the time is not far distant when the whole of the trade of Manchoukuo—with, perhaps, very meagre exceptions, will be completely in Japanese hands.

What has happened in Japan since the abolition of extraterritoriality is happening in Manchoukuo, and as the volume of foreign interests in Japan was reduced by the competition of the Japanese so will it suffer a like fate through the same medium in the North.

The Setting Sun

The recent boom in business amongst the foreign houses, chiefly Russian, is but a flash in the pan, and to be wholly associated with the return of Soviet railway ex-officials, displaced by the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway, to their own country. These with their families numbering some 22,000 souls bought largely prior to leaving of those things which are not so readily or so cheaply purchased in Soviet Russia, and the result has been that most houses have done remarkably well for a brief period. They have now to watch the setting sun.

Hopes that a large number of the positions left vacant by the departing Russian would be filled by White Russians living in Harbin have not been justified in the event. It is true that a few White Russians have been taken on by the railway but in subordinate positions for which the wages are extremely low, positions in which they have to meet the competition of the unskilled Japanese and Manchoukuoan. That this should be so is obvious on a little consideration. Engineering colleges in Japan are turning out graduated students for whom jobs have to be found, and where better than on the newly acquired railway? It is clear that Manchoukuo cannot provide the labour necessary from her own educated classes, and doubtful whether she would be allowed to do so where it possible, for, while the railway in theory belongs to the new state, existing facts indicate so great a proportion of Japanese control that whoever may be said to be the owners the masters are the Japanese. There is, then, very little hope for the re-engagement of White Russians on the Railway in numbers sufficient to save the Russian communinty from the ruin which ultimately faces them.

It has to be remembered that Harbin was called into being by the Chinese Eastern Railway and lived entirely upon it. Its industries arose from the railway, and the thousands of Russians living in Harbin derived their sustenance directly or indirectly from the pay sheets of that great undertaking. So long as there was Russian control of the railway so long could the Russian community in Harbin expect to live. That control having passed, the large number of Russians remaining in Harbin for the time being are deprived of their chief means of livelihood, and the end is not far away.

It is true that other undertakings, staffed by Russians may be expected to hang on for some time until Japanese competition has fully developed, and they eventually go under because of the cheapness of the labour which the Japanese can and will employ. But the end will be the same; the Japonification of Harbin means the ultimate complete elimination of the Russian community as an important factor in the corporate life of Harbin.

There is indeed no branch of trade or industry which is not threatened by the natural consequences of Japanese paramountcy in Manchoukuo. With regard to other foreign interests the operation of a partly closed "open door" will do little to hasten the inevitable process. It was recently reported that British trade with Manchoukuo has doubled within the last three years. That statement was based upon incomplete Customs figures, and the explanation appears to be that while it is true that such goods as heavy machinery have been imported in large quantities, possibly in anticipation of future requirements, it has not yet been sold, with the result that figures quoted are likely to be misleading. But even if the returns for other countries were accurate, the aggregate is completely overshadowed by the business which is done between Manchoukuo and Korea and Japan. Japanese trade industries predominate and it is merely a question of time when they will practically amount to a monopoly.

Foreigners' Position

There is not a large number of non-Russian foreigners living in Harbin, but they are due to be greatly reduced in the near future, and though, perhaps, total elimination may never occur something approaching it is more than likely. How soon this will occur depends entirely upon the ability of Japan to finance all the schemes which she apparently has in mind, and the execution of which will model Manchoukuo along the lines best adapted to its future relations with Japan. There is an opinion prevalent that for the time being there may be a slowing down of that development because it is believed Japan has already sunk as much money into Manchoukuo as she can reasonably afford at the moment, and that there must be a slowing up of investment until more funds are available. The desire has been expressed to welcome foreign capital and by some nationals endeavours have been made to discover exactly on what terms investments could be made in the country, but in most cases, after much negotiation, they have not been found sufficiently favourable to the foreign investor, with the result that nothing has come of the attempts to assist.

What is to become of the Russian community in view of anticipated developments is a question which gives not only the community at large but also the individual much cause for anxiety and grave thought. It is being borne in upon the consciousness of those who have looked southward to Tientsin, Shanghai, etc., as the Eldorado of their dreams, that there is very little if any prospect for them south of the Great Wall. There are, of course, some who still refuse to believe that there is not room for them somewhere in China, and it is more than probable that many will yet seek to find a livelihood in markets which are already overstocked with Russian labour. Soviet citizens have gone or are going back to their native land, but there remain those who fled out of Russia from 1917 onwards and their children—White Russians. Necessity is a great weakener of convictions, and amongst those who fled from the Communist rule in the early days of the revolution, there are some, who faced with the prospect of ultimate starvation say "It is better to starve to death in our own land, than in a foreign country." They are consequently willing to return to Russia and take a chance of obtaining employment there. Their chances will probably not be good, for they will undoubtedly find it difficult to settle down in circumstances so utterly different from those which they remember in the days of their youth. Middle-aged people will probably find few openings at all, unless perhaps in highly technical lines in which they have acquired an outstanding authority, though it is believed the numbers of these are remarkably small.

The New Generation

There remains then that generation which knows nothing of Russia except what they have heard from their parents. The grievances of the latter are but as tales told and do not carry with them the weight given by actual experience. After all it is their country. There is a direct temptation to return and take a chance, to try and fit in with the new system of things with the ever-ready courage of youth which demands that they shall try anything once. It is possible that many of them may be permitted to enter Russia and start again.

In this connection the Russian authorities seem to have adopted a perfectly reasonable point of view. It is possible for Russian refugees who fled from Rusia to re-enter their own country again. But the doing so is not easy. Naturally the most careful enquiries have to be made into the behaviour of applicants for permission to go back, during their sojourn abroad, and if it is shown that at any time the applicant has engaged in anti-Bolshevik activities overwhelming odds exist that the application will be refused. It would seem that those who are thus allowed to regain their own country will be able to do so with perfect safety, for it is inconceivable that the authorities would take the trouble to establish their innocence subsersive activities and then inflict penalties upon them once they are within the jurisdiction of the Soviet.

The outlook is brightest for this last class. They have some prospect before them the value of which can only be assessed as the result of actual experience, but for the aged and the confirmed reactionary the future is gloomy in the extreme. They must either ground fine between the upper and nether stones of the mill of Japanese development, or seeking refuge in China either starve outright or by ekeing out a miserable existence imperil the chances of those already established. In any event Harbin is no longer for the Russian.

III

1,000 Cross Frontier

There are certain aspects about the evacuation of the Soviet employees of the old Chinese Eastern Railway, following its handing over to the Manchoukuo government which are not without considerable interest, not only to Russians themselves, but also to those who are puzzled as to the future for so many who are being deprived of the means of livelihood as a result of recent developments. When it was announced that the Soviet Government would be ready to transport all their own citizens, employees of the railway back to Russia, it was confidently anticipated in some quarters, and indeed openly stated in a certain section of the local press that not more than five per cent. of the Soviet residents of Harbin would take advantage of the opportunity to return to Russia.

That opinion was not held by the Soviet authorities, who estimated that about 18,000 Soviet Russians would have to be returned to their native land. That figure was later increased to 20,000 and, when eventually final figures were arrived at, it was found that a total of something over 22,000 had taken advantage of the opportunity afforded them and had returned to Russia to continue their careers or seek their fortune anew.

Of those 22,000 approximately 1,000 were former *emigrés*. Now that the official evacuation has ended there is still a fair number of *emigrés* who are returning or seeking to return to Russia, and, according to one well informed Harbin Russian, between thirty and forty White Russians are applying each day for permission to go back to their homeland.

From inquiries made in authoritative quarters it appears that a definite policy has been adopted by the Moscow Government which does not preclude patriotic Russians from going back. There are naturally classes of White Russians which will never be granted permission. Such are those officers who during the fighting in the revolution are accused of atrocities, allegations concerning which were freely bandied from side to side at the time. Those accepted are those who since the revolution have refrained from activities subversive of the Soviet Government, and in short the policy seems to be that, where love of country surmount political differences, there is an opportunity for *emigré* Russians to go back and take up their lives in the changed conditions which have been brought about by the revolution.

Opportunity Widely Taken

The result has been that during the evacuation instead of the estimated five per cent. of Russians which it was thought would go back, ninety-five per cent. have availed themselves of the opportunity, and it has to be emphasized that of these approximately 1,000 were *emigrés*.

From the source of this information it was also ascertained that in some cases the Russian authorities were actually willing to assist, and in some cases actually assisted in the transportation of their nationals back to Russia, while on occasion other forms of help were given.

On reaching their destinations in Russia no difficulty, it is stated, is found in placing them in positions. It is estimated that Russia at the moment could accommodate from the point of view of labour no fewer than an additional 20,000,000 hands, the backwardness in the matter of construction work, etc., being such that a certain amount of rural labour has to be drafted into urban districts in some degree to counter the prevailing shortage.

Your correspondent was informed, as proof of the easiness of the labour market that columns of advertisements calling for all sorts of labour appear daily in the Moscow newspapers, and that even if there were not enough posts to go round the returning *emigré* would be entitled to exactly the same assistance in the matter of lodging, etc., as that given to those who have consistently resided within the limits of the Soviet republic.

Hopes in Harbin Waning

It is expected that as conditions worsen in Manchoukuo there will be increasing numbers of Russians who will take the opportunity of going back to their native land. And that for a number of perfectly comprehensible reasons. There was a very large section of the Russian community which saw in the Japanese advance upon Harbin the dawn of a better day. Indeed much of the original enthusiastic support which they accorded the initiation of a new scheme of things in Manchuria arose from alleged promises that there would be a better time for the *emigré* who had not been doing so well since the Soviet had secured control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Whether such promises were made or not, the fact stands out that they did not come to fruition and in the absence of complete or even substantially partial fulfilment the eyes of the *emigrés* have been turning elsewhere. It is gradually being borne in upon many living in Harbin, that whatever opportunities the bigger ports of China offered in the past, nothing or little is offering now. There is still a few who believe that, for the right people, the streets of such places as Tientsin and Shanghai are paved with gold, but the number of holiday makers in Harbin from those places each summer, with their stories of actual conditions, is slowly but surely bringing home to many the fact that no reasonable outlet is now afforded to the south.

Reports from "Home"

The return of *emigrés* to Russia is consequently watched with considerable interest by those who remain in Harbin. For those who stay behind the sole question is "Whither shall we flee?" The well-informed Russian inhabitant of the place realizes full well that his day is past and that unless many of them can return to their homeland their condition will indeed be desperate. It is more than likely that the number desiring to pass westwards through Manchuli will increase as time passes. Even now letters from those who have already gone are read and discussed with the greatest eagerness and attention. Amongst the young generation which knows not Russia, knew nothing of its pre-revolution days except by hearsay, and little of its present there is a disposition to go back, to take a chance and find out for itself. They are undoubtedly wise; in Manchoukuo there is nothing for them, except perhaps, positions the wages for which are such as will hardly keep body and soul together. In their decision to make the change they are being reinforced by the letters of those who have already gone ahead. It is reported that many such communications are enthusiastic in their accounts of conditions as they find them. Even the pessimists in Harbin grudgingly concede the point, for they remark "Even if they were bad, they could hardly be worse than they are rapidly becoming in Harbin."

A CHINA HOUSE ROMANCE

(Continued from page 79.)

Folkestone, I am preparing a plan of the ground, etc., and also a model of such a house as I should fancy suitable, and which after every enquiry here, I think had better be made in frame at Hongkong, and which can be sent up here along with a good China carpenter, who may have seen the frame set up at Hongkong to do the same here. Then the brickwork could easily be filled in here. A solid brick building would be too heavy for the ground here, neither could efficient workmen be found.

Ruling the Community

"December 11, 1844. Captain Balfour and I are very good friends until we differ upon any business matters, it is then Greek to Greek. I am not, however, the only one with whom he has quarrelled. At present he has a very angry correspondence with Shaw, whom he treats I think most shamefully—with Dent's agent, Captain Wade he refuses to have any correspondence and will not answer his letters. Davidson (Lindsay & Co.) will tell you how he considers he has been treated. Balfour may be a very good fellow, but as you say he wishes to rule the community *en militaire*, and to differ from him is a personal insult—looked upon as mutiny and sedition. I am afraid I shall not get our Title deeds from him without considerable trouble. He has laid down a fine plan with roads 24 feet wide, public jetties, etc., etc., and as I decidedly object to subscribing for these at present unnecessary and uncalled for outlays, he is prevailing upon the authorities, with whom he has a good deal of influence, and who of themselves in their wildest freaks have never dreamt of a path wider than four feet, to insert a clause in the title deeds binding us to agree to these contemplated improvements. I am unwiling to sign any document binding myself to anything of the sort—as there is no knowing where it will end, and we have no voice in the matter, the usual answer to any objection or suggestion being "That he (Capt. B.) has determined to do so and so," which we must pocket as we like.

"We had an earthquake here last week. I quite agree with you in thinking that this place will go ahead like anything. The high prices obtained for silk this year at Canton, and the unwillingness to purchase teas here as yet, may operate against the place for a year, but I am satisfied that ere long large quantities of both will be brought forward. Cash sales are I am afraid at an end, as more goods are brought forward than are actually wanted, and holders must, therefore, take produce. I am glad you are not sending up any more goods at present."

So passed the first year of the foreign community in Shanghai, with Jardine Matheson & Co. the first to buy land along the river, the largest holders of teas and silk.

COMPLICATIONS appears to have developed with regard to the recent agreement reached between the Hupeh Reconstruction Bureau and the Sun Kee Company for the mining of the iron ore of the Hsiangpi hill near Tayeh, says the "Central China Post" of Hankow. It will be remembered that the Bureau, desirous of obtaining funds for reconstruction work in this province, entered into a contract with the company to pay $4 per ton for the ore. It was intimated at the time that the firm was Chinese but it now appears that the Sun Kee Co. is Japanese. Union this some civilian Chinese have come forward with the claim that the hill is their property and that they cannot look to the company to recompense them for loss. Representatives of these interests have now come to Hankow with the object of interviewing the Reconstruction Bureau in order to come to some understanding about indemnity.

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MAINTAINING PUBLIC HEALTH

Various Aspects of the Work Reviewed by Dr. J. H. Jordan in Henry Lester Institute Lecture

That Shanghai could take pride in the fact that a part-time Health Officer was appointed in 1870, five years before the consolidating Public Health Act of Great Britain (which was contemporaneous with similar acts in other countries) was passed, was but one of the many interesting points made by Dr. J. H. Jordan, Commissioner of Public Health, in a lecture at 5.30 p.m., last Wednesday, at the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research. His subject was "Some aspects of public health work in Shanghai." This lecture was the first of a series of Wednesday lectures arranged for the Institute's forthcoming session.

Illustrating his lecture with about sixty lantern slides, Dr. Jordan said in part:—

Although my subject is possibly somewhat hackneyed, nevertheless, since many of the researches conducted in this Institute will undoubtedly in due course have a bearing on the public health of Shanghai, it is perhaps not inappropriate that some details of the current work of the Department should be presented.

Public health work in Shanghai differs only in detail from that performed elsewhere; but the differences in detail are all interesting, since one can describe Shanghai still as being in the pioneer stages of sanitation which, in many other countries have, to some extent, been left behind.

Inspectorate of Nuisances

Sanitation in the International Settlement dates from about 1862 (though I cannot vouch for the date), in the form of an Inspectorate of Nuisances manned by an Inspector and a number of cleansing coolies, and thus our path has been more or less marked out along the lines of environmental sanitation. It may, I think, be a source of pride to people in Shanghai, that a part-time Health Officer was appointed in the year 1870, five years before the consolidating Public Health Act of Great Britain was passed. I would add that the 1875 Public Health Act of Great Britain was contemporary with similar acts in various other countries, and I do not propose to make any statement as to which country was first in the field in regard to such legislation.

The first Health Officer naturally occupied his attention very largely with environmental sanitation, since in those early days other measures hardly had been thought of. Dr. Henderson, the first Health Officer, inaugurated a prime measure directed towards individual health, namely, vaccination against smallpox, which was in those days performed in a Municipal Dispensary, and at a later date was again handed back to private enterprise and local hospitals. I think I have said enough to indicate that the aims of the Public Health Department were more or less irrevocably fixed on environmental sanitation. This, for many years, was concentrated largely on the cleansing of streets, the inspection of meat (the first Municipal abattoir having been erected as long ago as 1893) and eventually on the inspection of dairies. As the Settlement developed, these activities were extended, and now, as a result of gradual evolution, the activities of the Department may be said to be divided under a number of heads.

Hospital Activities

In accordance with the ideas which perhaps now-a-days are beginning to become a trifle out-of-date, and which will, therefore, if feasible, be altered during the course of the next few years, Municipal hospital activities centre largely around hospitals accommodating infectious diseases, mental cases, and in addition, hospitals provided for the Chinese and Indian police force, and for the gaol. These hospitals contain 858 beds and thus at the present time represent the largest aggregation of beds under the control of a single authority, though I fully anticipate that this position will very soon no longer exist since a large number of much bigger hospitals are projected. It is probable, however, that the Municipality will confine its administrative activities to the present group of hospitals leaving the extension of general work by means of grants to suitable institutions. An advance along these lines was made in 1933 when a large building grant was made to assist in the erection of the Mercy Hospital. Had it not been for the depression, considerable progress would have occurred this year, sites having been purchased for the new Western Fever Hospital, a new Mental Hospital, and plans made for re-converting the present Foreign Isolation Hospital into a hospital for the poorer classes who might find it somewhat difficult to attend a hospital situated far out of the Town.

In addition, the Hospital division concerns itself with certain other activities in relation to tuberculosis and venereal diseases, though these only touch the fringe of a very great problem. It may be of interest to know that the first hospitals established by the Municipality were a Lock Hospital, and thereafter an Isolation Hospital for Chinese, which was followed in 1904 by an Isolation Hospital for foreigners.

Laboratory Work

It was early recognized here that accurate knowledge of disease process and the sanitation of food and water could only follow on accurate bacteriological knowledge. The laboratory, it is true, was only fully established in 1898, but previous to that bacteriological work had been performed in a sporadic fashion as and when it was considered that knowledge could not be obtained without the aid of bacteriological research.

In 1885 Drs. Macleod and Milles investigated the cholera vibrio here and took their cultures to Prof. Koch's own laboratory in Berlin, thus showing that even at that time Shanghai was distinctly alive to the necessity for accurate scientific information. In addition, at a far earlier date the disease of cattle, known as rinderpest, (or in those days Steppe Murrain) had been thoroughly verified by sending specimens back to England where they were investigated by Prof. John Gamgee and Dr. Duguid, with the result that the presence of rinderpest (hitherto unsuspected in China) was, for the first time, verified.

For many years the Municipal laboratory was practically the only institution in which scientific bacteriological researches were performed in this part of the world. During the last few years, as you all know, it has been completely dethroned but we view this change without the slightest anxiety or envy. In regard to laboratories, the feeling of the Health Department is "the more the merrier" and by handing over as freely as possible any pure research material to those who are not necessarily overburdened by routine work, we have been able to concentrate on food products, milk, ice cream, ice drinks, etc.

As regards the productive side of our laboratory, last year over half a million doses of calf lymph were issued and an equal quantity manufactured and held in reserve. Antirabic work has been carried out for over 35 years, and in 1934, 520 patients completed the treatment. The reputation of Municipal laboratory products seems to have spread throughout the country since we receive orders from places as far apart as Foochow and Western Szechuen.

School Medical Service

School Medical Service, though a comparatively newborn service, comes, I think, into the position which I am putting it, owing to the fact that it, together with the divisions which precede it, deals to some extent, with the health of the individual as well as general sanitation.

The service being yet in its infancy, has mainly occupied itself in the correlation of data, but already promising results can be said to be on the horizon, if not already achieved in the field of trachoma. Trachoma clinics are limited to the five Municipal Primary Schools for Chinese.

No. of pupils examined in the Primary School for Chinese	= 3,090
No. of pupils found suffering from trachoma	= 1,824
No. of above pupils voluntarily attending School Trachoma Clinics	= 1,379

Cases are distributed as follows:—

Severe	151
Moderate	562
Mild	1,111
	1,824

Only two of the Clinics have been in existence more than five months, so that the number of cases temporarily discharged as cured is necessarily small.

Results are as follows:—

Number of pupils in Clinics existing longer than five months	= 731
Number of pupils temporarily discharged as cured	= 234

These cases temporarily discharged attend the clinic each month over a period of six months for re-inspection and revision of progress.

Veterinary Division

The Veterinary Division, which concerns itself largely with safeguarding the meat and milk supply of the Settlement, is also in its present form of comparatively recent development. On the other hand, as I have already pointed out, some veterinary research was carried out by the Council as long ago as 1871, and from the inauguration of a health service in the Settlement, a careful supervision of the meat supply was one of its features.

Dairies were brought into control very much later, and it must be admitted that it is only during recent years, (following the Milk Commission of 1924) that really marked advances along this line have been undertaken.

Shanghai possesses an abattoir of which it need not be ashamed and one which, I submit, is probably the best "east of Suez," and I would also be inclined to add, a good bit "west of it" also, were it not for the fact that one wishes to keep this lecture within the bounds of credibility.

Those who criticize the business ability and general efficiency of the Municipal departments might perhaps, with some advantage, study the figures of the yearly kill and the various other activities connected with the abattoir and public meat supply.

SUMMARY—1934

Number of Animals Killed

	Oxen	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total Kill	Total Receipts
Municipal Abattoir	40,167	12,542	46,641	43,460	143,314	$76,851.55
Private Pig S'houses				530,777	530,777	$53,077.70
Municipal Pig S'houses				44,308	44,375	$13,325.90
Total	40,167	12,542	46,641	618,545	718,466	$143,255.15
1933	40,403	13,075	51,441	538,894	644,747	$121,837.80
1932	31,995	9,903	33,911	449,226	530,364	$ 97,512.10

Buffaloes, goats and horses (very small item) included in totals.

One ventures to suggest that a business firm running such an enterprise would occupy not too inferior a position amongst business houses in Shanghai. Obviously, the correct labelling of animals and their supervision from the time they enter the abattoir, to their arrival in the various markets, is a work requiring careful and accurate attention. In addition all pig slaughterhouses in the Settlement are licensed by the Council, and supervised by the Department. They comprise four private slaughterhouses and one small Municipal pig slaughterhouse. The necessity for the latter lies in the fact that a part of the Eastern District was entirely without facilities for pigs which were normally killed in straw huts. Whilst some sanitary purist might demand that all abattoir activities be housed in Municipal establishments, this ideal is not entirely practicable at the present time in Shanghai. However, as a result of patience and tact, and a certain amount of "blarney," the private pig slaughterhouses have been brought up to reasonable standards. Their inspection was taken over by the Health Department in 1928, and it is of interest to note that the majority of the public are now thoroughly educated in the inspection stamps on meat of quality.

In regard to dairies, I fear time does not permit of a description of the various improvements which are in process and projected. Shanghai is not far behind in its dairies, and next year when pasteurization has been enforced, I think I will be able to state that Shanghai will definitely (if not in the forefront of progress) not be lagging far behind.

Sanitation Division

The next activity on my list relates to the Sanitation Division which attends generally to sanitation and which, with the assistance of motor vans containing nursing and medical staff, also vaccinates and inoculates the population in accordance with the season of the year. Adequate control in the Settlement sanitation necessitated the division of the Settlement into subdistricts, and in order to have central points for our work, a number of buildings were either rented or built, housing an office for a health inspector, and in most instances adding a lecture hall which could be used either for the purpose of giving lectures, showing cinematograph pictures on health activities or as a waiting room for patients. There are sixteen of these sub-districts in the Settlement and 23 health inspectors. One of our more ambitious ones in addition contains also a small clinic in which, at the present time certain medical treatment is carried out by the School Medical Service. These small clinics, however, no doubt in the future will also serve other purposes than the health of school children. During "All Flower Day" (the annual festival day which the Chinese population favour for vaccinating their children) even halls of the size of this one are overflowing with persons coming from points as far distant as Minghong and Pootung.

Markets Division

The markets represent one of the earliest activities in the Settlement, and the first was erected in the Maloo sometime in the early 'eighties. It appears, however, that sheds only were erected on this site for the protection of the meat and fish, and the vegetables were still sold in the open, the whole square of the site being first of macadam and later paved. In 1897 the first real market was built, which most of you may remember as the old Maloo market behind the Town Hall. This was followed a little latter on by a market in Hongkew, but it is of interest to note that the foreign market remained in certain alleyways known as Smith's Market long after the markets had been erected for the Chinese population, but eventually space was found for them in the Maloo Market. The original markets, with the exception of the Maloo, which was constructed mainly of iron were simply sheds on an impervious floor.

Later on, as conditions changed, the markets were built multi-storied and of concrete. For many years the upper storeys were unpopular, largely owing to the bound feet popular at the time, which rendered the walking up of steps somewhat laborious, even when built suitably as they are in the Hongkew Market. Now, owing to modern tendencies all markets are being built two-storeyed, which results in the very convenient arrangement from the health standpoint, i.e., the meat and other perishable goods downstairs in the cool and the others upstairs. Since the first building of concrete markets, few improvements have been thought out, though the latest markets are divided up by raised paths with the result that the purchasers are not constantly walking in the water caused by the splashing from fish tubs, etc. A market once arranged requires comparatively little supervision, but a staff of inspectors are provided whose duty it is to inspect, so far as possible, all the foodstuffs displayed for sale and confiscate or otherwise prevent the sale of material considered unfit or unwholesome. These inspectors also inspect at frequent intervals the larger hotels catering to both the foreign and Chinese population, and in the early mornings go around various activities such as bakeries, where work is mostly done by night.

Food Inspection Work

The subject of food inspection of this nature is a somewhat dull one from the point of view of anyone except the specialist. It is so entirely a matter of detail in seeing that the various utensils are kept clean, the bread is properly wrapped, etc., Other activities which are supervised by this section relate to the manufacture of ice cream, aerated waters and ice. The work is much impeded by the unfortunate fact that the population still tends to buy from hawkers. It is often suggested by well-meaning persons that the Health Department should take drastic action against the hawker population, but it is not quite understood precisely what is meant by these suggestions. It appears perfectly clear that the hawker is in no way to blame; he has of necessity to try and make his living and if the population generally were to purchase either from the markets or the shops, sooner or later the hawker would become extinct as the dinosaur.

On the other hand, so long as the population is prepared to risk its health buying food exposed to the dust from the streets and the results of flies at a cost only minutely less than in the markets, so long will the hawkers continue to haunt the streets and disappear into the alleyways on the approach of the few health inspectors engaged in this work. A particularly obnoxious type of hawker appears in the hot summer months, selling various mixtures of dirty water and syrup cooled by means of dirty ice. His entire stock in trade is worth so little that he is quite prepared to allow it to be seized at any time provided he has the good fortune of trade for a short time before arrest.

The further activities of the Health Department may be classed under the heading of miscellaneous. We do, for example, a certain amount of gardening, since we manage the Municipal cemeteries and attend to the trees, grass, etc., and, of course, we provide one swimming pool in the Northern District for the recreation of the population there. Swimming pools, unfortunately, are somewhat expensive to erect and maintain, hence it is difficult to supply, as one would wish to, pools in the four corners of the Settlement, but it is hoped that in due course the swimming pool at Hongkew may be supplemented by one situated in the Western area.

CHINA'S SKIES FOR OCTOBER

2. Jupiter in conjunction with Moon, 4 a.m. J. 5° 1′ N.
3. Mars in conjunction with Moon, 3 p.m. M. 1° 31′ N.
6. Mercury at a Stationary point, noon.
9. Saturn in conjunction with Moon, 7 p.m. S. 6° 6′ S.
12. Venus at greatest brilliancy.
13. Uranus in conjunction with Moon, 6 p.m. U. 5° 36′ S.
18. Mercury in Inferior conjunction with Sun, 2 p.m.
23. Venus in conjunction with Moon, 10 p.m. V. 2° 58′ N.
24. Neptune in conjunction with Moon, 1 a.m. N. 5° 51′ N.
24. Sun enters the sign Scorpius, 4 p.m.
25. Venus and Neptune in conjunction, 9 a.m. V. 2° 34′ S.
26. Mercury in conjunction with Moon, 4 p.m. M. 6° 40′ N.
27. Mercury in Perihelion, 7 a.m.
27. Mercury at a Stationary point, noon.
28. Uranus in opposition with Sun, 5 a.m.
29. Jupiter in conjunction with Moon, 8 a.m. J. 4° 28′ N.

CONSTELLATIONS AT 9 P.M.

In the North: Draco is to the west of Polaris, Cepheus is above, and Cassiopeia above and to the east. In the Northeast: Bootes is just rising, Perseus is nearly midway to the meridian.—Along the Ecliptic: Taurus is just rising, next are Aries and Pisces; Aquarius is on the meridian, Capricornus past, and lastly Sagittarius, in the southwest.—In the South: is Fomalhaut approaching the meridian.—North of the Ecliptic: Pegasus and Andromeda lie east of the meridian, the Swan, Eagle and Lyra west, Hercules and Ophiucus are near the horizon.—The Milky Way crosses the sky from N.E. to S.W. passing a little west of the zenith.

PHASES OF THE MOON

5. First Quarter	9.40 p.m.
12. Full Moon	0.39 p.m.
19. Last Quarter	1.36 p.m.
27. New Moon	6.15 p.m.
11. Moon in Perigee	0.35 p.m.
23. Moon in Apogee	9.24 p.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE MOON

Day	Rises	Souths	Sets
6.	1.28 p.m.	6.44 p.m.	0.03 a.m.
13.	6.01 a.m.	0.04 a.m.	8.09 a.m.
21.	0.28 a.m.	7.09 a.m.	1.54 p.m.
27.	5.53 a.m.	11.24 a.m.	4.52 p.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF SUN

Day	Rises	Squ. of time	Sets
6.	5.58	Subt. 11 min. 46 sec.	5.39
12.	6.01	Subt. 13 min. 22 sec.	5.32
20.	6.07	Subt. 15 min. 5 sec.	5.24
27.	6.12	Subt. 16 min. 2 sec.	5.17

ASPECTS OF PRINCIPAL PLANETS

Mercury is neither morning nor evening star in the first part of the month. It rises before the Sun after the 18th, and early enough to be seen by naked eye in the last week of the month E. by S.

Sets on 1st at 6.40 p.m.; rises on 31st at 4.52 a.m.

Venus, at greatest brilliancy on the 12th (magnitude —4.3), rises more than 1½ hour before sunrises: Venus is in the following part of Leo.

Rises on 1st at 3.38 a.m.; on 16th at 2.58 a.m.

Mars sets but slowly earlier and earlier night buy night. It moves from Scorpius into Sagittarius.

Sets on 1st at 8.59 p.m.; on 16th at 8.42 p.m.

Jupiter is still above the horizon for about two hours after sunset in the first half of the month. It may possibly be visible in the second half, but will not be conspicuous. It is approaching the star Antares.

Sets on 1st at 8.01 p.m.; on 16th at 7.12 p.m.

Saturn, moving retrograde in Aquarius, sets now before daybreak. Sets on 1st at 3.29 a.m.; on 16th at 2.26 a.m.; on 31st at 1.25 a.m.

Uranus, being in opposition with the Sun, on the 28th will be visible nearly the whole night.

Rises on 2nd at 6.57 p.m.; on 16th at 5.59 p.m.

Neptune is a morning star rising before dawn; on 2nd at 4.09 a.m.; on 16th at 3.16; on 31st at 2.20 a.m.

The rotation of Venuso

THE ROTATION OF VENUS

The human eye although aided by a telescope, is often exposed to be deceived from the indistinctness of the markings of a planet like that of Venus.

But there exists a more independent astronomical method which is used for determining the motion of the stars in the line of sight. This method uses a property of the spectroscope which may briefly described here: Every star or heavenly body is constantly sending forth luminous vibrations of various wave-lengths. If the body is moving towards the observer the number of vibrations producing any colour is increased, or, what is the same, the wave-length is shortened, and hence the dark lines corresponding to that colour in the spectrum will be moved beyond their usual place towards the violet end; if the body is moving away the number of vibrations is decreased, or the wave-length increased, and the line pushed towards the red end of the spectrum.—This is analogous in sound to a train passing rapidly when the locomotive is whistling. It will be noticed that the note is sharpened as it approaches and flattened as it recedes. —The amount of displacement in the spectrum once determined, the velocity of the heavenly body towards or from the earth can be calculated by means of well-known laws of optics. Much valuable information has been obtained as the time of rotation of the Sun in agreement with that obtained from the movement of the sunspots, and also to motion of the stars in the line of sight by this method.

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OBSTACLES TO LAND REGULATION REVISION

History of the Settlement's Constitution Shows Difficulty of Remedying Defects

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

In view of the suggestions that steps should be taken to secure revision of the Land Regulations in order to carry out certain reforms in the constitution and administration of the International Settlement of Shanghai, it may be useful to consider the history of those Regulations in the light of attempts made to secure their revision since they came into existence.

The first Land Regulations which gave the former British Settlement the character of an International Settlement were the Land Regulations of 1854. They thus replaced the Land Regulations of 1845 which applied solely to the Settlement in its character as a British Settlement. The Regulations of 1854 were adopted at a meeting presided over by Mr. Rutherford Alcock and brought into force with the approval of the Consuls of Great Britain, France, and the United States. It should be explained that after 1845 an American Settlement and a French Settlement were established roughly on the same lines as indicated in the Land Regulations of that year. But the American Settlement was in 1863 amalgamated with the former British Settlement. The plan for amalgamating the French Settlement with the other two at one time was agreed upon by the local representatives of the various Powers, but it failed to receive the sanction of the French Government, which ultimately retained special jurisdiction over the French Settlement, establishing for it a separate system of municipal government, and it came to be known as the French Concession.

Defects Seen

The Land Regulations of 1854 were soon perceived to be defective and inadequate in many respects. Discussions took place between the Council of the Settlement and the Consuls, and also between the British Consul and the British Minister and other foreign ministers at Peking. As a result of these discussions it was generally agreed that a revision of the Land Regulations was desirable. In March, 1863, the Council formed a special committee to undertake the revision, but it failed to accomplish its task and a new committee was appointed in 1864. This committee drafted proposed Land Regulations which were forwarded to the ministers at Peking through the prescribed channels and received the approval of the foreign Powers in 1869. These Regulations had previously been formally approved by the Land Renters at a public meeting held in March 1866.

Records do not seem to show whether these Regulations of 1869 ever received the expressed approval of the Chinese Government. Subsequent events, however, indicated that the Chinese Government at Peking acquiesced in the Regulations, which were enforced and took due effect for a considerable number of years after approval by the foreign ministers. Still, they were not satisfactory, and a meeting of ratepayers, in 1873, resolved to appoint yet another committee to revise the Land Regulations of 1869. The committee was appointed in 1874 and reported in 1875, but for some reason or other the idea of revision did not commend itself to the meeting of ratepayers and in May, 1875, the matter was dropped.

Shelved Until Out of Date

A new committee was formed in 1879, again by the Council. This committee submitted a brief report to the ratepayers in February 1880. A further report was also submitted to a special meeting of ratepayers held on several consecutive days at the end of February and the first week of March 1881. On March 30, 1881, a special meeting of ratepayers approved the revised Regulations proposed by the committee. The proposed revision was submitted to the ministers of the Treaty Powers in June, 1881. The ministers took their time in considering these Regulations and even suggested certain alterations which were duly adopted by the ratepayers in February 1883. In spite of this, however, the alterations appear to have been received with disfavour and the revision was shelved until 1896. It was then recognized that the new code which had been adopted, submitted for approval, but not put into force, was itself out of date. Proposals for a further revision were made and carried at a ratepayers' meeting on March 10, 1896. Again the Council was baulked. It received a very direct intimation that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure the ratification of the ministers at Peking and the Chinese Government, and the attempt was consequently abandoned.

In July, 1897, a sub-committee for the revision of the Land Regulations was formed by the Council. This committee was charged with an ambitious task. It was called upon to draft an entirely new set of Land Regulations. It became evident that such a course would involve endless delay and probably end in ultimate failure. The committee eventually contented itself with proposing certain amendments to the existing Regulations, which at a later date were adopted and ratified by the ministers, and now constitute Sections 6A, 6B and Regulation 30.

These amendments, apparently, were not expressly approved by the Chinese Foreign Office. But the ministers permitted them to be treated as amendments on the same basis as the Land Regulations of 1869, which themselves were not approved in express terms by the Chinese Government.

Ministers Unsympathetic

The Council's object in attempting to secure revision of the Land Regulations was to enlarge its administrative powers and to remove some of the ambiguities and uncertainties of the Land Regulations of 1869. Unfortunately, it is clear from the records that the foreign ministers in Peking did not regard with sympathy the efforts of the Council to enlarge its powers. Consequently, the failure to secure these enlarged powers could not be attributed entirely to the opposition of the Chinese Government.

The Settlement boundaries were extended in 1899 and Land Regulation No. 1, which defined the boundaries and limits of the Settlement, was amended so as to apply to the extended area. But no attempt was made to secure a general revision at that time. This undoubtedly was due to the fact that bitter experience had impressed on the Council the conviction that the extension of the Settlement would be indefinitely delayed, if not altogether defeated, if it were made to depend on a general revision. In 1913, Article 6C, dealing with the construction of new roads, was added to the Land Regulations, having been passed at a special meeting of the ratepayers held on March 13, 1906. It will be seen, therefore, that it took no less than 12 years for the Council to obtain authoritative approval of a provision essential to its furfilment of its responsibilities for road development in the Settlement.

In 1918 a slight amendment was also made to Article 19. By this amendment the foreign Treaty Consuls were empowered to fix the day for the election of the Council in February or March instead of January or February. It is not unfair to describe these amendments as minor. They were effected by following the procedure prescribed in the Land Regulations and were approved by the foreign ministers and the Chinese Government after suitable delay.

Amendments to the Land Regulations whereby Chinese members were admitted to the Council and to the Land Commission are recent examples of approved amendments, but they are so much within common knowledge that detailed reference to them is unnecessary.

The net results of these efforts on the part of the Council have not given any extension or enlargement of the Council's administrative powers, except the additional powers conferred by Regulations 6A, 6B and 6C in regard to the acquisition of land for public roads, construction of roads and so forth, and the powers under Land Regulation 30, which enable the Council to make rules with regard to buildings and the like. With the exceptions noted, the Land Regulations in force to-day are to all intents and purposes the Land Regulgations of 1869.

The practices and policies followed by the ratepayers and the Council from the earliest days of the Settlement may be said in many respects to form the working basis of the administrative system of the Settlement. They are, indeed, almost more important that the Land Regulations themselves, and it would be virtually impossible to codify them and retain their full value and significance.

The Feetham Report

Although the Feetham Report contains valuable material for reviewing the constitution of Shanghai and, perhaps, devising methods of improving the constitutional structure, there are circumstances which render it unsuitable for specific treatment in this regard. To begin with, conditions have radically changed since Mr. Justice Feetham presented his Report. The Settlement's position has been challenged from within, a development which his report did not foresee. Moreover, the Chinese members of the Council and, presumably, those who support them, have not associated themselves with their foreign colleagues' adoption of the Report in principle. Finally, the representatives of the foreign Powers have practically ignored the Report and made no secret of their indifference to its conclusions. If, therefore, the Council were to approach the Consular Body for revision of the Land Regulations on the basis of the Feetham Report, they would have as little chance of success as with their earlier efforts at revision; and it must not be forgotten that these early efforts all took place prior to the generation of that national consciousness which is so important a feature of Chinese opinion to-day.

China's national policy admittedly includes the rendition of the foreign Settlements and Concessions and the restoration of China's sovereign rights. The Chinese Government, therefore, would not willingly be a party to an action which might be interpreted as riveting upon China fetters of foreign control of the Settlement for an indefinite period. This does not, of course, preclude the possibility of compromise through conference or consultation, but it constitutes an important factor which cannot be ignored.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF OCTOBER 1, 1875.

About the usual number of Riflemen turned out yesterday afternoon; and the Rangers were very fairly represented; but the Artillery was conspicuous by its absence. We are at a loss to account for this, as the Gatling gun has arrived, and the artillerymen are, we believe, anxious to resume active service. It only needs that the Company should be called together and instructed in their new drill, to take their accustomed place. We have had to regret, now, for a long time the absence of this valuable arm on parade days, and it is a thousand pities that it should continue absent now that everything depending on the Council has been done towards reorganizing the Corps. As it was the Rifles and Rangers marched off to the Race Course and drilled independently; the former going through some skirmishing practice and battalion manœuvres with very fair precision. The drill was continued well into dark, and it was past 7 before Corps was drawn up opposite the Custom House, and the order to dismiss given. Major Hart said a few words approving the afternoon's movements as very fairly executed, and expressing only regret that the muster was not larger. How it is that only 100 men can be found to turn out, among a population of some 1,500 or 2,000 at a time when the political atmosphere is sufficiently charged to make a strong Volunteer force desirable—is a mystery.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF OCTOBER 2, 1875.

Two important notices to mariners, signed by Rear-Admiral Geerling, commanding the Dutch naval forces in the East, respecting the position of a new lighthouse, at the northerly entrance of the Malacca Straits, and the discovery of a supposed shoal in the South China Sea, not indicated in the charts, will be found in our advertising columns.

* * *

We have received from Mr. Tapp, H. M. Registrar of Shipping at Shanghai, two volumes containing a useful digest of information regarding the surveying and registration of ships:—one entitled "Instructions to Consuls in China and Japan concerning their duties in respect of the registration of ships," the other, "Instructions to the Surveyors in China and Japan, employed in the measurement of shipping, etc."

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF OCTOBER 3, 1875.

The entries for the Shanghai Autumn Races closed on Saturday, and compare favourably with former meetings. The entries for the griffins 32; Criterion 12; Ledger 21; French Challenge 18; Mongol 25; Engineers' Challenge 21; Consolation (in which bye-the-bye the name of Tienkwan appears) 47; the total amount is Tls. 2,600.

* * *

From Nagasaki:—The Rising Sun says the Takasima Coal Mine is greatly increasing its output of coal since the erection of new machinery. Nearly 600 tons are raised daily; and the Takasima tug-boat may be frequently seen with with a long train of coal junks in tow. the same paper is informed on good authority that the 17 Kashu Company's steamers have been handed over to the Mitsu Bishi Steamship Co., the title of which will, in future, be the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company. The yacht race between the Volant and the Monocacy cutter, came off on September 21, and was won by the former by an hour.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF OCTOBER 4, 1875.

A member of the Shanghai Club writes the following:— I hear a report that the Committee of the Club have arranged to rent the Building from the Trustees of the Recreation Fund for a further term, at the old rental of $11,000 per annum. If this is a fact, it appears to me not only an unwise action as far as the members are concerned, but a dangerous one for the Committee, as not having consulted the members they will have to be responsible for their own acts. The Committee must remember that when the Club House was first rented, the matter was put before a General Meeting of members, and I much doubt if in the present times a majority of them will feel disposed to pay a fancy price for the building. It is perhaps hardly necessary to remind members, that since the Club House was taken rents have fallen 30 to 50 per cent., and that the greater fall is upon large buildings for which they are no requirements. If they have not yet fully committed themselves, I hope they will take the views of members on the subject.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF OCTOBER 5, 1875.

There was a small attendance at Messrs. Bisset & Co.'s auction yesterday. The following lots were offered:—The Premises in Peking Road, occupied by Messrs. Hyde, Hertz & Co., a building site on the Bubbling Well Road, a lot of land in rear of the P. & O.'s Pootung Premises, the Property at Pootung Point, formerly belonging to Messrs. Collyer & Lambert. The first lot was started at Tls. 5,000 and bid up to Tls. 5,500, but it was not sold, the reserve being Tls. 9,000. The second lot was offered at the upset price of Tls. 100 per mow, but there was no bid made. The next was started at Tls. 1, and knocked down for Tls. 26 per mow, and the only bid made was Tls. 500 for the last lot and the bid was withdrawn, the reserved price being stated to be Tls. 5,500. A property situated west of the Woosung Road, Hongkew, registered at the U.S. Consulate title deed No. 123, containing two mow 8 fun—the highest bid was Tls. 25 per mow, but as this did not reach the reserved price, the lot was not sold.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF OCTOBER 7, 1875.

As the time for holding the Autumn Regatta approaches, much interest is beginning to be felt in several of the contests, more especially in that for the blue ribbon of the meeting, between the English and Scotch Eights, the crews for which have been selected and are now in active training on the upper waters of the Soochow Creek. Spectators are numerous each evening on the banks, ladies being frequently among them. It is said so much interest in the result of this race has not been felt for a long time. The Scotch are by far the heavier crew. But neither are well down to their mark yet, and it is too early to say whether skill will beat weight or whether weight and skill will put the lack of both to the blush. Another week or ten days will probably solve this problem. Barring accidents or illness, the following crews will pull the race:—Scotch:—Shepherd bow, Hall 2, Shaper 3, Scott 4, Campbell 5, Andrew 6, McLeod 7, D. Glass stroke. B. Clarke cox. English:—Bois bow, Pryer 2, Cheetham 3, Glover 4, Wyatt 5, Westall 6, Morriss 7, Lewis stroke, and Dowdall cox.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF OCTOBER 8, 1875.

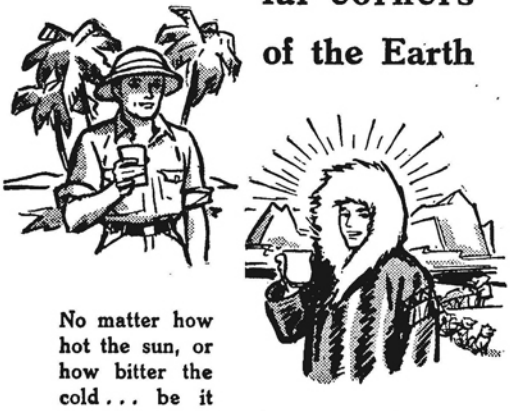
We hear it is estimated that the cotton crop in this neighbourhood will be, at most, 40 per cent. of an average one. Princes have opened at Tls. 14 and 14½ per picul for cotton packed for the Hankow market, which is, we believe, some Tls. 5 or 6 over the opening prices last year. It is said that the cotton hongs which, last year at this time, were buying 50 or 60 piculs a day, are now getting only three or four; the country people clinging to what they have, partly, no doubt, in hope of higher prices, but partly also because they think they will not have much more than will occupy the women and furnish seed for the next year.

* * *

A Battalion parade of the Volunteers is called for Tuesday night. Muster is at five o'clock, in front of the Custom House. Volunteers are reminded that entries for the Rifle Meeting close today. Shooting begins on Friday.

THE authorities of several border provinces have telegraphed the Central Government, asking that a pardon be granted Gen. King Hsujen, former governor of the Sinkiang Provincial Government, who faced the court in Nanking on several charges, including one of signing a treaty with Soviet Russia without the Central Government's consent. The request of the border province authorities was brought up for discussion by the Central Government on Saturday and a decision is expected to be made public shortly.

Fresh Milk at the far corners of the Earth



No matter how hot the sun, or how bitter the cold . . . be it the rainy season or dry . . . regardless of every climatic condition . . . even without a local milk supply — *you can have sweet, fresh milk* every time you want it.

How? Get Klim. Klim is pure, rich milk, *powdered*. Only the water is removed. Nothing is added. So Klim keeps perfectly, without refrigeration.

Klim is delicious. Just add water and you obtain liquid milk of the finest flavor . . . with all the good nourishment of milk.

And Klim is convenient. Packed under a special packing process, it needs no ice to keep it in summer — it cannot freeze in winter.

The Mixer is obtainable from your compradore Price 80 cents

Fresh Milk in 10 seconds with this New Mixer.

or

GETZ BROS. & CO.
166 Nanking Road, Shanghai

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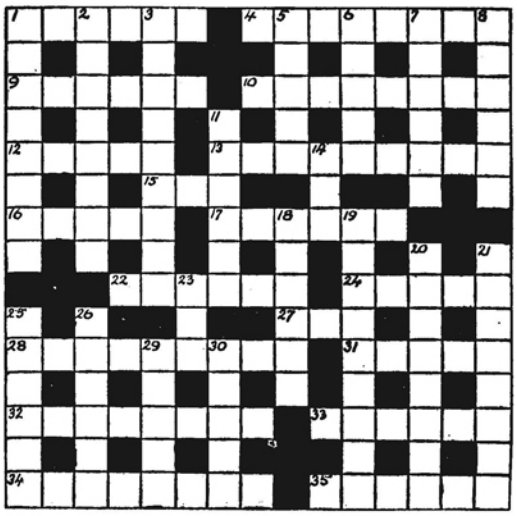
LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

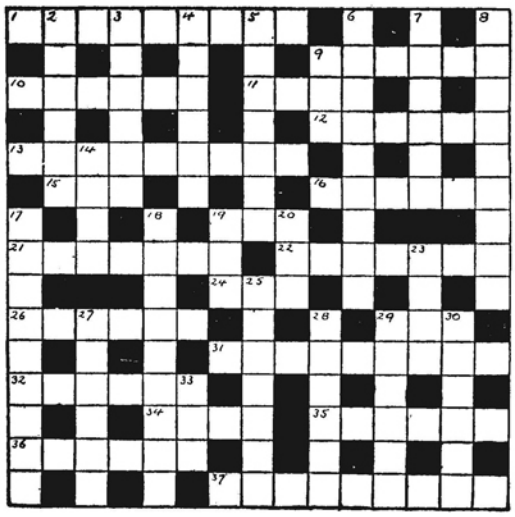


ACROSS

1 Did not allow for evil
4 Popular sweet at Bisley
9 Scottish Quarter day
10 Ambitious
12 Escape
13 Work of a sign-writer perhaps; sounds rather suggestive of what the sulky servant said
15 What cap should suit riotous locks?
16 Name
17 A bit suggestive of sharing
22 Dress not necessarily in a Near East town
24 No. this is not a slow swimming stroke
27 Is this girl Canadian?
28 Transitory
31 The cast that upset merit
32 Some learned work
33 Expand to make it lead
34 Modest, like beaten troops
35 Is this holiday in some secluded spot?

DOWN

1 A high pitched version of Lot's fate
2 "Stern man" (anag.)
3 Bad men in a humble abode show humility
5 Disturb
6 French river
7 Some drug this
8 Part of a green-gage but not of a yellow plum
11 Prima donna
14 Fastening
18 Ladies may be an apt anagram
19 Scar
20 Vehicle
21 Perfect, but criminal be-headed
23 This starts to eject an undesirable person
25 Is a man with this name apt to be a bully?
26 A warning of trouble from the rat
29 Engine
30 Vegetable substance, that might make a charmer, useful to fiddlers



ACROSS

1 No tailor's dummy
9 An acute contrast
10 Here one is never at sea
11 Restrain
12 O.T. character
13 A business connection
15 A final word
16 Form of gas hat
19 Practical advice to the hesitant
21 A well-knit jumper, perhaps
22 A feeler
24 This has no place on a wide-awake hat
26 Part of a warship
29 A bit of Irish butter?
31 This kind of silk owes nothing to silkworm
32 Ursine change to cover a risk
34 A songster
35 Not in company and mostly one in a hundred
36 Sandy?
37 One may be unconsciously influenced by him

DOWN

2 Part of this structure may be 25 ac.
3 The sort of objection trees have to being moved
4 Make
5 Epithet for a face-to-face encounter
6 Musical accompaniment
7 The home of 28 dn.
8 A base stain made this saint
9 Natural wealth
14 Part of the foot
17 When put into breeches might be a lady-killer
18 "Car beetle" (anag.)
19 Number
20 Make a noise if you like, but pay up
23 Trim
25 Pick the first comer to fit here
27 Bucolic
28 Latins in dictatorial form
29 Take this when you visit the Zoo
30 Caucasian town
33 Half 35 ac.

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

In Parenthesis

Now You Know

"APPARENTLY the Loch Ness Monster lives on fish." said Count Bentinck, the Dutch scientist, to a repoter.

It takes a scientist to find out that a creature living in water eats fish and not bacon and eggs as some of you poor, half-educated laymen might have thought.

• • •

Of Course

THE music-master was testing his pupils' knowledge at the beginning of the term. "Jones minor," he asked, "what does it mean when you see the letter 'f' over a bar of music?"

"Forte, sir," replied the boy at once.

"Now then, Brown," went on the music-master, "what does it mean when you see 'ff'?"

Brown thought for a moment. Then he burst out with: "Eighty, sir."

• • •

Customary

LITTLE Ivy, aged four, was in the kitchen all dressed up in cap and apron and, greatly to the amusement of cook and parlourmaid, was busy pretending to be one of them. They all sat down to tea very solemnly, and there was a long pause, when suddenly Ivy exclaimed, "Go on—go on, say something."

Cook: "Well, what shall we talk about?"

Ivy (in a whisper): "You know—the missus."

• • •

The Ready Wit

Two men in a car went past the automatic signals and were stopped by a constable.

"I'm sorry," said the driver, quick-wittedly, "but I happen to be a doctor, and I'm taking a patient to the asylum in a hurry."

The officer was suspicious, and looked penetratingly at the passenger. But the latter was also quick-witted, and, looking up at the constable with a seraphic smile, whispered: "Kiss me, darling!"

• • •

Mexican Rabbit

A MEXICAN and an American worked together in a mine in Kansas. On several occasions the Mexican had rabbit for his mid-day meal, and shared it with his workmate.

One day the American asked: "Where do you get rabbits, Pedro? I can't find any."

"My wife, she get um," Pedro replied. "Every night they come 'round the house and make noise. She shoot um."

"Noise? Rabbits don't make a noise."

"Sure!" asserted Pedro. "They go 'Meow, meow.'"

• • •

Correspondence

IN PARENTHESIS
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

DEAR I. P.

CAN you quote me the odds for two runners in the Ethiopian Stakes:—

The Black Shirt and The Shirtless Black?

PUNTER.

Shanghai October 1.

***While we strongly disapprove of betting in any form at all, we would suggest to Punter that he holds his money until all entries are announced. On form The Shirtless Black looks attractive, but the possibility of other entries being received must be taken into account by the careful investor. There is just a chance that the field will be a little too crowded for The Black Shirt, in which event The Shirtless Black will romp home—or will it?

• • •

IN PARENTHESIS
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

DEAR I. P.

Two of my favourite authors are Lewis Carroll and The Country Correspondent. So it was delightful to see the latter quoting the former, recently. "All mimsy were the borogoves"——and then suddenly a wild and unknown sound broke on the Correspondent's ears, which upon consideration, seemed to be the notes of a certain Hawk-Cuckoo. May I venture to differ with him? I am no authority in ornithology, but I know my Lewis Carroll; and I am sure that what happened just then, was that "The Mome Rathes Outgrabe". No doubt when the correspondent recovered from the shock, he felt himself honoured as being the only person since Lewis Carroll himself who ever heard in reality that awesome *Outgribing!*

Up-Country Correspondent.

***Personally, we are inclined to another authority, Eugene Field, who would probably hold that it was a "Flimflam" 'flopping, "from a fillamaloo, while the polliwog pinkled so pale." In any event we wish to enter a strong protest against your formation of the present participle of the verb outgrabe, if indeed it is a verb, concerning which there are very severe cleavages of opinion among the Carrollogues.—I.P.

A COUNTRY DIARY

Sept. 30.—Recently I read a collection of stories about the supposed life of residents in the F.M.S.: what particularly struck me was that the author unexpectedly departed from his unpleasant thoughts about humanity to give an interesting description of some curious fish which he referred to as "Jumping Johnnies." The sequel to this expedition into modern literature came later in Shanghai. Walking one morning in some unfamiliar country near the Soochow creek I was continually diverted by patches of mud left after the recent high tides: suddenly I noticed what appeared to be frogs skipping across the mud and diving into the water at my approach: the stories referred to above leapt into my mind, and I dashed forward to see if the suggested incident could possibly be true....Yes!....the last of the little creatures was close to me....and it was undoubtedly a *"Jumping Johnnie,"* or *Chinese Mud Skipper.* This curious little fish, some three inches long according to my observation, has learnt to breathe on land, and cannot, in fact, go on breathing for long under water: his forward fins have developed into something like elementary legs or flippers on which he moves with great agility in an upright position....not flapping on his side as a fish usually does when out of water. Here is a living example of those animals of prehistoric times which commenced life in the waters and learnt to live on land. So, in future, if I find a fish walking round my garden, or perhaps climbing one of the trees, I shall not consult a Doctor: I shall merely realize that the great processes of evolution are still carrying on beneath our eyes.

• • •

Oct 2.—It was Daedalus who started it all so far as I am concerned .... he and his son Icarus.... and as I climbed the rocky heights of Shantung hills their names went ticking through my mind: how can I question their foresight in the history of flight, even if Icarus did make the great mistake of fastening his wings with wax which melted in the sun? The sky was clear; the weather perfect; but no birds were in sight; could it be that Kite or Buzzard.... a mere speck in the sky.... which was keeping all feathered creatures in hiding? Then, as I forced my way through rock and scrub-oak, I almost trod upon a covey of Hill Partridges .... locally known as 'the *Chukur.* Off they went like silent gliders, engineless, yet perfect in their flight: from a rock above me came suddenly an example of perfected flight: a Falcon on his wanderings, hungry.... and out to kill. Rising without sound or any evidence of effort, he banked and turned.... then shut his wings and fell like a plummet from the sky: one Partridge was struck.... and I am prepared to swear that neither beak nor claw were used; like some unknown aerial bomb he struck that Partridge just behind the head: the Partridge crumpled.... threw out a puff of feathers.... twisted in the air.....and fell into the gorge a thousand feet below: the Falcon dropped again.... flung out wings and tail a few feet from the ground... grasped his quarry in his talons, and proceeded to his meal. So now I would like to ask all makers of aeroplanes and other deadly engines of war a few questions. Can you produce a machine which will rise like a rocket.... fold its wings and drop like a plummet.... strike at the enemy by sheer force of weight.... unfold the wings and straighten out again within the fraction of a second .... grasp the prisoner and fly away with it? If you cannot then you may be thinking as Shakespeare did when he wrote (Henry VI):

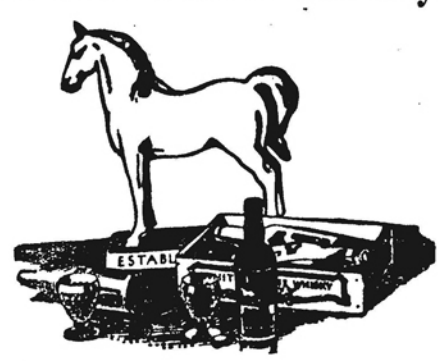
"Why, what a peevish fool was that of Crete,
"That taught his son the office of a fowl!"

• • •

Oct. 5.—Feeling too weary to write my daily entry, I looked at my old typewriter to-day and said, "Sorry, old man, I'm going to sleep....why should I work when the spring of life have dried up?" Typewriter clicked his tongue beneath my finger-tips and seemed to say, "Leave it to me....leave it to me....I am like the great Voltaire; my pen laughs as it runs....*tee-hee, tee-hee, tee-hee!* Look out of window and tell me what you see....I'll do the rest." So I sat down quietly and looked out of window. A young Magpie lolloped across the lawn and twisted father's tail; father tried to look as if he had not noticed it; youngster went ambling off like a donkey with one game leg, chuckling as he went. "That is Youth" snapped the typewriter, as the keys went up and down —*"Tee-hee, tee-hee, tee-hee"* Next moment came a Dove, bowing and crooning ridiculous sounds to his mate....she, twisting and waltzing like a teetotum, slyly showed her charms, yet pretended to be unconscious of his advances. "That is Love", clicked the keys beneath my fingers, "doesn't it remind you of your Uncle James? — *tee-hee, tee-hee, tee-hee.*" Suddenly the red and black body of a Shrike came hurtling through the air, like a purposeful torpedo; a Sparrow with a broken neck slid down the tiles....bounced from the gutter down to the lawn....there to be retrieved by cruel claws and carried off. "That is Death" ticked the typewriter beneath my weary fingers ...."*tap-tap, tap-tap; tap: tap. Tap. Tap.*"

ACCORDING to statistics released by the Ministry of Education, 859 Chinese students went abroad last year for further studies. Of this number 141 were supported by Government funds. More than 340 went to Japan, while 254 went to the United States.

White Horse Whisky



You can call the contents of a bottle by any name you like but if you want the contents to be the best Whisky you call for

WHITE HORSE WHISKY

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Whisky with the largest sale in Scotland.

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THE BOOK PAGE

A MISSION EPIC

Jesuits at the Court of Peking.—By C. W. Allan. Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai. $7.50.

In scholarly and attractive fashion Dr. Allan has repaired an important gap in English records of Western adventure in China. The activities of the great Order of Ignatius Loyola in the East have been so fully covered by writers of other nations that it is fortunate that Dr. Allan has conceived the idea of giving his own countrymen a coherent account of the Jesuits' progress in the penetration of China. These great men—for great they surely were—encountered fierce opposition, surprisingly enthusiastic assistance, and were also handicapped at times by internal dissension, to say nothing of imperfect appreciation of their need by authorities in Europe. The seed sown by Francis Xavier bore splendid fruit, but the plant had to undergo many vicissitudes and was at one time in danger of destruction. The Jesuits were not pioneers of the Christian faith in China, credit for that goes to the Nestorian Christians who in the 7th century found their way here and in the 8th century received imperial recognition. The Franciscan Friars reached the court of the great Khan in the 13th century. Among them was John of Monte Corvino, who became Archbishop of Peking, or Cambaluc, as it was then known, and Primate of the Far East. Francis Xavier, born in 1506, in Navarre, visited Goa in 1542, and in 1549, from Goa, he and his companions reached Japan. His arrival in China took place in August 1552, at Shang Ch'uan, but Xavier himself was ill and unable to carry out his project of working in China. He died on December 3, 1552, on the island of Shang Ch'uan, and his body was taken to Goa for burial.

The real founder of the Jesuit missions in China was Matteo Ricci, who reached Macao in 1582 and proved himself to be a man of great force of character, indomitable courage and many attainments. It was Ricci who secured the imperial favour by introducing clocks to the court—articles which he had brought from Nanking—and also delighted the Emperor Wan Li with various other gifts characteristic of the European culture of the day. Without obtaining entrance to the court, Ricci managed to establish himself in Peking. At least, after many disappointments, he was officially permitted to remain under imperial protection. Dr. Allan gives a vivid account of the labours of these Jesuit pioneers in Peking and the great assistance they afforded to the spread of knowledge and the cultivation of an interest in science. He sums up this great missionary's career thus:

> ....Some have called him a courtier and a political schemer, seeking more the favour of princes than the advancement of the Kingdom of God. He has been accused of toning down Christianity so as to accommodate heathen superstitions. No doubt the unfortunate controversy of later years in the Roman Catholic Church originated from his actions as a compromising missionary. But no man is likely to suffer the hardships and dare the perils that Ricci did for such low aims as these. Mistaken as he may have been in his methods, this follower of Loyola and Xavier was no time server, but a man on fire for the extension of the boundaries of Christ's kingdom. We do not find in him the same passionate love for the Saviour that seems to have manifested itself in Xavier, but men are temperamentally different, and Ricci's scholarly bent led him to seek the glory of God in persuading the minds of men to accept revealed truth. He sought to bring into the Church, those who he felt would by their position and prestige influence many who were directly associated with them, and he was eminently fitted for such a task....

After Ricci's death in 1610, the Jesuits fell on evil times and persecution came their way. It was made all the harder because dissension within the Church hampered the missionaries in China, but the devotion of Dr. Hsü Kuang Ch'i, a convert to their creed, saved many of them from the fate of martyrdom and averted the complete banishment of the Order. A full account is given of the remarkable career of Hsü Kuang Ch'i, who is buried near Siccawei and to whose memory the Observatory stands as a fitting monument. Not only was he a great Christian, but he was a great officer of state, and the Jesuits' Order held him accordingly in special esteem:

> ....He was their most distinguished convert, having held the highest positions in the empire. He was General Inspector of the Salt Gabelle, Grand Secretary of State; Senior Guardian of the Heir Apparent and Keeper of the Imperial Library. In spite of these dignities he died a poor man, having used his money in the cause of Christ. His funeral expenses were defrayed by the Imperial Treasury, and monetary aid was given to his family. But his memory is kept green rather through the fact that he was a sincere and modest Christian, and that all his life long he worked for the best interests of the Christian religion....

Another remarkable Jesuit missionary was Ferdinand Verbiest, who was responsible for the reform of the Imperial Calendar and rendered valuable services to the Astronomical Board because of his mechanical genius. This gift, however, landed the worthy father in difficulties when he was expected to apply it to the improvement of the imperial munitions:

> ....he excused himself on the grounds of his religious profession and also because he was not familiar with the weapons of war. This refusal was not well received by the officials who suggested to the emperor that the missionaries were not really concerned for the welfare of the country, and were probably in league with the rebels. Verbiest fearing, that these suspicions would hinder his relations with the emperor, and indirectly have a bad effect on the work of the missions, repaired the old cannon that Schaal had made. Reports coming in of the mountainous character of the district where the rebels were in power, Verbiest saw that these old pieces were too heavy and cumbersome for the necessary military movements, and he set to work to make a small field piece that fired a shot of about four pounds in weight. The emperor inspected this, but fearing that it was too frail to stand the strain sent one of the officials with Verbiest into the hills near Peking to try it. It was fired eight times and the experiment proved the gun's fitness. The following day a trial was made before an assembly of the chief leaders of the army which was also satisfactory, and the emperor on hearing of this ordered Verbiest to found twenty pieces of the same calibre....

THE EMPEROR KANG HSI

from a portrait in the Imperial Palace now in the Peiping Museum.

Verbiest's productions gave so much satisfaction that he was instructed to make 130 more, and when his pieces of cannon and his new gun carriage were publicly tested, elaborate ceremonial was observed:

> ....The emperor was there with his retinue of high officials and also numbers of Tatar chieftains who happened at that time to be staying in Peking. Before testing the cannon Verbiest publicly blessed them. He made an altar of one of the guns on which he erected the Cross. He then made obeisance nine times before this symbol of the Christian Faith and recited the prayers of the Church. Sprinkling the pieces with holy water he baptized them each by the names of the saints, which had already been engraved on the metal. After this ceremony he set the guns with very great care, using his own instruments, and when they were fired he had the satisfaction of seeing a number of hits at the targets. This demonstration was the occasion of a great festival on which the emperor we are told, drank out of a cup of gold, success to the war. Before the assembled dignitaries K'ang Hsi publicly commended Verbiest, and concluded by stripping off his embroidered coat with the Imperial Dragon which he gave the missionary.

Further honours fell upon Verbiest, who was actually given a title of vice-regal significance. Naturally his achievements evoked criticism and attacks in Europe. He replied by briefly stating that his labours, whether as astronomer, tutor or cannon founder had been with the sole object of advancing the cause of Christ and establishing the Church in China. Papal exoneration, dated December 3, 1681, came in these terms:

> It has pleased us especially to learn from your letters with what wisdom and seasonableness you have made use of the profane sciences for the salvation of the Chinese people, and the advancement and benefit of the Christian Faith; employing them to repel the false accusations and calumnies which have been heaped upon the Christian name, opening the way to that high degree of favour with the Chinese emperor and his advisors, which has obtained, both that you yourself should be delivered from the harsh persecution which you have long endured with the greatest courage, and the power to recall your fellow missionaries from exile, and to restore to religion not only its former liberty and splendour, but to inspire it with the hope of daily progress.

At the end of the 17th century French Jesuits came to join their brothers in the mission field in China and they too performed valuable work and in face of great difficulties managed to advance their cause and do service to the country of their devotion.

The book carefully traces the story of the Order at the court of Peking and carries it right up to the 19th century, in the second decade of which Pope Pius VII re-established the Society of Jesus and thus reversed the abolition of the Society under Pope Clement XIV, "*Dominus ac Redemptor Noster*," of July 1773. During the forty years of the Society's official suspension the members of its Order continued their work in China, but new missionaries did not join them and at one time it seemed as if the Mission would be extinct. By the good graces of the French Government, however, the Jesuit Mission was handed over to the Congregation of the Lazarists and under those auspices the tradition of the Society was carried on until the time came for the revival. Of the manner in which the Jesuits faced this renewed responsibility, Dr. Allan says:

> During the first years of their stay in China under the new regime, the Jersuit missionaries were occupied solely with their spiritual functions in the care of the Church. The distress consequent on the Taiping Rebellion demanded all their energies and it was not until peace was established that they could hope to once more emulate their brethren of the Peking Mission in scientific labours. The village of Siccawei which perpetuates the name of Ricci's famous convert Hsü Kuang Ch'i, was chosen as a centre and an observatory was established, which has become famous throughout the East. The meteorological, astronomical and magnetic observatories are now distinct buildings, in addition there are the famous Library and Museum, and the College of St. Ignatius. In the vicinity are the printing press, the orphanages, industrial schools, and various other departments of Jesuit enterprise. The best traditions of the Society of Jesus in China are being perpetuated.

This affords a fitting commentary on the achievements of a remarkable body of men and the author is to be commended for the successful accomplishment of his task.—E.H.

TROPICAL PRODUCTION

Modern Production among Backward Peoples.—By I. C. Greaves, M.A. McGill, Ph.D. (Econ.) London. No. 5 in London School of Economics Series of Studies in Economics and Commerce. Allen and Unwin, London. 10/6.

The acquisition of tropical products was among the earliest ventures of European capitalism and the spectacular success of its purpose has been achieved by varying methods in the course of many stages of experimentation and development.

This study of tropical production by Miss Greaves follows the course of modern production methods among "backward peoples" and leads to the conclusion that, without direct government support, systems of production which rely on simple wage labour are declining relatively to those which use labour on some co-operative basis of free contract.

In this book the term "backward" has been interpreted to mean those races "unable to stand alone under the strenuous conditions of modern life," and the criterion is clearly identifiable by their economic systems. An advanced economic system is one in which accumulation of capital has made the process of production more complicated, where division of labour has increased productivity. A primitive system is one in which the relative deficiency of capital keeps the productive process direct, where there is little specialized production for exchange, and hence only limited and clumsy media of exchange. As a basis for this survey of production, agriculture has been chosen and not mining (the usual basis), since mining is a foreign enterprise imposed on indigenous economy and does not represent a stage of continuous internal development.

The book contains an analysis of the effects of foreign capitalism upon the indigenous economy, the crops and conditions which have caused the plantation and the peasant systems of production to grow up in different sections, the conditions of labour supply, the effect of monetary incentives upon the standard of living. This study in many respects opens a new field of discussion. Much of the literature on the "backward peoples" has dealt with the cultural rather than the economic aspects of their lives.

The book is well documented and analytical, but Miss Greaves has not allowed her fine scholarship to lead her into a dull statistical treatment of the subject. A sense of humour enlivens many pages, as when Miss Greaves remarks:

> It is indeed fortunate to be able to escape the difficulty of explaining why barter between two tribes in Africa is deplorable backwardness which must be improved, while barter between two nations in Europe is a step forward in the methodology of civilization and to be encouraged.—F.M.B.

BIOLOGY FOR SCHOOLS

Living Things An Introduction to Biology.—By Richard Palmer, Lecturer in Education in the University of Liverpool. Formerly Assistant Lecturer in Zoology, University College, London. With 182 Illustrations. Allen & Unwin, London. 7/6.

This book is written as a school textbook designed to meet the requirements of the English Universities' School Certificate and Matriculation Examinations in General Biology. But Mr. Palmer has, in addition to this, set himself a wider objective which he defines in the following manner:

> I have tried to present a picture of the world in its biological aspects, a picture possessing proportion and unity, yet capable of growth and change. Biology, as sometimes taught in secondary schools, is more fit to become the basis of a special training than to be a part of a broad human culture. Yet for most children who study Biology in secondary schools formal instruction in that subject ends at sixteen. It is these children that I have had specially in mind in writing this book.

So far as the general reader is concerned, Mr. Palmer's book provides a reasonably attractive and very sound introduction to a subject which is of considerable general interest. The first half of the book is devoted to a description of the structure and workings of the human body and of flowering plants. We are led from a short account of the individual cells, of which all living matter is composed, to the chemistry of eating and the workings of the digestive system. This is followed by a similar account of nutrition in plants. Respiration, circulation, bones, muscles, reproduction and nerves—and their vegetable equivalents—are dealt with in successive chapters. Copious illustrations and diagrams assist the reader to follow the various structures and processes.

In the second half of the book the subject is attacked from a different angle. In this half we are led from a description of several kinds of protozoa—the simplest forms of living animals—up the ascending scale of life from worms to crayfish and from these to cockroaches, butterflies, mosquitoes, bees, ants, snails, sea-urchins, fishes, frogs, reptiles, birds, mammals, and eventually up to man. A similar path is followed in the case of plants. Beginning with a description of some of the simpler forms of algæ, we are led to liverworts, mosses, ferns, and so finally to flowering plants.

Following this there is a short account of the comparatively new branch of Biology known as Ecology—the study of living organisms in their natural surroundings or "habitats."

From the point of view of the general reader it is perhaps rather a pity that the most fascinating subjects with which Biology deals, evolution and heredity, are compassed into one short chapter near the end of the book.

In his final chapter the author gives a short explanation of the lines along which scientists work in their efforts to explain the functioning of the physical universe in terms of laws and hypothesis.—O.M.

A RECORD

The Sino-Japanese Controversy and the League of Nations.—By Westel W. Willoughby, Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the Johns Hopkins University. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore. G$5.00.

The author frankly admits that apart from his position as one having personal and professional relations with the Chinese Government, he has had strong personal sympathies with the Chinese throughout the whole of the Manchurian controversy, but he has attempted, with no little success, to put the views of the Chinese and Japanese Governments in an objective, impartial manner and with equal adequacy. The discussion of this controversy is perhaps an arid occupation now, when the events are so recently in the public mind and yet so distant as to attach little practical importance to whatever conclusions may be reached upon them. Later on, when the history of the period is written, it will be necessary to explore again ground which at present seems thus to be productive of nothing more than barren recrimination. And when the historian, with his superior detachment, has occasion to attempt this task, it will be invaluable to him to have on record the documents and other material collected so compactly and conscientiously by Professor Willoughby, in this 700 page book.—E.H.

From the COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS:

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1664—1776

By Samuel McKee, Jr., Ph.D.

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KWANG HSUEH PUBLISHING HOUSE

140 Peking Road, Shanghai

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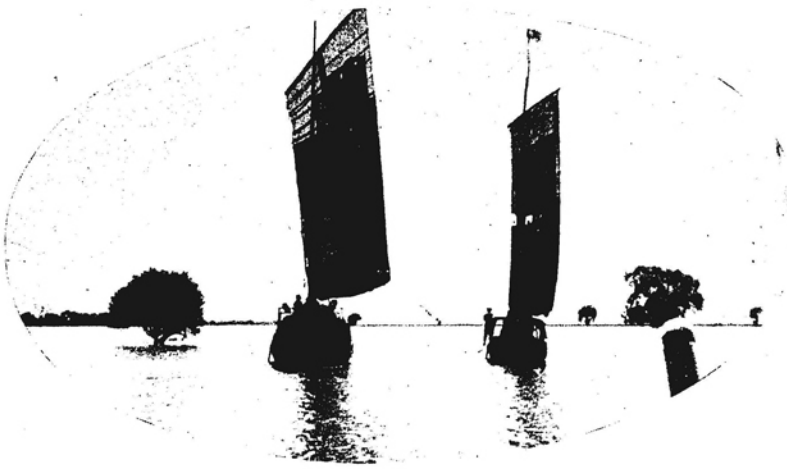
Flood in Northern Kiangsu

These pictures illustrate the descriptions of the flood in Northern Kiangsu.



Soldiers' junks rescued many destitute people.

A deserted village being slowly submerged. Only a little boy is left.

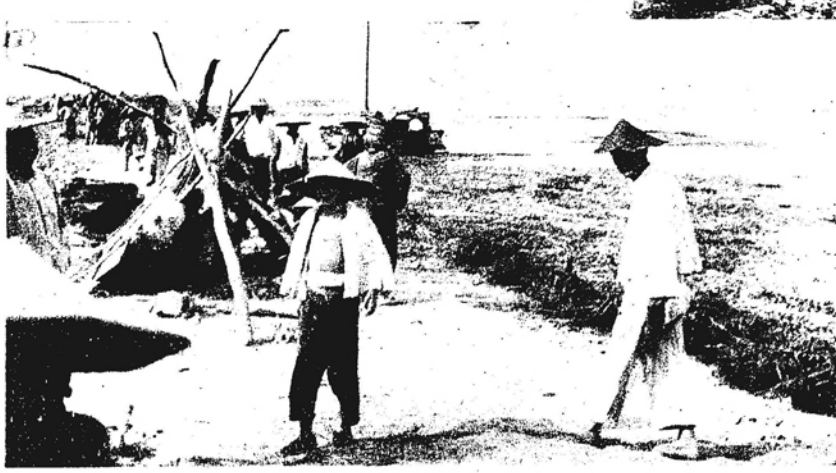
A refugee in search of another village.

A doomed little town in the Peishien district.

A farmer trying to save what he can from the wreckage.

Behind the protecting dyke as the flood goes up the small village.

The flood surges at the beginning making the roads impassable.



The top of the dyke where the flood water comes up to the crest.

A group of the refugees whose homes have been destroyed.

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Lying Like a Gentleman

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

By J. NORMAN LYND

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

Shanghai, Oct. 5.

Naturally all eyes are turned toward the tea dance which the Chinese Women's Club is holding this afternoon at the Paramount ballroom. The Chinese ladies are giving the affairs their contribution to the Flood Relef Fund and all money raised will go for the good cause of aiding the flood sufferers.

Amongst those who will give large parties are Mrs. Chester Fritz, Mr. Yui Ming, Mr. Denzil and Mr. Cecil Ezra, Mrs. C. H. Wang, Mr. Henry Lin, Mrs. Margaret Chen, Mrs. Edward Kwong, Mrs. Alfred Lee, Mrs. H. C. Mei, Mrs. O. K. Yui, Mrs. A. N. Young, Mrs. Eddie Woo, Mrs. C. H. Lowe, Mrs. Samuel C. C. Mai and others.

Welcome for Mrs. Wilson

Her Chinese, American as well as her British friends and those of other nationalities, are anticipating the return late to-morrow night or Monday of Mrs. G. L. Wilson who has been away since last Ferbruary. Mrs. Wilson who is expected in the ss. Empress of Russia, visited in England and Canada, and on her way Home last Spring stopped for a time in Washington D. C. Not until after the opening of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building on October 10 will Mr. Wilson return from the Colony, his firm of Palmer and Turrner having designed and constructed the new bank. He is expected back on October 15 and accompanying him will be Mr. W. A. Dunn who has been the architect in charge.

Mexican Travellers Here

The arrival to-morrow of General Abelardo Rodriguez, the former president of Mexico, and Mme Rodriguez from Peiping, will be the signal for a series of interestng entertainments arranged by members of the Mexican and Latin communities in Shanghai. Mr. Mauricio Fresco, the Consul for Mexico, has arranged a Chinese dinner in their honour for to-morrow night and on Monday immediately after General Rodriguez has paid formal respects to Mayor Wu Te-chen, Mr. Fresco will hold a reception for them in the Mexican Consulate. They are making only a short visit here before completing their tour of the Far East.

Favourite Wedding Month

If there is such a thing October is the favourite month for weddings in Shanghai. The Cathedral is a busy place these days with weddings booked almost daily. One of the first and loveliest took place yesterday when Miss Edna Eileen Pennack and Mr. Harold Lowe were united in marriage by Dean Trivett.

Toward the end of the month the wedding of Miss Margaret Utne of Shanghai and Mr. J. L. Steel of Hongkong will take place: also the marriage of Mrs. Ulia Taranina Strijevsky and Mr. J. Geoffrey Imeson. Miss May Ratcliff's marriage to Mr. Frank James Willis is to take place on October 12 and Miss Ululani Stella Robinson and Mr. William Collins are to plight their troth "sometime very soon". Miss "Kittie" Allen's and Mr. Pierre Pfanner's wedding is taking place to-day and Miss M. E. Brock and Mr. William Moore are to be married on October 26, the very next day after the bride arrives in the ss. Terukuni Maru from Home.

A Wedding Reception

Several hundred Shanghailanders will board the ss. Conte Verde Monday evening to attend the cocktail reception which Cav. C. Polesello will hold following the marriage earlier in the day of his daughter, Miss Reginetta Polesello, and Dr. R. Rapex.

The Usual Cocktails

Shanghai is not Shanghai without its usual allottment of cocktail parties. There were several last night, mostly of a small informal nature. Mr. Jack Palmer entertained about 40 of his friends at an informal at home and some of the many guests who called between 6 and 9 were the charming Lucas twins, Kay and Lorna, Miss "Sandy" Tittman, Miss Dallas Lee Franklin and her three guests, the Misses Barbara Mead, Ruth Danahey and Marjorie Broucher, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Brock Park, Count de Rivau, Mr. "Buzz" Brown, Mr. N. F. Allman, and Mr. H. D. Rodgers.

Say Farewell To Shanghai

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Haughwout are busy saying goodbye to the many friends they have made during their two years residence here for they are sailing on Tuesday in the ss. General Lee to their former home in Manila. Dr. Haughwout, an authority on tropical diseases, was formerly on the faculty of the University of the Philippines.

More Sad Goodbyes

Also among the departing residents are Mr. and Mrs. Aidrich Barton who are leaving Shanghai for good, much to the real regret of their friends who are legion. They are sailing on October 22 in the General Lee for California. They will be accompanied by their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Barton, who is going on leave as far as California with her parents. She will return to the American Consulate here and her father and mother will, according to present plans, go on to France where they formerly resided.

Visitors From Manila

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn is without a doubt quite the most energetic lady in Shanghai for she is going places and doing things from early morning until late at night, seeing old friends and meeting new ones. She will add to her engagements next week when she acts as hostess to Mrs. Frank Ingersoll, wife of Judge Ingersoll of Manila who is arriving here tomorrow in company witn Mr. and Mrs. E. Le June, also of Manila. Judge Ingersoll is a former classmate of Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. consul general, and a friend of Judge Milton D. Purdy, who will join Dr. Fearn in entertaining the visitor who will be a guest at the consulate.

Mrs. Ingersoll and the Le Junes are to visit Shanghai only until Tuesday when they will leave for a ten days visit to Peiping before returning here for a longer stay.

Mr. Le June, the manager of the National City Bank in Manila, and Mrs. Le June will stay with Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Heuser while they are here. They will be guests of honour at a dinner which Mr. Tsuyee Pei will give to-morrow night.

Americans On To Manila

And speaking of Manila, all America, especially that portion of it interested in things political, seems to be on its way to the Phillipines for the inauguration ceremonies in November. Shanghai is to have a good share of official parties for practically all of the important and official visitors intend to stop off for a brief "look-see".

Mr. John Nance Garner, the vice-president of the United States, and Mr. George Dern, the Secretary of War, will, of course, claim the lion's share of attention and the American Embassy and consulate-generals are making all sorts of arrangements for receptions and trips. Mr. Dern is expected to arrive here on October 21 and remain until the 25th and so the four days will be crowded with events. Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador, left yesterday for Peiping after several days in Shanghai consulting with Mr. Cunningham regarding arrangements and he will return to greet the cabinet member.

More American Invaders

Mr. Roy W. Howard, the genial chairman of the board of the United Press Associations and the Scripps Howard newspapers in America, and his family will arrive on the same day. Mr. Howard is a frequent visitor to Shanghai and he has many friends who are planning numerous parties. Mrs. Howard and their daughter Miss Jane Howard, the latter who is arriving a week later with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Howard, were visitors here last year.

Then too some twenty-five newspaper publishers, government officials and their families will arrive at the same time.

A Farewell Dinner

More than half a hundred guests gathered at the French Club on Thursday night to bid bon voyage to Commander and Mrs. S. E. Whiting and Lieut. and Mrs. G. R. Phelan of the U. S. S. Augusta, the Asiatic flagship, who are leaving shortly for home. The party was given by the Ward Room officers of the ship and the speeches made and toasts drunk were many. The "sound off" broadcast was given by Lieutenants "Slim" Quilter, "Muddy" Waters and Bill Leverton.

Distinguished Guests Honoured

Visiting notables are receiving their share of attention. Sir Frederick and Lady Leith-Ross are being entertained continually and one of the pleasant more intimate affairs given for them was the tiffin party which Dr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Young gave the other day in their Route Ghisi home.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, will be entertained at a dinner to be given in the Chinese bankers' Club, Hongkong Road, this evening by eight Chinese public bodies, including the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai Civic Association, the Chinese Bankers' Association the Native Bankers' Association, the World's Chinese Students' Federation, etc.

There are numerous affairs being given in honour of Mr. G. Boissevain, the new Netherlands Consul General in Shanghai, and Mme. Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. L. Straetmans are entertaining at dinner this evening at their home in Route Cohen. They have invited the following guests to meet the new consul-general:—

Miss Hovenier, Mr. and Mrs. Claudon, Count Francois de Courseulles, the Misses Mats and Itala Chieri, Miss Jimmy Holwill, Miss W. Lecki, Mr. J. Leckie, Mr. Menieur, Mr. Louis Delhaye, Mr. Margulyn, Mr. and Mrs. A. de Gherardi and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Waring.

Here And There

There have been any number of informal parties during the past week. Mr. and Mrs. A. de Gherardi were hosts at a cocktail party. Mrs. Julian R. Briggs gave a buffet tiffin for Miss Dallas Lee Franklin and her three young schoolmate guests and Mr. and Mrs. Poul von Schubert entertained informally at dinner earlier in the week. Last night Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General gave a dinner in his residence in the consulate attended by some 20 guests.

Gymkhana Notes

The Polo Season has ended, and very merry was its end this year. Following custom the Shanghai Polo Club presented its annual gymkhana last Saturday on the Polo field and all Shanghai turned out, as participants or spectators. Miss Dallas Lee Franklin won the women's balloon race after an exciting time. Judge Franklin took part in many of the events and Mrs. Franklin was on the side lines taking a keen interest in watching her husband and daughter. Among the spectators were Colonel John C. Beaumont, Mrs. L. C. Paulson, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Seitz, Miss Jimmie Holwill, Mr. Phil Carpenter, Major Ainger, Mrs. Henry A. White, Mrs. I. H. Beith, Miss Ethelwyn Hawkings, Mrs. J. E. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Ted McBain, the Misses Lorna and Kay Lucas, Miss Eileen Parkhill.

Houseboat Enthusiasts

Shanghailanders are making the most of all this fine autumn weather. The fortunate ones who have houseboats are escaping over the week-end and going on long and leisurely trips. Mr. and Mrs. E. Kelen who are sharing Dr. Frederick Reiss' boat with Dr. and Mrs. Bume during Dr. Reiss' absence are among the houseboat enthusiasts and each week-end finds them on some water-way.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Plant are leaving early to-day for Minghong. They share a house boat with Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Calhoun and Mr. J. C. S. Reed of the National City Bank.

Shanghai Visitors

The Marchioness of Normanby was joined by her son the Marquess of Normanby this week. They are staying at the Cathay Hotel and Lady Elizabeth Davis, Lady Normanby's younger daughter is with them. They have been enjoying meeting old friends in Shanghai and are believed to be interested in the activities of this city, although they see it under the pall of depression.

Leave Shanghai To-morrow

Farewells, especially when they are for good, are sad and all Shanghai is regretting the departure to-morrow of Mrs. B. T. B. Boothby and her daughter, Miss Jane, who are leaving in the ss. Empress of Canada enroute to England where they will join Mr. Boothby and their other daughter, Miss Ann Boothby who went on ahead with her father. Mr. Boothby was forced to leave China because of serious illness.

A London Letter

OYSTER AND "BLACK VELVET" PARTIES LONDON'S LATEST DIVERSION

BY OLIVE DUN

London, Sept. 14.

Gradual disappearance of road drills and house-painters, redressing of shop windows, daily reports of fashionable weddings and daily gathering of crowds outside the churches where fashionable weddings are held, a sense of all-round quickening up in the stream of life, brilliant days and nights that have already felt more than one touch of frost: all these are signs of the beginning again of "the little season," which in many ways is much more enjoyable than the great one. Entertainment is not pushed to the dimensions of a treadmill, and one has certainly much more energy in September and October than in June and July.

The endless demand for something new has been met by "oyster and black velvet" parties, held between noon and lunch time. They are said to be more popular than cocktail parties and they certainly are much more nourishing. I know nothing to compare with a judicious blend of stout and champagne for putting backbone into one. But the word judicious should be emphasized "Black velvet" is an insidious drink.

Oysters, by the way, are decidedly cheaper this year. I was lunching to-day at a very ancient restaurant in the Strand which specializes in fish, and Whitstable natives were only 4s the dozen. Two or three years ago they were 7s. or more. These to-day were a trifle small but of perfect flavour.

Cocktail Parties Popular

Cocktail parties, however, are by no means done for. Indeed several brides this autumn have have had a cocktail party the day before their wedding instead of a reception after it. There is much to be said for this way of doing things. There are few functions at which one is supposed to be so hilarious and actually feels so flat as wedding receptions; and the saving on champagne is a distinct advantage for the bride's parents.

By way of encouraging this fashion. Dorchester House has this week held an immense competition in new cocktail recipes, no fewer than 1,500. Juries of five were empanelled, each member of whom was given seven cocktails to test. As Phipps in the "Daily Mail" says, "these welded the jury into One Big Happy Family. Promising to write to one another they were then persuaded to disperse, and another jury took their place."

I am afraid I cannot say which of the 1,500 recipes took the first prize, but the authority just quoted understands that the present tendency in cocktailcraft is the use of new or "revived" liqueurs, notably two pre-war American products "Forbidden Fruit" and "Crême Yvette," which tastes like violets, or at any rate as they smell.

Methods of House Heating

Thoughts of autumn lead on naturally to the many new ideas for heating a house which the shops are showing. The new chromium-plated electric stoves are very effective. Behind the heating part is a reflector, which may be used either to form a brilliant background to the fire, or to provide ornamental lighting without heat. Another novelty is an electric radiator which looks like a wireless cabinet. This is designed for halls, or rooms in which the outward semblance of a fire is not needed; and while it heats the air, it also keeps it in circulation, so that all parts of the room are equally warmed.

A Beautiful Device

For users of gas the gas-lit log fire has been brought to wonderful perfection: it is really a beautiful device. Gas has the advantage over electricity that it ventilates the room. But there are drawbacks to the cleverness of the gas-engineers. A friend of mine has, in his library, a gas fire in the open grate, which is so exactly like the real thing that his visitors are for ever throwing cigarette stumps into it, which have to be picked out with cursing and scorched fingers. It is hard to believe that only a quarter of a century ago the houses even of well-to-do were heated only by open fires in the principal living-rooms, hall and staircases being unheated and fires in bedrooms lit only "for a treat" or in case of sickness. Yet we were not specially conscious of being uncomfortable. According to Miss Yonge the Normans regarded glass in the windows of living rooms, first brought in I think by the French as most luxurious and effeminate.

Dame Madge Kendal

The death at 86 of Dame Madge Kendal carries us back a long way in the annuals of the theatre, especially as she herself was the 22nd child of her parents. She began acting at the age of six, was only 14 when she was given a leading part in the Bradford pantomime, and 16 when she played Ophelia in London. She married at 20, and thenceforward till they retired in 1907 "the Kendals" were a household word, first through their long tenancy of the St. James's theatre, which began in 1881, and afterwards in provincial tours. They were never parted and although he did not possess her genuis they were truly a great couple. In some ways Mrs. Kendal might be placed above Ellen Terry for she had not those personal charms which made everyone fall in love with Ellen Terry at first sight. But when Mrs. Kendal began to act one was oblivious to everything except her extraordinary magnetism and ability.

Her taste in plays might now be called Victorian. One obituarist says that she played in "The Second Mrs. Tanquerary" because Paula ended in disaster; had she triumphantly survived her doubtful past, Mrs. Kendal would never have had anything to do with her. It is recorded of her that a few years ago she said she was glad to see that girls had added something to the length of their dresses but was sorry that they had taken it off their backs. But Mrs. Kendal was the very reverse of lacking in humanity and sympathy, and while she was very strict about the sort of plays she put on. She might have retorted that to have a strict set of taboos gives enormous opportunities of humour and impishness (as her own acting proved) in pretending to break them. That is something which the modern predilection for calling a spade a spade too often overlooks.

Her best saying perhaps was her answer to the question what makes a successful actress. "You must have," Mrs. Kendal said, "The face of Venus, the figure of Juno, the brains of Minerva, the memory of Macaulay, the chastity of Diana, the grace of Terpsichore, but above and beyond all, the hide of a rhinoceros.

Lady Precious Stream Holds Interest

Apropos of the theatre I went this afternoon to see "Lady Precious Stream" again, not having seen it since very early in its prodigious run. (It reaches its 300th performance next Tuesday). Although the Little Theatre was closed for some weeks in the summer for redecoration the demand for seats is as keen as ever; not withstanding the beauty of the day every seat was full and the play bids fair to run well till Christmas. At each side of the stage, hung perfectly flat, are some lovely Chinese tapestries, lent by Sir James Stewart Lockhart and Mr. W. P. Ker (formerly Consul-General in Tientsin) and new costumes are worn. Otherwise all the Chinese theatrical modes are carefully kept. When I saw the play before, the company, if not strange to their work, were distinctly uncertain as to how it would go. Now they show that firmness and spirit which come with an assured, indeed an outstanding success. Throughout the acting is superb. Mr. Leon Lion, who has come in as Prime Minister is magnificent, while Miss Carol Coombe as the heroine is beyond praise. The delicacy of her wit, the variety of her moods the firm refreshing character she reveals without unduly emphasizing are beautiful.

A thought struck one which has not, I think, been mentioned by critics here. "Lady Precious Stream" is commonly spoken of as "the 1000-years old play," though I have been told that its actual date is unknown. It is extremely interesting that so long ago a Chinese writer should have presented such a woman as Precious Stream, so revolutionary in her independence, so resolute in following the course she has chosen. A parallel may be found in Ibsen's heroine Solvejg, waiting in her mountain cave through all the years in which Peer Gynt is racketing round the world. (Of course Hsieh, the gardener is a much finer character than Peer Gynt). In many ways this ancient Chinese play is curiously modern, the truth being that the so-called "modern" woman is just as old as Eve, and Eve as new as the modern miss.

American Beauty Experts

A party of 26 American beauty experts has arrived, on the way to the international hairdressing competition at Brussels. None of them have been in England before and they are spending some passing English girls under review with that serious attention to detail which is as necessary in a beauty parlour as in a bean mill.

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INWARD FOREIGN MAILS

From Europe.....Pyrrhus, left London on Sept. 1, due Shanghai Oct. 11
From U.S.A.....Pres. Taft, left San Francisco Sept. 22, due Shanghai Oct. 11

OUTWARD FOREIGN MAILS

For Europe.....Conte Verde, lvs. Shanghai Oct. 9, due London Nov. 3
For U.S.A.....P. Jackson, lvs. S'hai Oct. 15, due U.S.A. Nov. 1, L'don Nov. 15

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

HakozakiM.	Sept. 6	Oct. 14
Benevis	Aug.31	Oct. 18
Rawalpindi	Sept.14	Oct. 21
TerukuniM.	Sept.17	Oct. 25
Benreoch	Sept.14	Oct. 31
Bangaloro	—	Nov. 3
Corfu	—	Nov. 4
Glenamoy	—	Nov. 8
HakusanM.	Oct. 4	Nov. 11
Benevenue	—	Nov. 12
Ranchi	Oct.12	Nov. 18
Yangtao	—	Nov. 23
Harima M.	Oct.18	Nov. 25
Benarti	—	Nov. 28
Bhutan	—	Dec. 1
Naldera	Oct.25	Dec. 2
Katori M.	Nov. 2	Dec. 10
Benvenue	—	Dec. 10
Behar	Nov. 8	Dec. 15
Carthago	Nov. 9	Dec. 16
Kashima M.	—	Dec. 24
Benledi	—	Dec. 26
Soudan	Nov.20	Dec. 28
Rajputana	Nov.22	Dec. 30

From LIVERPOOL

Pyrrhus	Aug.31	Oct. 11
Hector	Sept. 7	Oct. 16
Protesilaus	Sept.14	Oct. 25
Menestheus	—	Nov. 1
Agapenor	Oct. 1	Nov. 8
Aeneas	Oct. 5	Nov. 16
Prometheus	Oct.15	Nov. 22
AgamemnonOct.22		Nov. 29
Mentor	Oct.28	Dec. 5
Sarpedon	Nov. 2	Dec. 11
Calchas	Nov.11	Dec. 20
Patroclus	Nov.30	Jan. 8

From OSLO

Tourcoing	—	Oct. 10
Nanking	—	Oct. 26
Ceylon	—	Oct. 26
Malaya	—	Nov. 5
Tancred	—	Nov. 10
Tamara	—	Nov. 24
Pelping	—	Dec. 24

From GDYNIA

C. Wellington	—	Oct. 26
Persous	—	Nov. 13
G. Hataya	—	Dec. 2
C. Hereford	—	Jan. 13

From HAMBURG

Sauerland	—	Oct. 14
Havel	—	Oct. 21
Terukuni M.	—	Oct. 5
Burgenland	—	Oct. 28
Donau	—	Nov. 4
Scharnhorst	—	Nov. 7
Newmark	—	Nov. 7

From HAMBURG

Frankeh	—	Nov. 12
Oldenburg	—	Nov. 28
Kulmerland	—	Dec. 2
Sar	—	Dec. 8
Stuttgart	—	Jan. 9

From COPENHAGEN

Java	—	Oct. 12
Malaya	—	Nov. 5
Danmark	—	Dec. 3

From ANTWERP

Grootekerk	Aug.20	Oct. 12
Flintshire	—	Oct. 17
C. Wellton	Aug.26	Oct. 26
GaasterkerkSept.17		Nov. 7
Glenamoy	—	Nov. 8
Meerkerk	—	Dec. 5

From MARSEILLES

Sphinx	Sept.20	Oct. 22
Chen'ceaux	Oct. 4	Nov. 5
D'Artagnan	Oct.18	Nov. 19
Athos II	—	Dec. 3
P. Doumer	—	Dec. 16
A. Lebon	—	Dec. 31

From TRIESTE

Moncalieri	—	Oct. 19
Conte Rosso	—	Nov. 4

From MELBOURNE

Nellore	Sept. 3	Oct. 10
Tanada	Oct. 1	Nov. 7

From BOMBAY

Tokiwa M.	—	Oct. 21
Anyo M.	—	Nov. 1
Toyama M.	—	Nov. 21

From CALCUTTA

Talma	Sept.27	Oct. 21
Sirdhana	Oct.11	Nov. 4
Takada	Oct.24	Nov. 18
Tilawa	Nov. 7	Dec. 2
Santhia	Nov.21	Dec. 16

From BATAVIA

Tjisdano	Oct.10	Oct. 20
Tjisalak	Oct.12	Oct. 22
Tjinegara	Oct.24	Nov. 3
Tjibadak	Nov. 7	Nov. 17
Tjisdano	Nov.21	Dec. 1

From MANILA

P. Jackson	Oct. 9	Oct. 14
Tatsuta M.	Oct.12	Oct. 18
E. Russia	Oct.14	Oct. 20
Gen. Lee	Oct.15	Oct. 21
P.McKinley	Oct.13	Oct. 28

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

P. Taft	—	Oct. 11
Tai Yang	—	Oct. 13
Stenton	—	Oct. 14
P. Garfield	Sept. 4	Oct. 21
Niel Maersk	—	Oct. 27
P. Polk	Sept.18	Nov. 4
Sil. Walnut	—	Nov. 7
P. Pierce	Oct. 2	Nov. 8
Anna Maersk	—	Nov. 14
Maron	—	Nov. 17
P. Adams	Oct. 3	Nov. 18
P. Lincoln	Oct.10	Nov. 18
Siam. Prince	—	Nov. 23
Anna Maersk	—	Nov. 25
P. Harrison	Oct.17	Dec. 2
P. Hayes	Oct.31	Dec. 16
Trojlus	—	Dec. 17
Cingalese Pr.	—	Dec. 24
Gert. Maersk	—	Dec. 26

From SAN FRANCISCO

P. Hoover	Oct. 3	Oct. 21
Asama M.	Oct. 3	Oct. 22
Irisbank	Sept. 6	Oct. 25
P. Coolidge	Oct.31	Nov. 18
Chichibu M.	Oct.31	Nov. 19
Tatsuta M.	Nov.14	Dec. 3

From VANCOUVER

E. Japan	Oct. 5	Oct. 22
E. Asia	Oct.19	Nov. 4
E. Canada	Nov. 2	Nov. 19
E. Russia	Nov.16	Dec. 2

From SEATTLE

Taithybius	—	Oct. 12
P.McKinley	Sept.29	Oct. 15

From SEATTLE

P. Grant	Oct.13	Oct. 29
Tyndareus	—	Oct. 31
P. Jefferson	Oct.26	Nov. 12
Ixion	—	Nov. 21
P. Jackson	Nov. 9	Nov. 26
Tantalus	—	Dec. 10

From PORTLAND

Carneville	—	Oct. 14
G. Pershing	Oct. 8	Oct. 28
G. Sherman	Oct.29	Nov. 18
Gen. Lee	Nov.19	Dec. 9

From YOKOHAMA

Aso M.	—	Oct. 9
Chitral	—	Oct. 13
Rokko M.	—	Oct. 15
Antenor	—	Oct. 18
Trier	—	Oct. 18
Tsukuba M.	—	Oct. 21
Suwa M.	—	Oct. 21
Mayabashi M.	—	Oct. 23
Cathay	—	Oct. 27
Somali	—	Nov. 3
Fushimi M.	Oct.30	Nov. 4
Ginyo M.	—	Nov. 7

From KOBE

Miknsa M.	—	Oct. 9
Nagasaki M.	—	Oct. 9
Trave	—	Oct. 12
Ikoma M.	—	Oct. 13
ShanghaiM.	Oct.11	Oct. 13
Kasagi M.	—	Oct. 16
Mar. Joffre	Oct.16	Oct. 18
Maya M.	—	Oct. 20
Sphinx	—	Nov. 1

PASSENGER LISTS

INWARD

Per str. Kaying, Oct. 3. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Kimber, Miss Kimber.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Canada, Oct. 6. From Manila and Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Le Jeune, Mrs. J. A. Ingersoll, Miss M. and Miss M. A. Cacho, Mrs. J. E. Cacho, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Lindburg, Mr. H. E. Davies, Mrs. E. B. Williamson, Mr. T. D. Hsueae, Mr. H. Ragetly, Cmdr. and Mrs. R. M. Hunt, Mr. I. J. V. Scott, Mr. N. E. Young, Mr. F. J. Hookham, Mr. A. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Pederson, Mr. H. A. Pearson, Miss F. W. Cauthen, Miss D. L. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cahen, Miss E. Cahen, Mrs. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Millett, Mme. M. L. Michel, Mr. E. V. Prada, Judge S. D. Gallender, Mr. J. T. Williams, Jr., Mr. C. D. Van Vliet, Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Baskett, Mr. R. Sanger, Mr. H. Egeter, Mr. A. Praasterink.

Per P. & O. S. Cathay, Oct. 6. From London. Mrs. G. Butchart, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Bryson, Miss G. Bergmann, Dr. and Mrs. E. Even-Jones, Mrs. L. Heape, E. Hayward, Sir M. Hewlett, M. J. Harkins, Mrs. T. Kirby, C. F. King, Mrs. R. Macfarlane, P. F. Mason, Miss A. W. Marr, Mrs. E. J. Ohrnberger, E. W. Richards, E. J. Webster, Mrs. B. O. Watling, Miss B. Weld, Mrs. R. Coltman, Mrs. E. P. Gibbens, Mrs. H. Smith, Miss B. Smith. From Marseilles. Mrs. B. M. Birinkoff, Mrs. H. A. Deeks, A. E. Millard, R. S. Pike, Miss B. Simpson, Mrs. C. Ramsden, J. M. Dalgarno. From Bombay. Dr. and Mrs. McKhann, E. J. Commissarial, Major Colyer. From Colombo. Mrs. A. H. Maylard. From Penang. Rev. and Mrs. Lau Cong Di. From Singapore. Mrs. H. Gild, T. C. Hards, Miss K. E. Lambe. From Hongkong. Lt. C. Lyddon, Lt. F. Cunningham, Lt. Moody, P. H. Graves-Morris, L. W. Gairkin.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, Oct. 6. From Vancouver, Etc. Miss A. Barr, Mr. L. H. Burnett, Mrs. E. J. Davidson, Miss S. E. Down, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Eppes, Miss B. Marsden, Mr. A. J. McBride, Mrs. M. W. McBride, Mr. W. R. Nettleton, Mr. F. W. Poate, Miss J. W. Poole, Mrs. F. M. Roberts, Mrs. D. B. Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Smith, Prof. Dr. and Mrs. H. Von Hayek, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. A. Wilbraham, Dr. F. Altenburg, Mrs. L. G. Freeth, Mr. C. P. Grandgerard, Mrs. E. D. Lewis, Mr. J. Levin, Mrs. P. V. Muraour, Mrs. S. H. Allen, Dr. D. de Freitas, Mr. H. Luft, Mr. J. Morcher, Miss M. Manuk, Mr. H. North, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Zukerman, Rev. E. W. Andrew, Rev. J. B. Bedard, Mr. W. Carrington, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Edney, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Gaffin, Rev. D. Gariepy, Miss E. M. Howard, Miss O. M. Hopkinson, Rev. E. Lalande, Rev. J. Leach, Rev. P. L. Levesque, Mr. J. MacKenzie, Rev. D. Pesant, Rev. C. Pineau, Rev. R. Primeau, Rev. R. Renaud, Mr. R. Whitty, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. M. Wallis, Mr. T. H. N. Poett, Mr. W. J. Tait, Mrs. F. L. Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Singer, Mr. M. Feingold, Mrs. L. Brooks.

Per M.V. Peisander, Oct. 7. From London. Mr. and Mrs. D. Gibson.

Per M.V. Silvercypress, Oct. 7. From New York.—Mr. W. Reitzel.

Per R.D.S. President Van Buren, Oct. 7. From Kobe. Mr. and Mrs. A. Basbaum, Major and Mrs. S. L. Bhatia, Mr. Edward Btesh, Mr. Bruce R. Elliott, Mrs. Edwin Himrod, Mr. John Javrotsky, Lt. August Lentz, Mrs. Colin McInnes, Miss H. McInnes, Mrs. H. S. Peake, Mr. O. G. Steen, Mr. and Mrs. Eleazar Vega, Miss Maria Vega, Mstr. Fernand Vega, Mstr. Jaime Vega.

Per R.D.S. President Coolidge, Oct. 7. From Hongkong. Mr. H. C. Aris, Comdr. and Mrs. Howard D. Bode, Mr. Bee Kim Tan, Mr. K. C. Chan, Mrs. C. Chan, Mr. C. W. Chan, Mr. P. K. Chen, Mr. G. K. Ching, Mr. S. K. Chow, Miss K. Y. Chenk, Mr. B. H. Chiu, Miss Molly D'Almada, Mr. G. Von Daltan, Mr. V. E. Ferrier, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fisher, Mr. K. H. Foo, Mrs. S. P. Fong, Miss M. Y. Fung, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gidumal, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Grant, Mr. T. A. Johnston, Mr. Y. M. Kam, Mrs. M. Kappel, Miss H. Kappel, Mrs. John Laffin, Miss Ansie Lee, Mr. H. A. Logan, Mrs. Alan Loke, Miss Gladys Loke, Mr. and Mrs. A. May, Mr. S. A. Morin, Mr. I. Mordohovich, Mr. C. Paulmen, Mr. N. K. Paau, Mr. N. Syddall, Miss Alice J. Walsh, Mr. S. K. Yiu, Mr. S. Y. Young, Mr. B. W. Yue, Mr. C. Y. Yuen, Miss Y. C. Young, Miss L. W. Yen.

Per M.M.S. Marechal Joffre, Oct. 8. From Marseilles. Mrs. Swatkovsky, Mr. and Mrs. L. Fabre, Sisters Nouviaire, Defebvre, Fourcade, Kardinar, Crippa, Zangeri, Mr. and Mrs. Lotode, Mr. and Mrs. Lemonnier, Mr. Marchina, Mr. and Mrs. Daumas, Mr. Carbonnier, Mr. Jensen Knud, Mr. and Mrs. Pierrart, Mrs. G. Mar, Mr. Ayme, Mr. Desperoro, Rev. Father Skorbetko, Mr. Ugodsky, Mr. Berezowski, Mr. L. Kerleau. From Port-Said. Mr. Joseph Ezaoui, Mr. R. M. Ezoaui. From Singapore. Miss Eusebia Azares, Mr. John G. Gjording, Mr. Feldger. From Saigon. Mr. and Mrs. Pieter, Mr. D. Martinoli, Mr. B. Britt. From Hongkong. Mrs. Bougon, Mr. N. Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Glayde, Mr. and Mrs. Webb.

OUTWARD

Per R.D.S. President Jackson, Oct. 2.—For Hongkong.—Mr. Geo. Lazarnich, Mr. D. E. Shelmiding, Mrs. A. L. Hall, Mr. Liam Tjiauw Hoen, Mr. Tam Kong Tjiauw, Mrs. Tam Kong Tjiauw, Mrs. Lim Seng Nio, Mr. and Mrs. S. Dunlap, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Chiang Lan Ding, Mr. I. C. Paulson, Mrs. F. C. West, Mr. E. K. Hsu, Mr. S. C. Wen, Mr. P. S. Loh, Mr. T. K. Chwang, Mr. Y. S. Liu, Mr. T. K. Liu, Mr. C. F. Lee, Mr. T. C. Chen, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hong Shing, Miss Corrine Hong Shing, Mrs. A. L. Reed, Lt. E. F. Ferguson, Dr. D. D. Coffin, Mrs. Sadie Rowe Andrews, Mrs. O. N. Benesch, Miss Owen Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Choh Tsing Shen, Mr. David D. Young, Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson, Mrs. F. G. Downey, Mrs. A. J. Couble, Miss P. Quency, Wong, Mr. L. Ling, Mr. and Mrs. Y. C. Tong, Miss C. Liu, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Tong, Mr. Fok Cho Min, Mrs. C. S. Liang, Mr. S. H. Chow, Mr. P. C. Yu.—**For Manila.**—Mrs. Lueli Eppley, Mrs. William M. Delay, Mr. A. Blomer, Mrs. Dolores C. Gillis, Mstr. Stephen Gillis, Miss Elizabeth Gillis, Mr. James B. Stoddar, Mrs. Sybil Goodman, Mr. Delbert Goodman, Miss L. Keller, Mrs. Maude R. Wardell, Miss Dorothy Muni, Miss Betty Hines, Mrs. T. G. Settle, Mstr. T. Settle, Mrs. K. L. Hill, Miss L. Hill, Mr. Y. T. Tu, Mr. C. N. Starr, Dr. Victoriano Yamson, Mr. G. P. Bradford, Mr. E. Santos, Mrs. S. Salvador, Mrs. Maxima de Jesue de Grey, Mr. W. Biggs, Mrs. C. A. Bloom, Mrs. C. F. Lee, Mrs. E. D. Hogan, Mstr. Hogan, Mrs. P. Miller, Mstr. A. Miller, Mrs. F. L. Van Camp, Mrs. F. J. May, Mr. T. L. Jackson, Mrs. L. G. Bell, Mrs. C. H. Bitner, Mrs. F. L. Smith, Mrs. L. F. Roberts, Mrs. V. Griffith, Miss P. Griffith, Miss D. Griffith, Mrs. Beyard Stewart, Miss Grace Earle, Mr. J. C. Robb, Mrs. J. La Denwagner, Miss L. Denwagner, Mrs. Katherine Good, Miss K. Good, Mrs. Mary V. Miller, Miss Paula Rae Miller, Mrs. M. S. Kapulong, Miss Irene Staninsky, Miss L. Adams.

Per M.M.S. Andre Lebon, Oct. 5.—For Marseilles.—Mr. Feraud, Mr. J. Le Porz, Mrs. Kleinbauer, Mrs. G. Guhur, Rev. Father Couvet, Mr. L. Charrieras, Rev. Father Champion, Rev. Father Kackeiser, Mrs. Charrieras, Mrs. Kondrin, Messrs. Malcoste R. Delpech, J. B. Goulet, R. Klein, H. Bourrell, E. Nicolas, Mr. and Mrs. E. Verdaile, Messrs. J. Le Lay, Bergo, Rebois, Seins, Lyko, Sergeant, P. Toullec, G. Licheau, J. Le Fur, H. Lasserre, G. Chaillou, C. Malhias, A. Michel, A. Varet, I. Albertini, F. Caudron, G. Delval, H. Maziere, Y. Bouley, A. Huguet, R. Georget, A. Lefevre, E. Robert, P. Bessoule, L. Y. Peillet, F. Morant.—**For Port-Said.**—Mr. F. Froumstein, M. Iosilevitch.—**For Papeete.**—Mr. Cason-Bonardel.—**For Madras.**—Mr. C. W. Doorlay-Disselbach, Misses J. da Silva, E. P. Galego, J. P. Galego, I. P. Galego, Mrs. J. Magenco, Misses M. L. Magence, Schebesta, Mr. D. Tschakaloff, Mrs. R. Haase, Mrs. Hertaschlutow, Mr. W. Selchow, Mr. F. Kunkel, Mr. J. Waldmeier, Mr. D. Geidt, Misses I. Westphal, O. S. Losch, S. Steinol, H. Koser, M. Mayer, M. Muller, I. Keller, L. Wesinger, Mrs. J. Fasoldt, Mr. B. S. Merchant, Mr. J. Silberman, Mr. O. Prager, Miss T. S. Huttemann, Mrs. P. Lommer.—**For Singapore.**—Miss T. Greenstone.—**For Saigon.**—Mr. Bozec, Mr. Money, Mrs. K. Webb, Mr. Henry Thompson, Mr. H. Wriksen.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. F. Retsenbach, Mr. H. Woltemade, Mr. Robert Devas, Mrs. Cyril Coltart, Mr. E. Martin, Mr. K. Eysoldt, Mrs. E. J. Hagen, Mr. Alfred Elliott Quine, Miss Clara Mabas, Mr. R. R. Taylor, Mr. Robert K. Service.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, Oct. 6.—For Japan.—Mr. K. F. P. Pawley, Mr. A. Lingard, Mr. Walter Veit, Miss G. Kuelps, Mr. P. H. Klimanek, Mr. D. Ginnane, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Barnett, Miss K. M. Rapley, Mr. W. J. Gande, Mr. John A. Tibble, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lejeunne, Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Barbashoff, Miss A. Anderson, Mrs. E. S. Brooks, Mr. James M. Kerbey, Mr. M. Melchior, Mr. Heinz Ploneies.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Canada, Oct 6.—For Vancouver, Etc.—Mrs. A. A. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Allan, Miss J. and C. Allan, Mrs. A. H. and Miss Alice Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Anderson, Mstr. J. Anderson, Mrs. Walter Baker, Miss W. Blackie, Mr. and Mrs. Y. J. Blydenstein, Mrs. K. G. and Miss J. P. Boothby, Mr. R. C. Brown, Lady E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Etches, Miss P. Etches, Miss L. Hinton, Mr. D. K. Jardine, Miss I. Johnstone, Mr. C. N. Kapadia, Miss L. M. Meason, Miss E. L. Rayden, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Reich, Mr. A. P. Reynaud, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sudbury, Miss D. M. Sudbury, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Venator, Mrs. H. W. Winstanley.

Per R.D.S. President Van Buren, Oct. 8.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. Lucileh Kelly, Mr. H. V. Stokeley, Mr. George Lazerich, Mr. D. S. Green, Mr. Ch Pong Yang, Mr. Kao Wen Wa, Miss Kao Pei Lan, Mrs. George Howell, Miss I. Grace Huff, Mrs. W. E. Magee, Mr. and Mrs. Chinn Ho.—**For Manila.**—Mrs. M. E. Reynolds, Miss Marie Reynolds, Mrs. Ruth Parr, Miss Lorraine Parr, Mrs. H. R. Busby, Miss Nansy Busby, Mrs. J. R. Howard, Mstr. Douglas Howard, Mrs. Chester C. Jolly, Mrs. F. V. Corey, Mr. Goeseke.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. and Mrs. I. H. L. McKillop.—**For Colombo.**—Prof. Wm. A. Boring.—**For Bombay.**—Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Harker.

Per R.D.S. President Coolidge, Oct. 8.—For Kobe.—Mrs. and Miss N. A. Onnes, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Poll, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rapex, Mr. T. Funatsa, Mr. H. Abegg, Mr. R. E. Haefeli, Mrs. T Herrmann, Mr. Ch. A. Busboum, Bishop Authur J. Moore, Mr. S. R. Hawthorne, Mr. S. Okamoto, Mr. Monae Sun, Mr. M. A. Roff, Dr. W. G. Cram, Mr. M. Shimazu, Mr. I. Nosawa, Mr. C. C. Chow, Mr. C. P. Chow, Mr. T. T. Lee, Mr. Chin Keh Cheung, Mr. K. Nagushimes.—**For Yokohama.**—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Grove, Mr A. M. Bourne, Mrs. Maria Kuelbs, Mr. W. M. Devin, Miss Nadege Brunel, Miss Kao Fong Hwa, Mrs. Kwock Kai Mei, Mrs. Hou Yun Wing, Mrs. Hong Yee Kee.—**For Honolulu.**—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Po, Miss Po, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Liu, Leo. J. Mock.—**For San Francisco.**—Admiral and Mrs. F. B. Upham, Comdr. and Mrs. F. E. M. Whiting, Miss A. W. Whiting, Lt. and Mrs. F. L. Haerlin, Mr. R. O. Richards, Carpenter Adams Kutz, Mrs. George W. Hess, Mr. H. Conrad, Mr. E. T. Holmberg, Miss J. H. Fyffe, Mr. J. H. Leon, Mrs. H. Beeson, Mrs. Morris L. Kharasah, Mr. Charles Krulis, Miss Bernice M. Weld, Mr. H. A. Connell, Mr. J. M. Gathbert, Mr. C. R. Greenberg, Mrs. Paul Bellamy, Miss Joan Bellamy, Mr. John Bellamy, Mr. E. S. Goldhill.—**For Los Angeles.**—Mr. R. R. Smith, Mr. George W. Hess, Mstr. G. Donald Hess, Major B. Heiner, Mrs. Bert Barr, Miss Hannah Stocks, Mr. M. Joffe, Miss Cora L. Rahe, Dr. W. F. Quillian, Mr. and Mrs. G. Duncan, Pater Charles R. Cullen, Mr. Jones S. Greene.

Per str. Siangtan, Oct. 9.—For Changsha.—Mr. and Mrs. Kolnes, Miss Kallberg, Miss B. Simpson, Rev. J. Leach, Mrs. Tang Hock Kee, Mr. Tang Hock Kee, Mr. Chu Tse Yu.—**For Hankow.**—Miss Joyce Webster, Miss E. M. Haward, Rev. J. Webster.

Per str. Sandviken, Oct. 9.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. and Mrs. Chiao.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a.m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
Sept. 27	30.08	69.8	W S W	2	69.8	62.8	82.8	53.6	B.
,, 28	30.23	70.5	E	1	71.6	61.9	83.0	55.0	B.
,, 29	30.27	70.9	E S E	2	71.2	63.0	81.0	55.6	B. C.
,, 30	30.18	71.8	E S E	1	72.4	65.3	83.1	59.7	C.
Oct. 1	30.07	73.2	S E	1	74.7	69.1	81.0	64.8	C.
,, 2	29.97	73.6	W N W	2	68.4	67.8	81.2	67.5	C. D.
,, 3	30.08	72.5	N N W	1	70.5	66.8	82.9	60.8	C.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1935	Minimum Temperature 1934	Maximum Temperature 1935	Maximum Temperature 1934	Rainfall 1935	Rainfall 1934
Sept. 27	61.0F.	72.5F.	81.0F.	77.0F.	Nil	0.77-in.
,, 28	62.5	73.5	80.0	86.0	Nil	Nil
,, 29	63.0	74.0	78.0	87.2	Nil	Nil
,, 30	65.5	74.5	80.5	89.0	Nil	Nil
Oct. 1	68.0	69.5	79.0	86.0	Nil	Trace
,, 2	69.0	65.5	76.0	71.0	0.75-in.	0.22
,, 3	64.5	65.5	80.0	69.0	Nil	0.50

BIRTHS

BEICHMANN.—On October 7, 1935, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. U. F. BEICHMANN, a son.

MOOR.—On October 8, 1935, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to RAY, wife of Mr. O. MOOR, a son, Robert Grimston.

STEWART.—At Hankow, on October 4, 1935, to Mr. and Mrs. RONALD C. STEWART, a son.

MARRIAGE

LOWE—PENNACK.—On October 4, 1935, at H.B.M. Consulate General, Shanghai, before J. W. O. Davidson, Esq., and at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. A. C. S. Trivett, M.A., B.D., EDNA EILEEN, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pennack, to HAROLD, son of the late Mr. James Lowe and Mrs. B. Lowe.

DEATHS

COLLACO.—On Tuesday, October 8, 1935, at St. Marie's Hospital, Shanghai, CARMEN MARIA COLLACO, aged 28 years, the dearly-beloved daughter of Mrs. Maria Othilia Collaco. (Hongkong Macao and Manila papers please copy.)

EBNER.—On Friday, October 4, 1935, at the Shanghai General Hospital, LYDIA EBNER, aged 24 years. The dearly-beloved wife of Mr. F. W. Ebner and daughter of Mrs. N. P. Rosenberg of 40 4/2, Avenue Joffre.

EDWARDS.—On October 1, 1935, at the 4th U.S. Marines Regimental Hospital, Shanghai, LYSLE EUGENE EDWARDS, aged 24 years.

EDWARDS.—On October 3, 1935, in England, THOMAS JOHN EDWARDS, aged 65 years, late C. M. Customs retired.

HOLZ.—On Sunday, October 6, 1935, at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, KARL HOLZ, aged 56 years, the dearly beloved husband of Anna Holz.

PINTOS.—On Friday, October 4, 1935, in Shanghai, FRANCIS (Frankie) PINTOS, aged 24 years. (Hongkong, Macao and Manila papers please copy.)

TALBOT.—On Tuesday, October 1, 1935, at his residence, 9 Great Western Road, Shanghai, STAR TALBOT, aged 75 years. The dearly beloved husband of Emily and father of Mrs. Mae Stuart-Murray, Mrs. Frances Wade, Mrs. Clara Roberts, Mrs. Alice Anderson, Mrs. Florence Sell, James and George Talbot. (Hongkong papers please copy.)

THIEME.—On Sunday, October 6, 1935, at his residence, 175/14 Seymour Road, Shanghai, MAJOR H. H. THIEME, aged 43 years, late Colonel of the Imperial Russian Horse Grenadier Guards and Major Commanding Shanghai Russian Volunteer Corps, 1927-1933.

IN MEMORIAMS

CRAWSHAW. — In ever loving memory of a dear husband and father HENRY CRAWSHAW, who passed away in Shanghai on October 5, 1933. "Gone but not forgotten."

O'DWYER.—In loving memory of my dear husband ANTHONY O'DWYER, who died October 5, 1932. R.I.P.

THE CHINA COASTER'S TIDE BOOK

And Nautical Pocket Manual 1935

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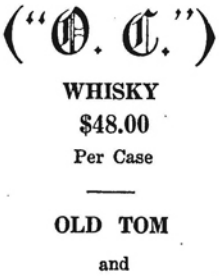

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